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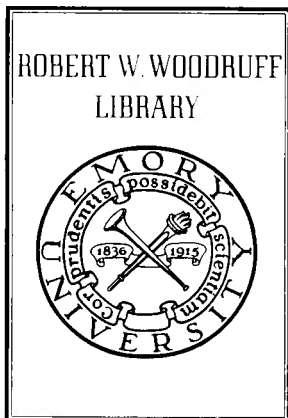
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(Comp. p. xxii.)

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—	1	—	—	1½	—	5	—	4	—	2
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—	12½	—	—	6¼	—	62½	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	9¾	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	2	50
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	3	50
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	4	50
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	—
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25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250	—



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Scale: 1 to 1,000,000
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French miles
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High roads
Foot-paths & Bridle-ways

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AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF
ITALY, SAVOY, AND THE TYROL.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDERER.

WITH 24 MAPS, 10 PLANS, AND 7 PANORAMAS.

SEVENTH REMODELLED EDITION.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDERER.
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‘Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.’

CHAUCER.

P R E F A C E.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to render the traveller as independent as possible of the services of guides, valets-de-place, and innkeepers, to inform him what places are best worth seeing and how they are most conveniently reached, and to enable him to derive the utmost possible pleasure and instruction from his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, and owing to the wide extension of railways of late years, the number of travellers in Switzerland has enormously increased, while their spirit and ambition have been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed inaccessible, or practicable only to the chamois-hunter or the hardy native, accustomed from boyhood to feats of peril, are now scaled annually by enterprising travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the English and Swiss Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. The present edition, which corresponds with the seventeenth in German, has been carefully revised, and furnished with the most useful new information obtainable since the last summer season.

As the Handbook must necessarily contain imperfections, and the arrangements for the accommodation of travellers are liable to frequent alteration, the Editor will highly appreciate any communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own experience and observation. The information already

received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

THE MAPS and PLANS, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will greatly facilitate the traveller's proceedings, and will frequently enable him to dispense with the costly and uncongenial services of guides.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best Swiss publications are the '*Coursbücher*' (time-tables) of *Krüsi* of Bâle, and of *Bürkli* of Zürich (50 c. each).

HEIGHTS are given according to *Dufour's Map* and from the other most recent sources of information (reduced to English feet; 1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre), and the POPULATIONS from the statistics of last census. DISTANCES on high roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle and footpaths, mountain-expeditions, and glaciers are expressed by the time in which they are usually accomplished.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions many of the more modest inns which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of real comfort, and great saving of expense. The average charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have a strong upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will often be of service to the traveller, and enable him to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others, the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation.

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Plans of Towns: BASEL, BERN, CONSTANCE, GENEVA, INTERLAKEN, LAUSANNE, LUCERNE, MILAN, RAGATZ, ZÜRICH.

I. Plan of Excursion.

Season of the Year. Companions. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will effect a considerable saving of money and time by preparing his plan for a tour before leaving home. With the aid of the following pages it will be easy to determine precisely the number of days an excursion will occupy, the most convenient resting places, and in fact how each hour may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided always the elements favour the traveller. The latter contingency is unfortunately not always to be relied upon, for in no country is the weather more capricious than in Switzerland, and rain is particularly annoying on a tour where large towns with their in-door attractions are rare.

Season. The most favourable time for a tour in Switzerland is from the middle of July to the middle of September, and for expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August.

Even in summer snow occasionally falls among the higher regions, rendering the mountain-paths impassable; but this is an exceptional occurrence. In ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi and the route through the Bernese Oberland at the beginning of June, but not till later from the Furca, the Grimsel, and the Gemmi, where it sometimes lies throughout the season.

Companions. A party of two can be accommodated in a one-horse carriage or in the same room at a hotel, whilst a third would often be found 'de trop'. The more the number is extended, as a general rule, the greater is the inconvenience, as well as the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country will most speedily become acquainted with the people, their characteristics, and their scenery, as he is necessarily compelled to seek such society as the occasion affords.

Distribution of Time. ONE MONTH, as the annexed plan shows, will suffice for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is taken as a starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

By railway from *Bâle* (R. 9) in 3 hrs. to *Neuhausen* (R. 11), visit the *Falls of the Rhine*, and proceed by railway from *Dachsen* to *Zürich* in 2 hrs. 1

	Days
<i>Zürich and the Uetliberg</i> (R. 13)	1
From <i>Zürich</i> by railway to <i>Zug</i> in 1¼ hr.; by steamboat to <i>Arth</i> in 50 min.; by railway to the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> in 1 hr. 40 min. (RR. 17, 20, 21)	1
From the <i>Rigi</i> by railway to <i>Vinau</i> in 1¼ hr. (or on foot to <i>Wäggis</i> in 2 hrs.); by steamboat to <i>Lucerne</i> in ½ hr., and one day of rest at <i>Lucerne</i> (RR. 20, 19, 18)	1
(Or: By railway from the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> to the <i>Rigi-Scheideck</i> in 1 hr.; walk down to <i>Gersau</i> in 1½ hr.; by steamboat to <i>Tell's Platte</i> ¾ hr., walk to <i>Flüelen</i> ¾ hr.)	(1)
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Lucerne</i> in 2¾ hrs. to <i>Flüelen</i> , drive in 2 hrs. to <i>Amsteg</i> , walk in 5 hrs. to <i>Andermatt</i> by the St. Gotthard route, in 6 hrs. to <i>Hospenthal</i> , or 7½ hrs. to <i>Realp</i> (RR. 19, 25, 32)	1
By diligence over the <i>Furca</i> to the <i>Glacier of the Rhone</i> , walk over the <i>Maienwand</i> and the <i>Grimmel</i> to the <i>Hospice</i> (R. 32); from <i>Andermatt</i> to the <i>Hospice</i> 7 hrs.	1
Walk down the <i>Haslithal</i> (Fall of the Aare at the <i>Handeck</i>) to <i>Meiringen</i> in 6 hrs. from the <i>Hospice</i> (R. 31)	1
Walk from <i>Meiringen</i> (Falls of the <i>Reichenbach</i>) through the <i>Bernese Oberland</i> , by the <i>Scheideck</i> , to [the <i>Faulhorn</i> (R. 28, h, i)	1
Descend the <i>Faulhorn</i> to [the <i>Grindelwald</i> ; from <i>Meiringen</i> to the <i>Scheideck</i> 5½, thence to <i>Grindelwald</i> 2½ hrs. (from the <i>Scheideck</i> to the <i>Faulhorn</i> 4, descent from the <i>Faulhorn</i> to <i>Grindelwald</i> 3 hrs.); <i>Glaciers of Grindelwald</i> (R. 28, g)	1
Walk from <i>Grindelwald</i> over the <i>Wengern Alp</i> in 6¼ hrs. to <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> (<i>Staubbach</i>), and drive thence to <i>Interlaken</i> in 1½ hr. (R. 28, f, e)	1
(Or remain at <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> , and visit <i>Mürren</i> and the <i>Schmadri Fall</i> next day, R. 28, f)	(1)
Morning at <i>Interlaken</i> ; by steamer in 1 hr. to the <i>Giessbach</i> (R. 28, d, l)	1
Next morning return to <i>Interlaken</i> by steamer in 1 hr.; railway in 10 min. to <i>Därfligen</i> ; thence by steamer in 1 hr. to <i>Thun</i> (R. 28, c), drive in 1 hr. to <i>Wimmis</i> (pedestrians leave the steamer at <i>Spiez</i> and walk in 1¼ hr. to <i>Wimmis</i>); walk or ride in 5 hrs. to the summit of the <i>Niesen</i> (R. 28, b)	1
Descend from the <i>Niesen</i> to <i>Frutigen</i> in 3¼ hrs.; drive thence in 1¾, or walk in 2½ hrs. to <i>Kandersteg</i> (R. 35)	1
Walk from <i>Kandersteg</i> in 7 hrs. over the <i>Gemmi</i> to the <i>Baths of Leuk</i> (R. 35)	1
Walk to <i>Susten</i> in 2½ hrs. (R. 35), drive in 2 hrs. to <i>Vispach</i> (R. 63), walk to <i>St. Nicolaus</i> in 4¾ hrs. (R. 65)	1
Walk to the <i>Riffel</i> in 8 hrs. (R. 66)	1
Walk from the <i>Riffel Inn</i> to the <i>Gorner Grat</i> and back 3 hrs.; in the evening to <i>Zermatt</i> 2 hrs. (R. 66)	1
Return on foot to <i>Vispach</i> in 8 hrs. (R. 65)	1
By diligence in 3½ hrs. to <i>Sierre</i> , thence by railway in 1¼ hr. to <i>Martigny</i> (R. 63)	1
Walk to <i>Chamonny</i> over the <i>Col de Balme</i> or the <i>Tête Noire</i> in 9 hrs. (RR. 54, 55)	1
<i>Chamonny</i> (R. 53)	1
By diligence to <i>Geneva</i> in 6½ hrs. (R. 52)	1
<i>Geneva</i> and its Environs (RR. 47, 48)	1
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Geneva</i> in 3 hrs. to <i>Lausanne</i> , a few hours at <i>Lausanne</i> , and in the evening by last steamer in 1½ hr. to <i>Villeneuve</i> (R. 49)	1
Walk to <i>Chillon</i> , <i>Montreux</i> , <i>Clarens</i> , <i>Vevey</i> (R. 49), 3 hrs.; but by halting at the various points of attraction a whole day may be spent	1
By (diligence and) railway from <i>Vevey</i> to <i>Freiburg</i> in 4½ hrs. (R. 40)	1
By railway to <i>Bern</i> in 1 hr. (R. 40)	1
By railway to <i>Bâle</i> in 4 hrs. (R. 5); <i>Bâle</i> (R. 1)	1

Should the traveller have a few days more at command, they may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are conveniently visited. *Rorschach* (p. 39) and *Zürich* are good starting-points (comp. R. 16).

	Days
By railway from Rorschach to <i>Heiden</i> , walk over the <i>Kaien</i> to <i>Trogen</i> , and over the <i>Gäbris</i> to <i>Gais</i> , in all 6 hrs. (R. 68) . . .	1
Walk from <i>Gais</i> to <i>Weissbad</i> , the <i>Wildkirchli</i> , and the <i>Ebenalp</i> ; return to <i>Weissbad</i> , thence to <i>Appenzell</i> , 6 hrs. (R. 68) . . .	1
Walk from <i>Appenzell</i> to <i>Gais</i> , and over the <i>Stoss</i> to <i>Altstätten</i> in the Valley of the Rhine in 5 hrs. (R. 68), by train in 1½ hr. to <i>Ragatz</i> (R. 69) . . .	1
<i>Pfäfers</i> and <i>Coire</i> (RR. 70, 71)	1
By diligence in 3 hrs. to <i>Thusis</i> , walk through the <i>Via Mala</i> as far as the third bridge over the Rhine, and return to <i>Thusis</i> in 3 hrs. (R. 91), walk in 4 hrs. by the <i>Schyn Road</i> to <i>Tiefenkasten</i> (R. 91)	1
By diligence in 6½ hrs. over the <i>Julier</i> to <i>Silvaplana</i> (R. 85), and in 40 min. to <i>St. Moritz</i> ; walk in 1½ hr. to <i>Pontresina</i> (R. 86) . . .	1
Ascend the <i>Piz Languard</i> (R. 86)	1
By diligence in 7½ hrs. over the <i>Bernina</i> to <i>Tirano</i> , thence by Messagerie to <i>Sondrio</i> in 3 hrs. (R. 88) (or by diligence in 8½ hrs. over the <i>Maloja</i> to <i>Chiavenna</i> and <i>Colico</i>)	1
By Messagerie to <i>Colico</i> in 5 hrs. (R. 88), thence by steamer to <i>Como</i> in 3 hrs. (R. 100) (Train to <i>Milan</i> in 1½ hr.)	1
Return by the Lake of <i>Como</i> , visit <i>Bellagio</i> (<i>Villa Melzi</i> , <i>Serbelloni</i> , and <i>Carlotta</i>), and proceed by <i>Menaggio</i> and <i>Porlezza</i> to <i>Lugano</i> (R. 99)	1
By diligence from <i>Lugano</i> in 2 hrs. to <i>Luino</i> (R. 99), by steamer to the <i>Borromean Islands</i> in 1½ hr., and to <i>Arona</i> in 1 hr. [Railway to <i>Turin</i> , <i>Genoa</i> (in 6 hrs.), etc., see <i>Baedeker's N. Italy</i>] . . .	1
By omnibus in 3 hrs. to <i>Orta</i> on the lake of that name, by rowing-boat to <i>Omegna</i> in 1½ hr., drive or walk to <i>Gravellona</i> (R. 98) [or walk in 3 hrs. to the <i>Sacro Monte</i> (p. 406), and by the <i>Monte Motterone</i> (p. 405) to <i>Stresa</i> (p. 404), or to <i>Baveno</i> (p. 403)], and by diligence to <i>Domo d'Ossola</i> (R. 63)	1
By diligence over the <i>Simplan</i> to <i>Brieg</i> and <i>Vispach</i> (R. 63) . . .	1

Instead of the *Bernina Pass* (R. 88), the traveller may select the *Splügen* (RR. 91, 92), or the *St. Gotthard* (R. 25). The *St. Gotthard* is the most beautiful of all the Alpine passes, after which the *Splügen* and the *Simplan* possess equal claims, the former being more interesting on the N., the latter on the S. side. The pass of the *Great St. Bernard* (R. 57) is the least interesting, irrespective of its hospice.

The following **Mountain Tour** is recommended to good walkers as one of the most imposing in Switzerland: From *Chamouny* by the *Col du Bonhomme*, the *Col de la Seigne*, *Courmayeur*, the *Col de Ferret* (R. 56), the hospice of the *Great St. Bernard*, *Aosta* (R. 57), *Châtillon*, the *Col de St. Théodule*, *Zermatt* (RR. 65, 66), *Saas*, *Monte Moro*, *Macugnaga* (R. 64), *Varallo*, *Orta*, and *Monte Motterone* to *Lago Maggiore* (R. 97). The excursion will occupy 10-11 days of 9-10 hrs. each; guides hardly necessary except for the *Col de St. Théodule* and the *Monte Moro* passes.

The most celebrated **Points of View**, most of them easy of access and much frequented, are:—

1. In the *Jura* (the Alps in the distance, the lower mountains of Switzerland to the N.E. in the foreground, and more to the E. the lakes of *Bienne*, *Neuchâtel*, and *Geneva*): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (pp. 21, 27) near the

Falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 13) near Soleure; the *Frohbürg* (p. 10) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (p. 172) and the *Col des Loges* (p. 173) in the canton of Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 196) and the *Dôle* (p. 196) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the **Lower Alps**:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Käien* (p. 297), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 299), and *Sentis* (p. 300) in the canton of Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 31) and *Bachtel* (p. 44) near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 46) near Wesen; the *Rigi* (p. 61), *Pilatus* (p. 74), *Mythen* (p. 73), and the *Frohnalp* (p. 59) near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Niesen* (p. 105) near the Lake of Thun; the *Motéson* (p. 161) and *Jaman* (p. 162) in the canton of Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 192) in Savoy, near Geneva.

(b) On the S. side of the Alps: *Monte Generoso* (p. 397) and *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 396) near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Motterone* (p. 405) between the lakes Maggiore and Orta; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 247) near Aosta; the *Cramont* (p. 238) near Courmayeur.

3. Among the **High Alps**: the *Piz Languard* (p. 356) and *Piz Ot* (p. 354), *Piz Lischan* (p. 364), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 340), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 346), and *Piz Mundau* (p. 330) in the canton of the Grisons; the *Schynige Platte* (p. 113), the *Faulhorn* (p. 124), the *Männlichen* (p. 123), *Mürren* (p. 117), and the *Schilthorn* (p. 117) in the Bernese Oberland; the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 91) on the St. Gotthard; the *Sidelhorn* (p. 140), the *Eggischhorn* (p. 146), the *Sparrenhorn* (p. 273), the *Torrenthorn* (p. 154), the *Balmhorn* (p. 152), the *Gorner Grat* (238), and the *Bella Tola* (p. 265) in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 233), the *Flégère* (p. 225), and the *Brévent* (p. 225) near Chamouny; the *Piz Umbrail* (p. 372) on the Stelvio route.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in Switzerland depends entirely upon the resources, habits, and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15s., if he frequents the best hotels; but a great saving is effected by selecting inns of more moderate pretension, and avoiding the expensive and tedious tables d'hôte. The traveller who hires private conveyances, frequents the best hotels, and in mountainous districts engages the services of horses and guides, must be prepared to expend 30s. a day at least.

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. Coins of 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in silver; 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen') in plated copper; 2 and 1 c. in copper. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 80 Pfennigs = 40 Austrian kreuzers = $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. French gold is the most convenient coin, especially for N. Italy. German twenty-mark pieces are exchanged in all the larger towns for 24 fr. 60-70c.; Prussian dollars realise 3 fr. 65-70 c., and German banknotes are exchanged at the same rate as gold. English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value. The circular notes of 10l., issued by many of the English banks, are recommended as a safe and convenient form for transporting large sums.

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. One of the great specialties of Switzerland consists of its hotels. The large modern establishments at Bern, Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc. are models of organisation: the smaller inns are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad hotel is rarely met with in the French and German districts of Switzerland.

The ordinary charges in the first-class hotels are: bed-room 2 fr. and upwards, table d'hôte without wine at 1 o'clock 3-4 fr., at 4 o'clock or later 4-5 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) 1½ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bed-room from 1½ fr., breakfast 1¼ fr., table d'hôte 2½-3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

It should be borne in mind that the estimation in which hotels are held varies very much with the temperament of the visitors themselves. Some are more exacting than others, give orders totally at variance with the customs of the country, and express great dissatisfaction if their wishes are not immediately complied with; others travel with a superabundance of luggage, which is often apt to embitter their enjoyment; and there is also a numerous class whose ignorance of foreign languages causes them frequent embarrassment and discomfort.

Wine is often a source of much vexation. The ordinary table wines are sometimes so bad that the traveller is compelled to drink those of a more expensive class, which is indeed the very aim and object of the landlord. The wisest course is to select a wine which is the growth of the country; in N. and E. Switzerland the produce of *Schaffhausen* or *Winterthur* is recommended, in the Grisons *Valtellina* (p. 303; better qualities of which are *Sassella*, *Inferno*, *Sforzato*, *Ca' Bianca*, etc.), in the Valais the wine of the canton, in the W. of Switzerland *Lacôte* (p. 180), *Lavaux* (p. 199), *Yverne* (p. 205), and *Neuchâtel* (p. 170).

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be demanded every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is a favourite practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

Pensions. In the dull season (October to June) many hotels are converted into 'Pensions' or boarding-houses, in which guests are received by the week on terms ranging from 4 to 10 fr. per diem. This charge comprises bedroom, breakfast, table d'hôte without wine, and supper (tea, bread and butter, and cold meat), besides which a charge of about 5 fr. per month is made for attendance. Pensions for the reception of visitors in summer also abound in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and many other parts of Switzerland.

Of the favourite Swiss **Summer Resorts**, with pensions, some of the most attractive may here be enumerated: —

In **NORTHERN SWITZERLAND**: The *Weissenstein* (2113', p. 13) near Solleure; *Langenbruck* (2356', p. 10) and *Frenkendorf* (1119', p. 9) near Liestal; the *Frohburg* (2772', p. 20) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (3815', p. 172) near Neuchâtel; *Zürich* (1351', p. 23) and the *Uetliberg* (2864', p. 34); *Horgen* (p. 42), and other places on the Lake of Zürich (1341'); *Schönfels* and *Felsenegg* (3025', p. 49) near Zug; *Wesen* (1394', p. 46); *Stachelberg* (2178', p. 314); *Vorauen* (2716') and *Richisau* (3510') in the Klönthal (p. 325); *Hinterwäggitthal* (3802', p. 44); the *Heinrichsbad* (2300', p. 38), near Herisau; *Walzenhausen* (p. 40); *Heiden* (2645', p. 297); *Gais* (3064', p. 298), and *Weissbad* (2680', p. 299) in Appenzell; *Wildhaus* (3622', p. 312) in the Toggenburg.

On the LAKE OF LUCERNE (1434'): *Lucerne* (p. 51); *Meggen* (p. 71); *Hertenstein* (p. 56); *Wäggis* (p. 55); *Beckenried* (p. 57); *Vitznau* (p. 56); *Gersau* (p. 57); *Brunnen* (p. 58); *Arenstein* and *Arenfels* (2156', p. 58); *Seelisberg* (2772', p. 57); *Bürgenstock* (2854', p. 77); *Stoss* (4242', p. 59); *Rigi-Klösterli* (4262', p. 65); *Kallbad* (4728'), *First* (4747'), *Staffel* (5210'), and *Scheideck* (5407').

In **UNTERWALDEN**: *Engelberg* (3341', p. 82). In **URI**: The *Maderaner Thal* (4790', p. 318); *Andermatt* (3738', p. 89).

In the **BERNESE OBERLAND**: *Bern* (1765', p. 97); *Thun* (1844', p. 104); *Oberhofen* (p. 107); *Gonten* (p. 108), and *Spiez* (p. 108) on the Lake of Thun (1837'); *Interlaken* (1863', p. 109); *Beatenberg* (3767', p. 112); the *Giessbach* (1857', p. 131); *Mürren* (5348', p. 117); *Grindelwald* (3468', p. 121); *Rosentali* (4363', p. 128); *Meiringen* (1968', p. 129); *Engstlenalp* (6033', p. 133).

On the LAKE OF GENEVA, in the VALLEY OF THE RHONE, etc.: *Geneva* (1243', p. 182); *Lausanne* (p. 197); *Vevey* (p. 199); *Montreux* (p. 202); *Aigle* (1375', p. 205); *Bex* (1427', p. 206); the *Ormonds* (3704', p. 160); *Château d'Oex* (3498', p. 163); *Bellalp* (6732', p. 272); *Eggischhorn* (7150', p. 146); *Zermatt* (5315', p. 287) and the *Riffelberg* (8429', p. 287); *St. Luc* (5496', p. 265); *Zinal* (5505', p. 263); *Evolena* (4521', p. 258); *Chamouny* (3445', p. 221).

In the **GRISONS**: *Samedan* (5600', p. 354); *Pontresina* (5915', p. 355); *St. Moritz* (6089', p. 352); *Sils-Maria* (5895', p. 351); *Schuls* (3670', p. 363); *Davos* (5105', p. 341); *Klosters* (3954', p. 339); *Seewis* (2986', p. 337); *Waldhäuser* (3615', p. 329), near Flims; *Dissentis* (3773', p. 332).

On the **SOUTH SIDE OF THE ALPS**: *Lugano* (932', p. 325); *Bellagio* (p. 413), *Cadenabbia*, *Menaggio*, etc., on the Lake of Como (699'); *Pallanza* (p. 402) and *Stresa* (p. 404), on the Lago Maggiore (646'); *Monte Generoso* (5561', p. 397), near the Lake of Lugano.

IV. Passports.

In Switzerland and Italy, as well as in Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, and Austria, passports are now unnecessary, but as these documents are issued by the English Foreign Office on inexpensive terms, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc., it is unwise not to be provided with one. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street. In France the obnoxious system was revived in 1871, but again abolished in 1873.

V. Walking Excursions.

Walking is the most independent and in some respects the pleasantest mode of travelling, and in Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that some of the finest points are accessible.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to the regular table d'hôte dinner. Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p. m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

Luggage. The greatest drawback to the enjoyment of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. It is impossible to over-estimate the comfort of being independent of that industrious fraternity who make a prey of the overburdened traveller. Who has not experienced the exultation which attends the shouldering of the knapsack or wielding of the carpet-bag, on quitting a steamboat or railway station? Who in his turn has not felt the misery of that moment when, surrounded by his 'impedimenta', the luckless tourist is almost distracted by the rival claims of porters, touters, and commissionnaires? A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel skirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the necessary 'objets de toilette' may be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, and a leather drinking-cup will also be found useful. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he proposes to visit towns of importance, but even these should be contained in a valise, which he can easily wield when necessary, and which he may forward from town to town by post.

Rules. The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, which should rarely exceed ten hours a day. Animal spirits are too often in excess of powers of endurance, and if the strength be overtaxed on a single occasion the traveller will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. Discrimination is often requisite to determine what degree of fatigue can be borne with impunity, and when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; but all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. Suffice it to say, when a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the 'even tenor of his way' with regular and steady steps (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*); the novice alone indulges in 'spurts'. If the

traveller will have a third golden maxim for his guidance it may be, 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Excursions amongst the higher Alps should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a. m., after which hour the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed during the night over the fissures and crevasses. It is hardly necessary to state that *experienced guides* are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The anticipations of a tour in Switzerland, which is usually painted 'couleur de rose', not unfrequently receive a rude shock from actual experience. The first night in a *Chalet* dispels many illusions. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of hay, the usual concomitants of the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the sonorous grunting of the swine, and the undiscarded garments, hardly contribute to that refreshing slumber of which the wearied traveller stands in need.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the *Weather* holds despotic sway. Those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be predicted, and their advice will often prove valuable. The barometer, too, should be consulted when an opportunity offers.

Health. For *wounds* and *bruises*, which few altogether escape in a protracted excursion, tincture of arnica is a good remedy, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue. Saturnine ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, collodion or glycerine, are also recommended.

For *diarrhœa* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also a good remedy.

VI. Maps.

1. MAPS OF SWITZERLAND IN ONE SHEET: —

**Ziegler's neue Karte der Schweiz* (1 : 380,000), with explanations and index. Price 12 fr.

Ziegler's Hypsometr. Karte (1 : 380,000), 4 sheets, 20 fr.

Leuthold's Karte (1 : 400,000), 10 fr.

Keller's Karte (1 : 450,000), 6 fr.

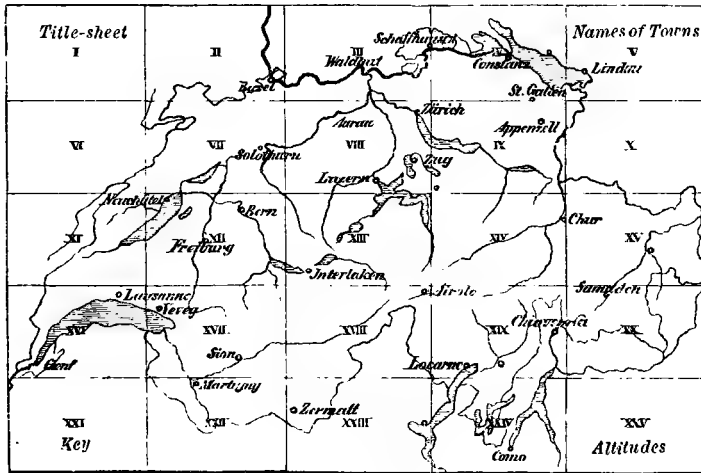
**Leuzinger's Karte* (1 : 400,000), 10 fr.

Generalkarte der Schweiz (1 : 250,000), published by the government topographic office, reduced from Dufour's Map, 4 sheets.

**The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland*, published by R. C. Nichols (1 : 250,000), 4 sheets 42s.

2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS ON A LARGER SCALE : —

**Topographic Map of Switzerland*, from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of General Dufour); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to 2½ fr. (not mounted). Heights given in French mètres. The following sketch exhibits the area embraced by each.



An admirable work on a still larger scale is the **Topographische Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office. The sheets now completed comprise the Bernese Jura District, the environs of Bern and Interlaken, the Bernese Oberland, the St. Gotthard, and the Canton of the Grisons.

A number of *Cantonal Maps* on the scale of the original drawings have also been published by the different cantons; thus, St. Gallen and Appenzell in 16 sheets, Geneva in 4, Lucerne in 10, and Zürich in 32, all on the scale of 1 : 25,000; then Aargau in 4 sheets, Freiburg in 4, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Ticino, Uri, Unterwalden, Vaud (12 sheets), and Valais on the scale of 1 : 50,000.

The maps published by the *Swiss Alpine Club* (1 : 50,000) are specially adapted for the use of travellers: St. Gotthard in 4 sheets, the S. valleys of the Valais in 8 sheets, the Silvretta, Tödi group, Trift region, Lukmanier, and Binnenthal. For Chamouny, *Reilly's Map of Mont Blanc*, and the Massif du Mont-blanc (1 : 40,000). by *Mieulet*.

VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheideck, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide may well be dispensed with, and if the traveller wishes to disencumber himself of his knapsack, the first urchin he meets will gladly transfer it to his shoulders for a trifling gratuity; but for the more difficult routes, guides are indispensable. They will be found, as a class, to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamouny, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The usual pay of a guide is 6-8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15-20 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employer, whose temporary servant he is. They generally demand 6 fr. a day for returning home; but, as they have nothing to carry, better terms may occasionally be made with them, and they are bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out a multitude of objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes useful and interesting information on manners and habits, on battle-fields and historical incidents, on military routes and positions; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but as he is not bound to carry more than 20 pounds of baggage, it is often more useful to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. It is advisable to make a distinct bargain previously to engaging their services, a sum being agreed upon which shall comprise food, return, and the inevitable 'pourboire', or extra gratuity. A certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days. The judicious traveller will know when to make with advantage the offer of a cigar or the spirit-flask, such attentions on his part being seldom thrown away.

Travellers desirous of engaging a thoroughly trustworthy guide should be careful to select one of the *certificated*, who have passed a certain examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications.

VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Good vehicles are to be found in every part of Switzerland, but no bargain should be entered into until the carriage has been examined. If the journey is to be of considerable length, it is desirable to have a *Written Agreement* drawn up, which the voiturier usually concludes by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The traveller has a right to select the hotels where the night is to be passed, the driver being entitled to determine where rest during the day shall be taken. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per diem, and the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. In the height of summer slightly increased terms are demanded. Like the guides, the voiturier demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and the traveller should therefore endeavour so to arrange his journey that he may discharge his carriage as near the home of the driver as possible.

Return-conveyances may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

The average day's journey is 30-40 miles, a halt being made of 2-3 hours about noon; and for the return-journey about 36 M.

In mountainous districts, inaccessible to heavy carriages, 'Bergwägli' or 'chars-à-bancs', for two persons only, may be hired for 12-15 fr. per day, fees included.

A *Horse* or *Mule* costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a trifling additional gratuity (1-2 fr.). If he cannot return with his horse on the same day to the place from which he started, the following day must be paid for. Good walkers will of course prefer to dispense with the aid of a horse. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, the descent disagreeable. Even ladies may walk without difficulty to the most frequented summits, but if unequal to the task they should engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'.

IX. Diligences, Post-Office, Telegraph.

Diligences. Considering the mountainous nature of the country, the postal communications in Switzerland are admirably organised, although slow. The public conveyances for travellers are under the control of government; they are generally well fitted up and provided with respectable drivers and conductors, and the fares are moderate. They consist of the *coupé*, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the

intérieur, or second class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. Some vehicles have one outside seat only, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but he is generally willing to cede it for a fee of 1 fr. per stage. On unimportant routes the *coupé* may be secured 3 days, on the great Alpine routes 30 days beforehand. This may be done by letter, enclosing the fare, stating the traveller's name, and specifying the day and hour of departure. In summer the *coupé* seats are often thus engaged. When the diligence is full, 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages are provided. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the *intérieur* or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a *coupé* or *banquette* seat by early application, he will probably succeed in avoiding the objectionable *intérieur* by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start.

The fare for a seat in the *coupé* or on the *banquette* is on ordinary routes 17 c. per kilomètre (about 27 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 24 c. per kilom. (about 38 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the *intérieur* 14 c. and 21 c. per kilom. (or 22 c. and 33 c. per M.) respectively. Return-tickets, available for three days, are issued at a reduction of 10 per cent; season-tickets for three months at a reduction of 20 per cent. Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 40 lbs. of luggage free; overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland, including stoppages, is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountainous routes.

It may be mentioned here that roads in Switzerland are generally measured by *Kilomètres*; one kilomètre = 1093.6331 Engl. yds., or about $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. M. The 'Stunde', or Swiss league, which is about 3 Engl. M., is also sometimes used. Distances are given in the Handbook in English miles, except in mountain expeditions, where *hours* are the usual and more convenient standard of distance.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, which is managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); that for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, in which the driver's fee is included, an

additional payment of 2-4 fr. must be made according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a whole journey consisting of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. A conveyance of this kind may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes, on one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters (prepaid) to any part of Switzerland (15 grammes in weight, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) 10 c., if within a radius of 6 M. 5 c.; to other parts of Europe included in the postal union, and to the United States of America, 25 c. (since 1875).

Post Office Orders, issued within the limits of Switzerland only, must not exceed 500 fr. for the larger, 200 fr. for the smaller towns. Charge for an order not exceeding 100 fr. 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. With regard to money-orders to foreign countries, a convenience of which the traveller will probably seldom avail himself, information may be obtained at all the principal offices.

Telegraphic Communication in Switzerland is well organised, and the aggregate length of the wires is at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now 900 offices, those in the large towns being open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for telegrams within the limits of Switzerland is $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for 20 words, and 10 c. more for every additional 10 words. The rates for foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices.

The telegraphic regulations provide that messages may be delivered at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph office, they shall be transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing a stamp of the requisite value ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. or upwards, according to the number of words).

X. Railways.

The **Carriages** in *German Switzerland* (like those of Würtemberg, Austria, and Lombardy) are constructed on the American principle, generally accommodating 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with iron steps of easy access, protected by a roof. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his position at pleasure, unless the carriage be unusually crowded, and facilitates a survey of the scenery.

The carriages in *French Switzerland* are generally of the ordinary construction, and inferior in comfort to those of the other lines. In this part of the country passengers' tickets are checked as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

Luggage. All heavy luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without challenge. Travellers with through tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should assure themselves of the safety of their luggage at the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, etc.).

Return-tickets are issued on most of the Swiss lines at reduced rates, being sometimes available for several days (Sunday-tickets). *Excursion-tickets* at very moderate rates are also issued by some of the companies for certain routes or circular tours, information as to which will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

XI. History.

The limits of this work necessarily preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country and people the traveller is now visiting — a country of which the beautiful and romantic scenery can hardly be surpassed in any quarter of the globe, and a people celebrated above all others for the spirit of freedom and independence by which they have ever been actuated. It is necessary for a moment to carry the reader back to the period of the subjugation of Helvetia (the ancient Switzerland) by the Roman legions. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period still exists in the Romanic language, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a race of Celtic origin. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, B. C. 58, and the *Rhaeti* were subdued in B. C. 15. The Romans constructed good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 243) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 318), Septimer (p. 347), and Splügen (p. 387) to Bregenz (p. 380), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 169) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (Windisch, p. 18) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 16) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 308) in the Grisons. Eastern Switzerland as far as Pfyn (*ad fines*) in Thurgau, and *Pfyn* (p. 271) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of *Rhætia*, while Western Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name *Helvetii* had become extinct even before the time of Constantine.

About the year A. D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* took possession of the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken, the *Burgundians* of the W. part, where French is spoken, and the *Ostrogoths* of S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These different races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Dissentis* (p. 332), *St. Gallen* (p. 38), *Einsiedeln* (p. 321), and *Beromünster* were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as viceregents of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the eastern half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the

Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia*, or *Swabia*, and the western part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their viceregents the dukes of *Zähringen* (p. 98), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured *Albert*, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of *William Tell*.†

After the assassination of *Albert* by *John of Swabia* in 1308, Emperor *Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgs, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of *Henry* had declared their adherence to *Lewis the Bavarian*, the opponent of *Frederick the Handsome*. This army was destroyed at the *Morgarten* (p. 323) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 16) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 312) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 298) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and accordingly endeavoured to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 164) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

† The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of *John of Winterthur* (Vitoduranus, 1349) or that of *Conrad Justinger* of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the *Sarner Chronik* of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by *Ægidius Tschudi* of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by *Johann v. Müller* (d. 1809), while *Schiller's* famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 179), *Morat* (1476, p. 169), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 6).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 7). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses!'

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 51) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 310) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 323) and *Stans* (p. 81), but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetic Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

XII. Constitution and Statistics.

The Federal Constitution of 12th Sept. 1848 has been considerably modified by the new Constitution introduced on 29th May, 1874, which contains among others the following provisions:—The object of the Confederacy is to maintain its independence of foreign states, and to administer justice and promote the interests of the community at home. The cantons are sovereign, in so far as their sovereignty is not limited by the Constitution. All natives of Switzerland are equal in the eye of the law. The Confederacy alone has power to declare war, to conclude peace, to enter into treaties, and to conduct diplomatic intercourse with foreign countries. Without the consent of the Confederacy no canton is allowed to maintain more than 300 regular troops. Every Swiss is liable to the military conscription. The fiscal, postal, and monetary systems are managed by the Confederacy. The expenditure of the Confederacy is defrayed: (a) by the interest of the Federal war-fund; (b) by the customs-dues levied at the frontiers; (c) by the revenue derived from the postal system; (d) by the proceeds of the gunpowder commission; (e) by the taxes levied by resolution of the Federal Assembly. Every Swiss is at liberty to settle where he pleases. Foreigners cannot be naturalised without resigning their original nationality. All religious sects are tolerated. The freedom

of the press is established. Foreigners whose presence is considered prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy may be ejected. The order of the Jesuits is excluded from every part of Switzerland.

The following articles concern the 'Federal Authorities': 60. The supreme power is vested in the **FEDERAL ASSEMBLY**, consisting of the National Council and the Council of the States. 61. The **NATIONAL COUNCIL** is composed of deputies, one for every 20,000 of the entire population, or one at least from each canton. (Since 1870 the number has been 135.) 63. Every Swiss who has attained the age of 20 years is entitled to a vote. 64. Any Swiss layman entitled to vote may be elected. 66. The National Council is elected for 5 years. 69. The **COUNCIL OF THE ESTATES** consists of 44 deputies from the cantons, 2 from each canton. 83. The **FEDERAL COUNCIL**, the highest executive and administrative authority, consists of 7 members. 84. The members are elected by the Federal Assembly for 3 years. 91. The several members of the Federal Council superintend the administration of the different departments (military, interior, finance, commerce, etc.). 94. The **FEDERAL TRIBUNAL** (consisting of 9 members) decides all legal questions arising between the cantons among themselves, or between the cantons or individuals and the Confederacy. 104. The court of assizes, with a jury, decides cases of breach of discipline on the part of officials, high treason and insubordination, political offences, etc.

Area and Population,

according to the decennial census of 1st Dec., 1870.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Religion.				Totals.	Pop. of sq. league
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews.	Sect.		
1. <i>Zürich</i> . . .	74. ₈	17,942	263,730	504	2,610	284,786	3,797
2. <i>Bern</i> . . .	294	66,022	436,291	1403	2,739	506,455	1,723
3. <i>Lucerne</i> . . .	54	128,338	3,823	98	79	132,338	1,450
4. <i>Uri</i> . . .	47	16,018	80	8	1	16,107	313
5. <i>Schwyz</i> . . .	40	47,047	647	7	4	47,705	1,192
6. <i>Unterwald</i> . .	33. ₅	25,687	424	5	—	26,116	778
7. <i>Glarus</i> . . .	29. ₈	6,888	28,239	17	7	35,151	1,179
8. <i>Zug</i> . . .	10. ₂	878	20,082	16	17	20,993	2,058
9. <i>Freiburg</i> . . .	71. ₁	93,951	16,819	47	15	110,832	1,551
10. <i>Soleure</i> . . .	34. ₅	62,072	12,448	92	101	74,713	2,166
11. <i>Bâle-ville</i> . .	1. ₅	12,301	34,455	516	488	47,760	27,500
<i>Bâle-camp.</i> . .	18. ₅	10,245	43,523	131	228	54,127	2,926
12. <i>Schaffhausen</i>	12. ₉	3,051	34,466	24	180	37,721	2,924
13. <i>Appenzell</i> . .							
(Rhodes ext.)	10. ₇	2,358	46,175	22	171	48,726	4,554
(Rhodes int.)	7. ₃	11,720	188	—	1	11,909	1,631
14. <i>St. Gallen</i> . .	87. ₇	116,130	74,503	192	190	191,015	2,178
15. <i>Grisons</i> . . .	304. ₁	39,889	51,841	17	35	91,782	302
16. <i>Aargau</i> . . .	60. ₄	89,180	107,703	1541	449	198,873	3,292
17. <i>Thurgau</i> . . .	42. ₈	23,444	69,241	84	531	93,300	2,180
18. <i>Ticino</i> . . .	121. ₆	119,350	194	36	40	119,620	983
19. <i>Vaud</i> . . .	138. ₇	17,785	211,493	610	1,812	231,700	1,670
20. <i>Valais</i> . . .	226. ₅	95,963	900	4	20	96,887	436
21. <i>Neuchâtel</i> . .	34. ₇	11,345	84,334	674	931	97,284	2,804
22. <i>Geneva</i> . . .	12. ₂	47,857	43,606	961	771	93,195	7,639
Total . . .	1769. ₃	1,084,665	1,566,001	7009	11,420	2,669,095	1,508
Census of 1860 . .	—	1,023,430	1,476,982	4216	5,866	2,507,170	1,432
Increase . . .	—	61,235	89,019	2793	5,554	161,925	76

Switzerland therefore contains a population of 165 per Eng. sq. M. (Alpine Switzerland 52, the remainder about 244). Geneva is the most populous canton (847 per sq. M.), the Grisons the least (33 per sq. M.).

Of every 1000 souls 585 are Prot., 411 Rom. Cath., 2 Sectarian, 2 Jews; 702 of these speak German, 226 French, 55 Italian, and 17 Romansch. Of the 556,000 households of Switzerland 465,000 possess landed property; of the entire population of 2,669,095 about 500,000 only have no landed possession. In Switzerland 1 person out of 20 lives by alms, in England 1 out of 8, in France and Holland 1 out of 9. Of 100 sq. leagues of land 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 31 uncultivated or occupied by water, roads, dwellings, etc.

Education. The German part of Switzerland possesses three *Universities*, those of *Bâle*, *Bern*, and *Zürich*, with 115 professors, 30 private tutors, and 900 students. French Switzerland possesses three *Academies*, those of Geneva, Lausanne, and Neuchâtel, with faculties of theology, philosophy, and jurisprudence, 45 professors, and 370 students. About 70 of the latter at Geneva are foreigners, chiefly French Protestants. The Federal *Polytechnic* at Zürich, founded in 1855, also deserves mention; it possesses a philosophical faculty and 46 teachers, some of them professors at the university, and is much frequented by foreign as well as native students.

The **Army** consists of the *Bundes-Auszug* (Elite Fédérale) and the *Reserve*, composed of the able-bodied male population between the ages of 20 and 34; and the *Landwehr*, composed of men, not included in the above classes, up to their 44th year. To the two first classes belong 105,602 infantry soldiers, 9610 riflemen, 2941 cavalry, 13,805 artillery, 12 park-companies with 2035 men, 2292 sappers and miners, etc., forming a total of 133,949. The number of the *Landwehr* is computed at 67,000. — The '*Institute of Cadets*' provides an admirable preparatory training for military service in Switzerland. This is an arrangement by which the pupils ('cadets') of all the principal schools receive instruction in military tactics, being provided by government with muskets and cannons (2 and 4-pounders) for the purpose. On these occasions they wear a uniform; and their annual reviews, when the cadets of several cantons frequently assemble, are a source of boundless delight to the embryo warriors.

XIII. Geology of the Alps.†

The term '**Alps**' is applied to the vast mountain ranges which extend from Nice on the Mediterranean Sea towards the N.E. through southern France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Styria, to the Leitha on the Hungarian frontier. Of these the highest are the *Central Alps*, situated in Savoy and Switzerland. They are subdivided into the *Pennine Alps* (p. 245), extending from the Col du Bonhomme (p. 236) to Monte Rosa (p. 290), and including Mont Blanc (p. 227); the *Lepontine*, or *Swiss Alps*, extending from the St. Gotthard (p. 90) to the Vogelberg (p. 392); and the *Rhaetian Alps*, extending from the sources of the Hinter-Rhein (p. 391) over the Bernina (p. 355) to the Ortler in the Tyrol (p. 373). The central point of these ranges is the Furca and St. Gotthard group, from which the *Alps of the Valais* and *Grisons* branch in a southerly, and the *Bernese* and *Rhenish Alps* in a northerly direction.

According to their elevation, the Alps are usually divided into the *High Alps*, or those above the snow-line (8000' on the N., and 8800' on the S. side); the *Middle Alps*, or those between the region of perpetual snow and the zone of the growth of trees (4500'); and the *Lower Alps*, or those between 4500' and 2000' above the level of the sea.

Switzerland consists of three distinct districts, which differ essentially in their geological formation. A line drawn from *Schaffhausen* through *Aarau* and *Neuchâtel* to the base of the *Dôle*, N. of Geneva, separates two of these districts from each other, viz. the **JURA RANGE** from the **SWISS HILL COUNTRY**. The latter extends to the base of the **ALPS**, which constitute the third and most important of these districts.

† The most recent geological researches in Switzerland and special maps of the Alps and Jura are to be found in the '*Beiträge zur geolog. Karte der Schweiz*' (published by Dalp of Bern at the expense of government).

The formation of the **Jura Range** consists mainly of strata remarkable for their richness in organic remains, and known as the 'Jura formation' in other parts of central Europe also. The subdivisions of this formation, its stratification, and the remains, principally of shell-fish, which characterise the different strata, are well known. The position of the strata resembles the surface of a troubled sea, or numerous layers of cloth, placed one upon another and subjected to lateral pressure. On the borders of the *Black Forest*, and in the greater of these layers, which extend southwards beyond Bâle, the lower strata of the *Triassic System*, the *Keuper Marls*, *Muschelkalk*, and *Buntsandstein*, are the most prominent, and all organic remains which they contain differ from those of the Jura group. From the lake of Bienné, in a south-westerly direction, more recent strata occur, belonging to the cretaceous system, and known as *Neocomian Deposits*.

At the base of the Jura these strata are covered by a far more recent formation, which comprise the entire district of the **Swiss Hill Country**, bounded in its turn by the lower Alps, of which the Rigi is the most celebrated from the magnificence of its view. This formation belongs to the section of the Tertiary System known as *Meiocene*, the vast beds of conglomerate contained in which are called *Nagelfluë* (p. 72). It is, geologically speaking, a very recent formation, and proves what vast transformations the earth's surface has undergone at a comparatively recent date. The larger towns of Switzerland are situated in this district, viz. *St. Gallen*, *Zürich*, *Lucerne*, *Soleure*, *Bern*, *Freiburg*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*, as well as the two large basins of the lakes of Geneva and Constance.

The strata of the *Meiocene* contain in two sections remains of freshwater animals and plants (found in abundance at the quarries of *Oehmingen*, p. 23), and in an intermediate section remains of marine animals. The *Nagelfluë* consists chiefly of boulders and rounded stones belonging to formations entirely foreign to the Alps of the present day. In order to account for this, it is conjectured that at the period of the formation of this rock a chain of lower hills, consisting of various kinds of granite, porphyry, quartzite, etc., formed the spurs of the higher Alps. The *Nagelfluë* mountains are formed by the deposits of those ancient streams which doubtless descended from the region of the Alps; and their occurrence in different districts indicates the various directions in which these rivers must have flowed.

The position of the strata deviates little from their original, nearly horizontal direction, and takes the form of a basin between the Alps and the Jura range, the shores of the primæval *Meiocene* sea. At a distance, however, of about 7 M. from the base of the Alps, the inclination of the strata changes, and from this point onwards, turned towards the S.E. in the direction of the Alps, becomes more and more abrupt. From Rorschach as far as the Lake of Thun two undulating folds of the strata, protruding over each other chiefly from S. to N., are traceable in this sub-alpine *Meiocene* formation. This position can only have been occasioned by some vast convulsions in the solid crust of the earth after the first deposit and consolidation of the strata, and may be regarded as a prelude to the complicated rock-formation of the Alps themselves. Almost the entire hilly country, and even the lower slopes of the Jura are covered with innumerable *Erratic Blocks* and glacier detritus. The nature of the rock and the origin of the blocks, as well as their disposition in moraines, render it probable that during the *Ice-Period* the glaciers of the Rhone, Aar, Reuss, Limmat, and Rhine covered the whole district (comp. p. xlii). To these formations, moreover, the soil is indebted for its remarkable fertility.

The N. boundary of the **Swiss Alps** extends from the left bank of the Rhine, a little below the influx of the *Ill* (p. 379), in a zigzag line S.W., to *Vevey* on the *Lake of Geneva*. The S. extremity of this mighty range is near the *Lake of Lugano*, while the E. part extends into Piedmont and the Austrian states.

On the **Northern Side of the Alps** a belt, varying in diameter, composed of fossiliferous formations, is distinguishable from the principal rocks. These formations were formerly known by the general term of

Alpenkalkstein (Alpine Limestone), but have more recently been ascertained to consist of three distinct groups, belonging to the *Eocene*, the *Chalk Formation*, and the *Jura Formation*. Towards the E. frontier of Switzerland, in the cantons of *St. Gallen* and *Glarus*, part of this belt, of a still more remote date, are considered to belong to the Triassic System.

The rocks of these formations on the outskirts of the Alps bear so little resemblance to others of the same formations on the N. and W. side of this great range in Germany and France, that it has been a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The limestones, which occur in the former in enormous masses, are of a dark-grey, or nearly black colour, of close texture, slightly crystalline, veined with a network of calcareous spar, and closely resembling the limestones which usually occur in older formations. The difficulties of classification which thus arose were not solved until attention was drawn to the organic remains found in this northern belt of the Alps. These form the sole clue to the intricacies of the Alpine formations, and afford a surer and more trustworthy criterion, in proportion as the organic remains in the adjacent districts are more minutely examined.

Thus the same organic remains have been found here as those which occur in the *Eocene Strata* near Paris, and it has been satisfactorily proved that these recent formations show the same irregularities which have taken place in the Alpine chain. A similar relation has been observed between the chalk formations and the *Jura Group* on the northern boundary of the Alps. A variation in the character of the organic remains tends to prove that the Jura strata must have been deposited in the depths of the ocean, while those to the N. of the Swiss hill-country were probably formed on the beach or shallower parts of the sea.

The relations between these three formations, the *Eocene*, the *Chalk*, and the *Jura* groups, which are always found in juxtaposition, are of an extremely complicated nature. The strata are upheaved in the most contorted forms, and present the appearance of having been folded together, so that among the higher and more inaccessible mountains it has been a task of the utmost difficulty to ascertain their extent. Difficult as it may be to account for some of these phenomena, it has, at least, been clearly proved by the indefatigable researches of eminent Swiss geologists, that these strata must have been upheaved from the depths of the ocean in which they were deposited, pressed together, and forced aside (i. e. to the N.) by the principal formations of the Alpine chain. This accounts for the fact that the lowest strata are frequently found on the surface.

The **Central Alpine Zone** consists of rocks of entirely different character. The principal masses are generally composed of *Gneiss*, which towards the centre changes to *Granite* and *Protogine*. Adjacent to the gneiss occurs the *mica-schist* and *talcose schist*, and in the gneiss itself may be distinguished the *mica-gneiss* and the *talcose*. Although these are precisely the same rocks which everywhere constitute the earth's crust, geologists have not yet succeeded in reducing the phenomena of the structure of the Alps to fixed laws. This, however, can hardly excite surprise, when the same difficulty has been experienced in the case of far less complicated formations.

Studer, the eminent Swiss geologist, himself admits that even the best-known central masses of gneiss, those of Mont Blanc, the Finsteraarhorn, and the St. Gotthard, have been so imperfectly explored that their limits cannot be laid down with any certainty.

Intermingled with the central masses of gneiss, *Schists* also occur to a great extent, sometimes in the form of *Hornblende* and *Hornblende Schist* approaching the already mentioned crystalline schists of the central masses, sometimes as green-schist, resembling serpentine, and easily recognisable as a sedimentary formation. These also contain *Anthracite* and numerous impressions of plants, and may undoubtedly be considered to belong to the *Coal Formation*, a fact of great importance in the study of Alpine geology.

Older sedimentary deposits are not clearly traceable in the Swiss Alps, but are found in the eastern continuation of the Alpine chain. Some of

the strata usually situated between the coal-formation and the Jura-group occur in the Swiss Alps, such as sandstones, conglomerates (*Verrucano*, '*Rauchwacke*', *Dolomite*, *Gypsum*, etc.); but they are so disconnected, that, although well known in the E. prolongation of the mountains, and in the adjacent S. zone, and classed under the Triassic System, no satisfactory account of them can be given.

In the heart of Switzerland, and on the extreme northern margin of the central zone, rises the central mass of the *Finsteraarhorn*, extending from the *Lötschenthal* to the *Tödi*. In the centre of this range, where it is intersected by the routes of the Grimsel and the St. Gotthard, the *Granite* attains its most important development, and at the same time the *Anticlinal Axis*, or contorted ('fan-shaped') structure of the gneiss is most strongly marked. Here too, on the N. side, the most striking irregularity is observed in the contact of the gneiss and its associated quartz-rock with the adjoining Jura-limestone. In the diagonal line from *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* to *Viesch* the fan-shape is fully developed; on the N. side the strata decline towards the S., in the *Viescherhörner* they are vertical, while on the route from the *Eggischhorn* (p. 146) to *Viesch* they assume a N. direction; the same is the case in a section of the Grimsel (p. 140). At the extremities of the gneiss, on the other hand, a uniform and abrupt descent towards the S. has been observed.

The contact of the crystalline and sedimentary formations is most strikingly seen on the N. margin of this group, in the profound valleys and fissures riven through the entire mass by mighty convulsions. The *Gasterthal* (p. 268) is a locality adapted for a nearer examination of these phenomena. The limestone and slate-strata of the precipices of the *Altels* and *Doldenhorn* (p. 152) are extremely contorted in their position; the base is granite.

The summit of the *Jungfrau* (p. 120) consists of gneiss-granite, into which two masses of Jura-limestone have inserted themselves horizontally, their extremities being, as it were, folded back. This pseudo-interstratification must have taken place while the disrupting granite was in a liquid state. The *Eiger* and *Mönch* (p. 121), the *Mettenberg* (p. 123), the *Wetterhorn* (p. 127), and particularly the upper part of the *Ürbachthal* (p. 137) and the narrow ridge between the *Tossenhorn* and *Gstellihorn* display the same phenomena. Even the extremities of these inserted masses of limestone contain organic remains of the Jura-formation. This affords a clue to the structure of the Alps, but if it be considered as evidence that the epoch of these convulsions is more recent than the Jura chalk and Eocene periods, the soundness of the proposition may be questioned.

The *St. Gotthard* almost adjoins this central mass of the *Finsteraarhorn*. Of a layer of slate and limestone which once intervened between them, isolated fragments or 'nests' of marble are now the only remnants. At the level of the *St. Gotthard Lakes*, granite occurs in the heart of this mass, at the *Gemsboden* gneiss, above *Hospenthal* mica-slate. At *Andermatt* the inclination is towards the S., at *Airolo* towards the N., the fanlike structure being here distinctly exhibited, and extending towards the E. as far as the granite can be traced.

On the *Lukmanier* (p. 336) these phenomena are repeated; the S. part of the fan widens as it extends towards the E. The surface, the situation of the watershed, and the summit bear no relation to the axis of the fan; the present configuration of the mountain-chains and valleys cannot therefore have been occasioned by the upheaval of the granite.

The *St. Gotthard* possesses beautiful minerals in abundance. Those in the external central masses display great uniformity, the same species occurring at Oisans, on Mont Blanc, on the *Finsteraarhorn*, and on the *St. Gotthard*: such are the *micaceous iron-ore*, *titanite*, *spheue*, *fluor-spar*, *apatite*, *axinite*, *tourmaline*, and the whole of the *zeolites*.

On the S. frontier of the *Valais*, from the *Great St. Bernard* over the lofty summits of the *Dent Blanche*, and the *Matterhorn*, as far as the *Weiss-horn* and *Simplon*, extends a range of crystalline felsparrock, which may be regarded not merely as a central mass entitled to rank with others, but rather as the true *Central Chain* of the Swiss and Italian High-Alps. *Mont*

Blanc and *Monte Rosa*, the highest of the Alps, though not within this mass, are immediately adjacent. It forms a transition from the fan-shaped mountains, situated nearer the external (N.) zone of the Alps, to the more horizontally disposed gneiss which forms the inner crust of the Alps. The fan shape is indistinct; the symmetrical arrangement of the different rocks is wanting; interstratifications of marble and limestone are more frequent; and serpentine and gabbro, and in the S. part syenite occur. This *Central Mass* is moreover chiefly remarkable for its intimate connection with the associated slates, the strata being in some places strangely intermingled, while in others they gradually blend. Gneiss and grey slate often occur as an inseparable mass, and give rise to one of the most difficult problems in geology. The basis, a kind of protogine, is termed *Arkose*, and seldom protrudes through the snows and glaciers of the highest mountains. On the *Matterhorn* (p. 288) and in its vicinity the level of the *Green Slate*, which forms the summit of this gigantic mountain, is observed to vary as much as 3000', the basis being gneiss and mica slate, which are connected with each other without interruption, as *Giordano* has shown. *Erosion* followed by *slips* can therefore alone account for the form of this isolated, toothlike peak, which is probably but a scanty remnant of a once extensive chain.

Towards the S.W. the masses of *Mont Blanc* and the *Aiguilles Rouges* stand in the same relation to these central masses as those of the St. Gotthard and Finsteraarhorn to the N.E. In these again the fan-structure and the granitic basis are fully developed. But of these masses it is only the N.E. or N. extremities which belong to Switzerland, those namely which extend into the S.W. part of the canton of Valais as far as Martigny.

In the Alps of Ticino gneiss and mica-schist predominate. The peculiar character of the central mass almost disappears. The ill-defined chlorite, talcose, and mica-schists no longer intermingle with the rocks of the basis, but occupy a distinct position on the outer crust. Gneiss predominates in the valleys and lower slopes, mica-schist in the higher mountain regions, forming, for example, the crest and summits of the *Campolungo Pass* as far as the *Pizzo Forno*. The structure is here very complicated, the disruption of the rock being horizontal, and the lamination of the mica-schist nearly vertical, while the formation of the basis is much contorted and fractured.

In the upper *Val Maggia* appears a meridional direction of the mountain strata completely at variance with their general direction in those parts of the Alps already considered, and with the main direction of the whole range. This variation is not confined to the little-known mountains of Ticino, but may be traced as far as the *Upper Engadine*, and prevails throughout the whole chain from the upper *Val Maggia* to the *Maloja*, 54 M. in length, and from *Chiavenna* to *Vals*, about 32 M. in breadth. This direction and the inclination of the strata towards the E. appear to bear out the conjecture that *Piedmont* was encircled with a complete amphitheatre of mountains before the comparatively recent changes in the earth's crust occasioned the present configuration of the Alps.

The gneiss which particularly characterises Ticino first occurs in the W. in the basis of *Monte Rosa* and the precipices and cliffs of the valley of *Macugnaga* (p. 278), the grandest basin in the Alps. In the higher regions it blends with the mica-schist, of which the four principal peaks of *Monte Rosa* appear to be exclusively composed. The main-group rests on a meridional chain, a huge wall of rock which extends from *Stalden* (p. 283) above *Vispach* to *Ivrea* at the S. base of the range, a distance of 50 M., and throughout half this extent is not less than 10,000' in height. This forms a barrier between the *Pennine* and *Lepontine Alps*.

In a similar manner the *Adula Range*, to the E. of the Alps of Ticino, although lower, forms the boundary between the *Lepontine* and *Rhaetian Alps*. This broad mass is bleak and desolate, without strongly defined summits, and is covered with snow and glaciers which rarely descend from the heights, the declivities being too precipitous, and not furrowed by valleys. This is the cradle of the *Rhine* (p. 391). The meridional valleys are longer and deeper.

Throughout this group, the strata decline towards the N.E. and E., and gneiss constitutes the basis in the *Val Blegno*. Indications of a barrier between the *Adula Range* and the Alps of Ticino are observed in the isolated limestone and marble masses contained in the gneiss near *Rosso* and *Landarenca* in the *Val Calanca*, which form the connecting links between the black slates of *S. Bernardino* and those of the *Val Blegno*.

The gneiss mass which extends along the *Splügen Route* from *Schams* to the *Rofna* (p. 387) and *Ferrera* (p. 385) attains its most complete development in the snowy and glacier-clad summits of the **Suretta Alps**. The peculiarities of this central mass are particularly remarkable in the neighbourhood of the *Splügen Pass*. The *Rofna* consists of porphyric or granitic gneiss. On the *Splügen Pass*, as well as along the entire line of the crystalline schists, gneiss, mica schist, and calcareous black and green schists, occur intervening rocks, the chief of which are 'rauchwacke', perforated with the so-called 'chamois caverns', and marble and slate, which in some cases adjoin the mica-schist and gneiss, in others the clay-slate. The same is the case on the *Via Mala* (p. 384), between the slate of which and that of *Curver* a series of dolomite, gneiss, and limestone intervenes, apparently forming a continuation of the talcose, calcareous, and felspar masses of the *Nezza* and *Alpine Alps*.

The crystalline slates which extend from this point to the S. adjacent zone, scarcely admit of general classification. They are partly associated with masses of granite and syenite, and partly waver between chlorite schist, hornblende, mica schist, and gneiss, without assuming a definite character. The position of the strata and lamination cannot be reduced to primary laws.

The lofty range of the **Bernina**, on the frontier of the Grisons and Valtellina, rises as a central mass in the space between the *Val Camonica* and the *Upper Engadine*. Its gneiss is intersected at *Cavaglia* (p. 367) and *Pisciadella* by the two Bernina routes, and is almost entirely encircled by granite, hornblende, and serpentine, which is the case in none of the other central masses. The structure of the *Bernina* exhibits no tendency to the fan-shape, the rocks being exclusively schistous, and differing from the granitic gneiss and protogine granites of the N. and W. central masses. The dip of the strata is always to the N. and N.E. The granite of *Brusio* (p. 368) appears in the huge slate formation declining to the N. as a considerable intervening layer only, as on both sides the inclination of the gneiss and mica slate is the same.

The central mass of the **Silvretta**, between the *Engadine* and *Vorarlberg*, exhibits, in common with the more western central masses on the margin of the central zone, the fan-shaped structure, the superposition of the crystalline slates over the Jura and more recent strata, and the occurrence of granitic gneiss in the axis of the fan. Another characteristic of this mass is the vast extent of the hornblende schists which partially supersede the gneiss, and the meridional direction of the associated rocks, so that the axis of the mass corresponds neither with the direction of the lamination nor the watershed. The granite, which from the W. extremity forms the axis of the range, extends over the eminences of the *Silvretta*, *Vermunt*, and *Jamthal* snow-mountains to the source of the *Landquart* (p. 339), and the *Ill* (p. 378).

An attempt has thus been made to trace the central masses from the centre as far as the E. and W. limits of Switzerland.

Alpine Farming. In spring, as soon as the snow melts on the N. side of the Alps, and the first herbage makes its appearance, the cattle are released from their winter confinement, and driven to the lower pastures; about the middle of June higher regions are ascended, and at the beginning of July a number of the herds reach the highest pastures. At the beginning of September they descend to the lower districts, and about the 10th of October return to the valleys and their winter-quarters. In summer the best cows yield 10-16 quarts of milk daily, from which, during the pasture season of four months, about 2 cwt. of cheese is prepared, realising on an average $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per pound. The best cheese is produced on pastures about 3000' above the level of the sea, the most

favoured districts being the valleys of the Emme (p. 96), the Simme (p. 157), and the Sarine (p. 158). The herdsman (*Senne*) with his boys has abundant occupation in assembling his 80 or 90 cows twice a day to be milked, in making the cheese, and cleaning the vessels employed in the process. The stables or huts (Fr. *Chalet*, Ger. *Sennhütte*) in which the cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night, and where the cheese is manufactured, are rudely constructed of pine-logs, and not always impervious to wind and rain; the flat roofs consist of broad, oblong, or square pieces of wood, or 'shingles', kept in their places by heavy stones. The chalets of the better class are generally divided into three compartments, the largest containing the fire-place and milk cauldron, another being the dairy, or cheese-manufactory, and the third a sleeping-room. The sole furniture consists of a wooden bench and table. Although the neighbourhood of these huts is generally dirty and uninviting, they will often be hailed with satisfaction by the hungry wayfarer, as they generally afford excellent milk, fresh butter, cheese, and bread. In the more frequented districts coffee, wine, honey, eggs, and even a tolerable bed of hay may also be obtained at the chalets. Many of the huts are receptacles for hay only.

For the *Manufacture of Cheese*, the freshest milk, or that from which the cream has already been removed, is employed according to the quality of the cheese to be made. The cheese having been separated from the whey by means of rennet, and pressed, is placed in the magazine, where it is turned daily, and moistened with cloths saturated with salt-water. If the whey is not used for sanitary purposes, an inferior quality of cheese called 'Zieger' is again prepared from it, and the refuse serves to fatten the pigs which are frequently kept for this purpose on the mountains.

The term '*Alp*', which recurs so frequently in the Handbook, signifies a mountain-pasture. '*Matten*' are the richer and less elevated meadows. '*Grat*' or '*Arête*' denotes a precipitous and serrated mountain-ridge.

XIV. Glaciers.

The somewhat granular snow (*neige grenue*) which falls in the highest Alpine regions, above the snow line (8000'), accumulates in the valleys and clefts of the rocks, and after being partially melted during the day, especially in the lower districts, is converted during the night into a solid frozen mass. Thus, layer by layer, is formed the *Glacier*, the most striking feature of the Alpine world, a stupendous mass of the purest azure ice. No scene in Switzerland is so strikingly and strangely beautiful as when, in some fertile and wooded valley, the glittering pinnacles of a glacier are suddenly presented to our gaze in the immediate proximity of corn-fields, fruit-trees, smiling meadows, and human habitations.

The more extensive or *Primary* glaciers are long arms of solid ice, resembling frozen cataracts, which occupy entire valleys, frequently with a very slight fall, and are estimated to attain a thickness of 1500'. The smaller or *Secondary* glaciers are of more limited extent, lying on the mountain-slopes with a considerable fall, and being of less massive consistency.

At a height exceeding 10,000' above the sea-level, the influence of the sun is too slight to melt the surface of the snow sufficiently for its conversion into ice. This snowy, unconsolidated upper portion of the glacier is termed *Firn* (Fr. *Néé*), which lower down, where the sun's rays become more powerful, gradually blends with the ice on the glacier, formed as already described. The glacier is therefore, as it were, the offshoot of the *Firn*, but is easily distinguishable from it, the surface of the ice being rounded towards the margins, and that of the *Firn* towards the centre.

While the fall of snow and the formation of glacier ice suffer no intermission, the extent of the glaciers does not increase. The compensation in the higher regions is effected by the evaporation and absorption of the ice by the influence of the sun and air, in the lower regions by the conversion of the ice into water, which descends through the fissures, and forms a brook, the invariable outlet of every glacier.

It is a well-established fact that glaciers are in a perpetual state of motion, and descend with more or less rapidity. Professor *Forbes* found that the ice of the *Mer de Glace* advanced 209' per annum at the source of the Arveyron, while at the base of the Montanvert the annual progression amounted to 822'. The motion in winter is less rapid than in spring and summer. It has been calculated that 200 years would elapse before a mass of rock, lying on the surface of the glacier at its upper end would reach the valley of Chamouny.

Saussure (pp. 223, 237) attributes the advance of glaciers entirely to the mechanical pressure exercised by the masses of snow on the upper portions, whilst the lower extremities gradually melt away. *Agassiz* (p. 140) and his disciples maintain that the increase of glaciers is owing to the rain and snow which penetrate into the fissures, and, being converted into ice, tend to force the glacier downwards. *Forbes* is of opinion that the glacier is a sluggish stream which, notwithstanding the apparently brittle nature of the ice, possesses sufficient plasticity to accommodate itself to the irregularities of its bed.

The masses of rock and detritus which become detached from the mountain-sides descend either to the glacier itself or to its margins, and, as the glacier continually, but imperceptibly advances, form long walls or barriers on either side. These are termed *Lateral Moraines* (Ger. *Gan-decken*). When two glaciers meet, their lateral moraines extend over the surface of the ice, and form long walls of rubbish, called *Medial Moraines* (Ger. *Guffertlinien*), which, conveyed by the glacier to its lower end, and there deposited, constitute the *Terminal Moraine* (Ger. *Stirnwall*). The stones of the latter thus generally afford a clue to the nature of the inaccessible rocks of the higher Alps.

The formation of ice on the upper part of the glacier is usually exactly compensated by the absorption and dissolution of the ice effected by the action of the sun and air, and the glacier seldom advances beyond its accustomed bed. This, however, is by no means invariably the case; in 1818, the terminal moraine of the Rhone Glacier (p. 141), for example, advanced 150'. The lower extremity, or 'tongue', of the glacier, then forces everything before it — soil, turf, stones, trees, and the ruined chalets — forming a huge wall with the rubbish of its lateral and medial moraines. If, on the other hand, the formation of ice is exceeded by the consumption, the glacier decreases, draws in its feelers, so to speak, and retires into the narrow mountain-gullies. The former extent of a glacier can in this case be traced by the position of the terminal moraine. Warm seasons occasion retrogression, whilst an advance of the glaciers, sometimes amounting to 2' daily, was observed in the years 1815-17, 1828-30, 1836, 1837, 1857-59, and lastly in 1861.

Large slabs of rock are occasionally seen on the glaciers, supported by pillars of ice. These so-called *Glacier Tables* protect the ice on which they rest from the influence of the sun's rays, while the ice in their vicinity dissolves, thus insulating the 'table'. Smaller objects, such as stones, leaves, or even a dead insect, produce an opposite effect on the surface of the ice. They become heated by the sun, and melting the ice under them, form hollows.

When the glacier stream overflows the brink of a precipice, the solid icy mass is rent by innumerable fractures, which by exposure to the sun and air give rise to the *Ice-Needles* and *Ice-Pyramids*.

The streams formed by the melting of the ice on the surface of the glacier descend into the crevices and fissures, and, occasionally penetrating the entire mass, unite with the brook beneath the glacier. In the former case they are termed *Brunnen*, or wells, Fr. *Baignoires*; in the latter, *Trichter*, or funnels, Fr. *Moulins*. These openings and clefts are closed in winter, and the mass of ice becomes more consolidated. In spring and summer, however, new rents continually appear, their formation being generally attended by a loud cracking noise.

The *Crevasses* (Ger. *Schriinde*) are a constant source of vexation to the glacier-wanderer. When he has succeeded in scaling the lofty and precipitous moraines, and has threaded his way through a chaos of rocks

on the surface of the ice, his progress is too often obstructed by some yawning gulf which compels him to retrace his steps, or have recourse to a long circuitous route. When these abysses are concealed by newly-fallen snow, a single incautious step may be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

The beds of ancient glaciers may frequently be traced by the singular manner in which they have polished and furrowed the surface of the rocks over which they have passed. This phenomenon (Ger. *Gletscherschliff*) is occasioned by the friction of pebbles and fragments of quartz, interposed between the glacier and the rock, and is observed only on granite and gneiss, as for instance at the *Handeck* (p. 134). From these and numerous other indications of a similar nature, it is inferred that the extent occupied by glaciers at a very remote period was far greater than at present (comp. p. xxxvii). This conjecture is confirmed by the frequent occurrence of *Erratic Blocks* of granite in districts to which they must have been conveyed by some external force, having been in all probability deposited by ancient glaciers. It is a remarkable fact that boulders of this description are found on the E. slopes of the Jura, near Bienne and Soleure, where the rock-formation consists entirely of limestone.

The glacier-domain of Switzerland extends from Mont Blanc to the Ortler, the entire area thus occupied being computed at 900 sq. M. The cantons of the Grisons (225), Bern (155), and the Valais (130) comprise nine-tenths of the Swiss glaciers (540), two-thirds of which send their waters to the *Rhine*. The most extensive glacier, 15 M. in length, is the *Aletsch Glacier* (p. 146).

Abbreviations used in the Handbook.

R. = Room.	S. = South.
B. = Breakfast.	E. = East.
D. = Dinner.	W. = West.
L. = Light.	r. = Right.
A. = Attendance.	l. = Left.
M. = English mile.	hr. = Hour.
ft. (') = Engl. foot.	min. = Minute.
N. = North.	carr. = Carriage.

N.B. Everything specially worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk. Distances in mountainous districts are represented by the *time* in which they are traversed by average walkers.

Basel, Bäle

Gr. Basel

- 1 Casino E5
2 Centralbahnhof H67
3 Drechsel St. Jakob T6
4 Klosthaus (cham. Barfüsser K.) F5

Kirchen

- 5 St. Alban (cham. Kloster) G23
6 St. Elisabeth G5
7 St. Leonhard E5
8 St. Martin D4
9 Münster EF1
10 Peters K. D5
11 Prediger C3
12 Kornhaus D6
13 Mispaghaus C1
14 Museum (Bibliothek) E4
15 Polizei E5
16 Post Telegraph E5
17 Rathhaus D45
18 Sommer Casino T4
19 Spital C3
20 Strafkastel AB5
21 Tribunal F4
22 Universität D4
23 Zeughaus D6
24 Theater F5

R H E I N

Kl. Basel

- 25 Baslerhof-Katholik D1
26 St. Clara D23
27 St. Plauden E1
28 Kinderspital F2
29 St. Leonhard F2
30 Klosthaus EF3

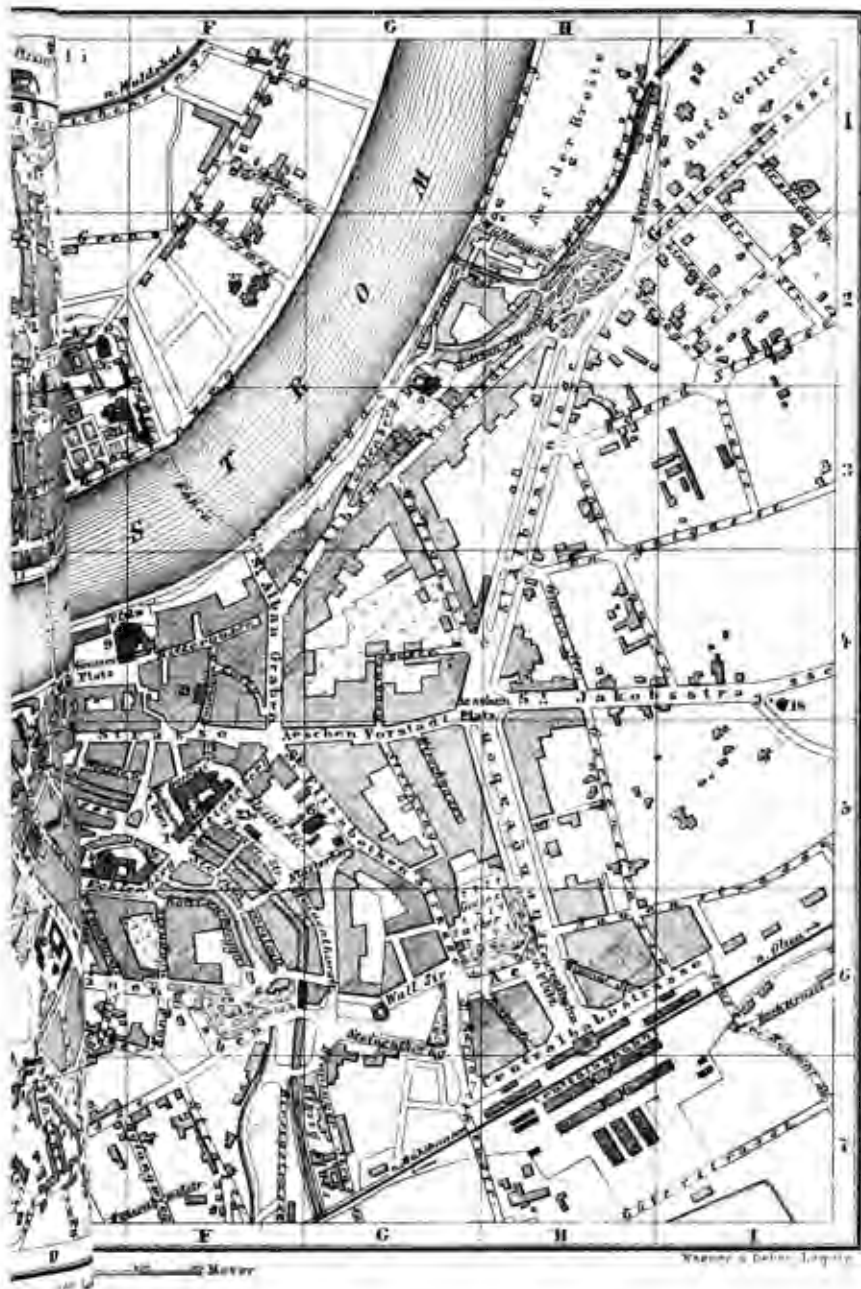
Gasthofe

in Gr. Basel

- 31 St. Leonhard D4
32 St. Leonhard D5
33 St. Leonhard E1
34 St. Leonhard E1
35 St. Leonhard E1
36 St. Leonhard E1
37 St. Leonhard E1
38 St. Leonhard E1
39 St. Leonhard E1
40 St. Leonhard E1

in Kl. Basel

- 41 St. Leonhard D3
42 St. Leonhard D3



1. Bâle.

Hotels. *TROIS ROIS (Plan a), on the Rhine, R. 3-5 fr. and upwards, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5-6, A. 1 fr. — At the Central Station, *SCHWEIZERHOF, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; opposite to it, *HÔTEL EULER, R. 2-3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$, omnibus 1 fr. — HÔTEL HOFER; FAUCON, corner of the Elisabethen-Str.; CIGOGNE (Pl. b), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. inc. W. 3, L. and A. 1 fr.; *SAUVAGE (Pl. c), similar charges. — COURONNE (Pl. d), KOPF (Pl. e), both on the Rhine; HÔTEL DE LA POSTE; SCHIFF, unpretending, well spoken of, R. and A. 2 fr. — In *Klein-Basel*, on the right bank of the Rhine: CROIX (Pl. h), R. 2, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; opposite to it, *HÔTEL KRAFFT (Pl. g), R. from 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; *HÔTEL SCHRIEDER (R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.) and *HÔTEL MICHEL (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), both opposite the station of the Baden railway. — The usual dinner-hour at the hotels is 12.30.

Cafés. *Café des Trois Rois, near the hotel of that name, with a balcony overlooking the Rhine; *Bellevue, opposite the Central Station; *National, on the right bank of the Rhine, near the bridge. — Ices: *Wurz*, near the bridge; *Kissling*, Freie-Str.; *Brüderlin*, Schneidergasse.

Restaurants. At the hotels and cafés, at the *Central and the *Baden stations. *Velliner Halle, at the back of the post-office; *Kibiger*, Barfüsser-Platz; *Jundt*, at the Central Station; *Schuhmacher*, opposite the Central Station. — In *Klein-Basel*: *Burgvogtei*, a 'Bierhalle' with garden and open-air theatre. — *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. 18), near the St. Jacob Monument, music on Wed., Frid., and Sund. 6-9 p.m.; concerts also at *Michel's Garden* (Tues., Thurs., and Sund.), and the *Erlen-Park*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town. Restaurant in the *Zoological Garden* (p. 6). *Thoma's Biergarten*, near the Central Station.

Cabs. For $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c., each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 60 c.; for a drive to either of the railway stations the rates are the same. From one of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3-4 pers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; each box 30 c. extra. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 2 fr. for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and 1 fr. for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Railway-Stations. BADEN STATION at *Klein-Basel*, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (in a straight direction) from the Rhine Bridge; duty payable on carved wood-work brought from Switzerland 30 pfennige per lb. The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the CENTRAL STATION in Bâle, on the S. side of the town, about 1 M. from the Rhine bridge. These two stations have recently been connected by a junction line, crossing the Rhine (a journey of 10 min.). Travellers with through-tickets to or from Switzerland are conveyed from one station to the other by the through-carriages.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 16) in a handsome building in the Freien-Strasse; also at the railway stations.

Baths. Swimming and other baths in the Rhine near the Münster, entrance from the Pfalz (p. 4); on the right for ladies, on the left for gentlemen (1 fr.). Warm baths: *Meyer-Ritter*, Elisabethen-Str.; *Sigmund*, Leonhard-Str.

Newspapers in the 'Lesegesellschaft' (10 a.m. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.), by the Münster. Strangers must be introduced by a member.

Zoological Garden outside the Steinenthor (p. 6); admission $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.

Picture Gallery ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) in the new *Kunsthalle* on the Steinerberg (p. 6).

English Church Service in the Church of St. Martin (Pl. 8).

Bâle, or *Basel* (871'), the principal town of the half-canton Bâle-Ville (pop. 44,834, 12,019 Rom. Cath.). is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilæa*, and appears to have been founded by the Roman army when it fell back on the Rhine near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, which was founded B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now called *Basel-Augst*, 5 M. to the S. E., see p. 16). Bâle is a very prosperous commercial place, and is indebted for its wealth to the convenience of its situation for traffic with France and Germany, and to the enterprising character of its inhabitants. One of the staple products of the place is silk ribbon.

The town lies on the left bank of the Rhine, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* on the right bank by a wooden bridge, 200 yds. in length, and partly supported by stone piers. In the middle of the bridge, opposite to a small chapel, rises a triangular obelisk, with a barometer and a small bronze figure of the Lällenkönig (on the left), a thermometer, etc.

The ***Münster** (Pl. 9), an imposing and picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with its two lofty and conspicuous towers, was formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle. [The bishopric, which was founded by Charlemagne, was transferred in consequence of the puritanical outrages to Porrentruy (p. 7) in 1529, and afterwards to Soleure (p. 12).] The church was built by the Emperor Henry II. in 1010-1019, and was restored in 1185, after having been destroyed by fire. In 1356 the old building was all but demolished by an earthquake, but was afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gateway, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgmentseat and the angels at the last day. The W. *Front* under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the Dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The towers, which are 218' in height, were not completed till 1500. In the year 1431 the convocation of the great *Council* began to sit in the Münster; it consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., the Council was at last dissolved in 1448. The church is not open to the public, but is shown for a fee of 1½ fr. for one person, or 1 fr. for two or more persons; fee for the church and the mediæval collection 1 fr. for

one person, or 2 fr. for two or more persons. The sacristan lives opposite the principal entrance (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); but in summer he is generally to be found in the church.

The INTERIOR of the Münster was bereft of its most beautiful ornaments in the great iconoclasm of 1529, but was re-decorated in 1852-56 with great skill, and is now one of the finest Protestant churches in existence. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 now serves to support the organ, a very fine instrument, performances on which may be heard once or twice a week in summer, 6-7 p.m. (admission 1 fr.). The pulpit dates from 1486. The aisles and choir contain fine old monuments and tombstones built into the walls; in the N. aisle is the old episcopal throne; also a very remarkable relief of the 11th cent. (martyrdom of St. Vincent); the font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the retro-choir are the monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The modern stained-glass windows in the three large upper windows of the lofty choir, representing Moses and David, Peter and Paul, and the four Evangelists, are by Eckert and Röttinger of Zürich; the lower, representing the Last Supper and Crucifixion, are by Gsell of Paris; the newest window, exhibiting Christ as Judge of the world, is from the stained-glass Institution of Munich. The window at the W. end containing portraits of Emp. Henry II. and the Empress Kunigunde, together with those of the burgo-master Meyer and the Reformer John Ecolampadius (see below) is also from Munich. The crypt is now occupied by the stoves used in heating the church.

The MEDIEVAL COLLECTION, which occupies eight rooms and an ante-chamber in the cathedral, is worthy of a visit (open in summer from 10.30 to 12 o'clock, admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). All the curiosities are labelled. The anteroom contains architectural fragments from churches and secular edifices of Bâle, carved choir-stalls, etc.; and here also is preserved the *Läutenkönig*, a large head formerly placed on the clock tower of the bridge over the Rhine (taken down in 1839), which rolled its eyes and protruded its long tongue ('Lälli') at each stroke of the pendulum. This head was originally erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein-Basel in consequence of some dispute, and they returned the compliment by setting up a similar figure on their own side of the river. (The mechanism of the head may be wound up and set in motion.) The *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, which we next enter, has been fitted up as a museum of armour, and contains the most interesting objects formerly kept at the Arsenal (p. 5). In the centre is a cannon in the form of a dragon (1514); on the right, by the window, the armour which is said to have belonged to Charles the Bold. A narrow staircase ascends hence to the *Council Hall*, which is still well preserved in its original condition. It contains eighteen fragments of the famous Bâle *'Death Dance'*, a fresco in commemoration of the plague which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1804), having been painted at the beginning of the 15th cent., and formerly erroneously attributed to Holbein. The hall also contains casts of mouldings, capitals, etc., from churches of Bâle, and statuettes in wood and clay. We next enter two chambers, once set apart for the archives, containing iron-work, miniature portraits, goldsmiths' work, vessels of zinc, and other objects of a semi-artistic character. Another staircase ascends to a large room containing old tapestry, goblets and dishes, tables, beds, cabinets, and other domestic articles. The sixth room (a chapel) contains ecclesiastical curiosities in wood and bronze (altars, votive-tables). In the seventh room are architectural ornaments in wood from secular buildings. The eighth room contains old legal and political memorials of Bâle.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive **Cloisters*, constructed in 1362, 1400, and 1487, and restored in 1869-73, connecting the church with the episcopal palace, and used as family burial-places.

These cloisters extend to the **Pfalz**, a terrace behind the Münster, rising 78' immediately above the Rhine, and deriving its name from an imperial Pfalz, or palace, to which it is said formerly to have belonged. It is planted with chestnuts, and affords a pleasing prospect of the green river and the distant heights of the Black Forest. Below the Pfalz are the swimming and other *Baths*, and above the most western of the latter is the *Lesegesellschaft*, or *Reading Club* (p. 1). Behind the Münster is the house of Erasmus of Rotterdam; near it, a statue of *Æcolampadius*.

In the street leading from the Münsterplatz in a N.W. direction to the bridge, is the ***Museum** (Pl. 14), open to the public on Sundays from 10 to 12, and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 o'clock (collection of engravings open on Thursdays from 2 to 5); on other days admission 1 fr. It contains a picture-gallery and collections of natural and scientific curiosities.

The **Picture Gallery** is chiefly remarkable for the paintings and drawings which it contains of the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1498, d. at London 1554). The **STAIRCASE** is adorned with frescoes of *Gæa*, *Flora*, and *Apollo* by *Böcklin*; then three cartoons for the ceiling-painting in the choir of St. Ludwig's church at Munich, by *Cornelius*; *Christi-hilde's* lament, the cartoon of a picture in the Nibelungen Saloon at Munich, by *Schnorr*; Moses breaking the Tables of the Law, the cartoon of a painting in the château of Rheineck, by *Steinle*; also a number of casts from sculptures by Canova, Rietschel, Hähnel, Chaponnière, and Trippel, and a statue of Jason with the golden fleece, in marble, by *Schlöth*. — **ANTE-ROOM.** 2-14. Old and modern copies of *Holbein's* obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber; pictures by old masters of Bâle and other places in Switzerland. — **DRAWINGS.** Among them are 84 by *H. Holbein the Younger* and 96 by Swiss and Upper Rhenish masters: 87-89. *Amor. Holbein*, 91-100. *H. Holbein the Elder*, 127-130. *M. Schongauer*, 131-134. *H. Baldung Gruen*, 135-137. *A. Dürer*, 140. *H. Sebald Beham*, 145. *H. Schüpfelin*; then, 155. *Raphael*, God commanding Noah to build the ark, the design for a painting on the dome of the Stanza dell'Elidoro in the Vatican; 156. *Titian*, Landscape with the flight to Egypt. — **PICTURES.** A. **HOLBEIN ROOM.** 7, 8. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; 13. Portrait of Boniface Amerbach; 14. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; 16, 17, 18. Erasmus; 19. The dead body of Christ, of startling fidelity, which is said to have been painted from that of a drowned Jew; 20. Wife and children of the painter; 21. Last Supper; 11. *Lais Corinthiaca*, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburg; 23. The same lady as Venus with Cupid; 26. The Passion in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus, for which Elector Maximilian offered 30,000fl. in 1641; 34. Portrait of the printer Froben; 26. A London merchant. In the same room: *H. Fries* (of Freiburg), 45-51. From the history of Mary; 52-54. Two wings of an altar of St. John from Freiburg. In the centre of the room, Rebecca, a statue in marble by *H. Imhof*. — **B. EARLY GERMAN MASTERS.** 51-72. *Colmar (Schongauer's) School*; 75. *H. Baldung Gruen*, Death kissing a woman, and 76. Death grasping a woman by the hair; *L. Cranach*, 81. Stag-hunt, and 84. Lucretia. — **C. MODERN SWISS MASTERS** (and others). Left: 151a. *Koller*, Cows by a lake; 159, 160. *Steffan*, Landscapes; 138a. *Girardet*, After the battle. Right: 167. *F. Buchser*, Five Capuchins praying while a lady and gentleman pass by; 168. *F. Buchser*, Negro telling his reminiscences of the American war; 151. *Koller*, Horses on a road through a dale; 145. *Calame*, The Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn; 136. *Girardet*, Fortune teller; 135. *Vautier*, Poor rustic debtor compelled by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property; 146b. *Stückelberger*, The painter's children; 155. *Böcklin*, Sorrowing Magdalene. — **D. MODERN.** 74. 146. *Stückelberger*, Festival of St. Mary

in the Sabine Mts.: 134. *Veillon*, Venice. Right: 137a. *Girardet*, Village barber; 146a. *Stückelberger*, Marionettes; 156. *Diday*, Scene on the Lake of Brienz; 139a. *Girardet*, Snow-balling; 158a. *Gleyre*, 'Charmeuse'. Also a number of Italian, French, and Flemish works of little importance: 171. *Herri de Bles*, Holy Family; 176. *Honthorst*, Flea-hunt; *D. Teniers*, 184. Musicians, 185. Rustic interior; 198. *H. Aldegrever*, The Anabaptist prophet A. Joris of Delft. — E. BIRMANN COLLECTION. 266. *Ann. Caracci*, Nativity; 281. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Portrait of a clergyman; 282. *Mabuse*, Adoration of the Magi; 291. *Teniers*, Smoker; 311-324. Works by *Peter Birmann*; 325-230. *Sam. Birmann*. Bust of S. Birmann by *Christen* (1871). — F. MODERN GERMAN SCHOOL (the room farthest to the N., to the left of the Holbein Room). *J. Koch*, 351. Macbeth and the witches, 352. Landscape with a view of Olevano; 360. *W. Ahlborn*, Landscape with a mediæval town; 361. *Overbeck*, Death of Joseph; 362. *Schnorr*, 'Domine quo vadis?'; 366. *Neher*, The angel visiting Abraham; 367. *Steinte*, St. Luke painting the Madonna; 373. *Feuerbach*, Idyl; 374. *Lessing*, Landscape. — G. MODERN DRAWINGS (at the S. and opposite end of the collection). 1-13. *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *J. C. Koch*, Cartoons for the frescoes in St. Boniface at Munich; 26-35. *Overbeck*, Pencil sketches; 36. *Schwind*, Parable of the vineyard (in water-colours); 29-40. *Schwind*, Drawings of his earlier period; *B. Genelli*, 41. Jacob and Rachel at the well, 42. Rape of Europa; 44-48. *K. Eberhard*, Drawings; 50. *J. Koch*, Adam and Eve; 51. *Cornelius*, First design for the Olympus in the Hall of the Gods at the Glyptothek; 42. *Cornelius*, Last Judgment, a pencil sketch of the fresco in St. Ludwig's church at Munich; 53. *Carstens*, Olympus attacked by the Titans and Rape of Proserpine (in water-colours); 54. *Schick*, Family of fauns; 55. *Eberte*, Mourning Jews at Babylon; 58-62. *Steinte*, Drawings; 65. *Rottmann*, View of Sicily; 71. *Schnorr*, The days of creation; 83. *Schwanthaler*, Scene in a circus. — COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. On the left a cabinet with Mexican antiquities; remains of the treasure of the cathedral; in the centre of the room a number of objects from lake-dwellings and flint tools; on the right a cabinet with African antiquities; between the windows a handsome antique cabinet. In the next room are vases, mosaics, and other antiquities, chiefly found near Augst (p. 16).

The **University Library** in the same building (open from 2 to 4) contains upwards of 85,000 volumes and 4000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the church council, writings of Luther, Melanchthon, etc. The *University* (200 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., is celebrated as the school of the great mathematicians *Bernouilli*, *Merian*, and *Euler*. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of the learned men of Bâle, of the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552), the reformers *Oecolampadius* and *Grynæus*, etc.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 17), or Town Hall, in the Market-place, was erected in 1508 in the so-called Burgundian (late Gothic) style, and restored in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal crozier resting on a fisherman's grappling-iron). The court contains a *Statue of Munatius Plancus*, the traditional founder of Augst (p. 2) and Bâle, erected here in 1850.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 23), the receptacle of the arms for the Bâle contingent of troops, contains nothing worthy of note, the curiosities formerly preserved here having been removed to the Chapel of St. Nicholas (p. 3).

The handsome **Spahlen-Thor** (*St. Paul*), on the W. side of the town, erected about the year 1400, the *St. Albansthor* on the S.,

and the *St. Johannsthor* on the N., have been restored, but the other gates have been removed, and the ramparts converted into public walks.

Other **Mediæval Structures** deserving mention are the late Gothic *Fishmarket-Fountain*, erected in the 14th cent.; the *Spahlen-Fountain* with a bagpiper, supposed to have been designed by Holbein; the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 5). — The *Barfüsser-Church* (Pl. 4), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with its very lofty choir, is now used as a store-house. — The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 8) was restored in 1851 and converted into a Protestant place of worship. — The large Gothic (Rom. Cath.) *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. 25) at Klein-Basel has been recently restored.

The chief **Modern Buildings** are the Gothic *Elisabethenkirche* (Pl. 6), erected by Hr. Merian-Burckhardt (d. 1858), and embellished with fine stained glass from Munich; the new *Kunsthalle* (exhibition, p. 1), and adjacent to it the new *Theatre*, designed by Stehlin, and the new *Musiksaal*. In the Wall-Strasse is the *Bernoullianum*, a handsome edifice connected with the university, and destined for the departments of physics, chemistry, and astronomy.

The **Zoological Garden** outside the site of the *Steinenthor*, adjoining the 'Nachtigallenwäldchen', about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Central Station (adm. 50c.-1fr.), contains admirable examples of Swiss and other animals. Concerts are frequently given in the afternoon.

The **MISSIONARY INSTITUTIONS** of Bâle are deservedly in high repute. The *Mission-House* (Pl. 12) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. It contains an interesting ethnographical collection from the E. Indies and W. Africa, and two large models of the Temple area and Great Mosque at Jerusalem. — In the neighbourhood are several other charitable institutions — at *Riehen*, 3 M. to the N.E., at *Crischona*, 6 M. to the E., and at *Beuggen*, 9 M. to the E. (p. 20). — An excellent *Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare*, which has existed at Bâle for nearly a century, has a very extensive sphere of operation.

The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. 3), about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of the *Äschenthor*, on the road to the Münster-Thal, by *F. Schlöth*, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Above is Helvetia in armour, with a wreath; on the pedestal are four falling warriors in marble. Inscription: 'Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy!'

2. From Bâle to Bienne (*Bern and Neuchâtel*) through the Münster-Thal.

58 M. **RAILWAY** (*Jura and Bern Line*) from Bâle to Montier (32 M.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; **DILIGENCE** from Montier to Court ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) four times daily in 50 min. (railway to be opened in summer 1877); **RAILWAY** from Court to Bienne ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from Bienne to Bern ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to Neuchâtel (20 M.) in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The **Münsterthal**, French *Val de Montiers*, through which the *Birs* flows, is the grandest and most remarkable in the whole Jura range. It consists of a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with pines, while the plain smiles with verdant meadows, picturesque villages, and

busy mills. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, afforded the Romans a line of communication between *Aventicum* (Avenches, see p. 169), the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, see p. 16), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine. When the railway through this beautiful valley is completed, it will form a new and pleasant approach from Bâle to Western Switzerland.

Soon after leaving the Central Station the train diverges from the main line to the right (r. the cemetery, l. the Monument of St. Jacob, see above), and before reaching the first stat. *Münchenstein* crosses the *Birs*. On the hills to the left are several ruined castles. — 5 M. *Dornach* (1643'), where on 22nd July, 1499, 6000 Confederates defeated 15,000 Austrians, thus terminating the Swabian war. In the church reposes Maupertuis (d. 1759), the celebrated mathematician. On a wooded hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., near *Arlesheim* (1066'), rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the chapter of the cathedral, recently restored, with a pleasant park.

7 M. *Aesch* (Sonne). The village lies on the opposite bank of the *Birs*. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the well preserved old château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right rises the picturesque ruin of *Pfeffingen*. On the left, before ($9\frac{1}{4}$ M.) stat. *Grellingen*, is a large silk-factory. The train crosses the *Birs* twice and passes through a deep cutting in the rock, beyond which the valley expands. *Schloss Zwingen*, an old château on the right, was the residence of the episcopal governors of the district, down to the first French revolution.

14 M. *Laufen* (1155'; *Sonne*), at the confluence of the *Lützel* and *Birs*. The train continues to traverse the narrow wooded valley, enclosed by rocky mountains above. Before stat. *Liesberg* the train passes through a tunnel, and again crosses the *Birs* twice. At ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saugern*, Fr. *Soyhière* (Kreuz), the language changes from German to French. On the left is the ruined castle of the same name. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, on the right, lies *Bellerive*, now a manufactory. On the height to the left is the ruin of *Vorburg*.

24 M. *Delémont*, Ger. *Delsberg* (1430'; **Ours*; *Faucon*), an old town on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

FROM DELEMONT TO PORRENTRUÿ railway (opened in 1877) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The line traverses the valley of the *Sorne*. Stations *Courtellette*, *Courfaivre*, and *Glovelier*, Ger. *Lietingen*, beyond which the train passes through a long tunnel and reaches *St. Ursanne*, an old town picturesquely situated in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 174). Another tunnel under the *Mont Terrible* is then traversed to stat. *Courgenay* and *Porrentruy*, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1391'; **Ours*; *Cheval Blanc*), a well-built town with 5400 inhab. and an old château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. — From Porrentruy the line proceeds viâ *Delle*, the French frontier station, to *Montbéliard*, a station of the line from *Mülhausen* (in Alsace) to *Belfort* and *Besançon*.

The line leads southwards across a level part of the valley, and beyond stat. *Courrendlin* enters the **Münsterthal*, a wild, romantic ravine of the *Birs*. The huge cleft through which the stream passes testifies to the mighty convulsion which has forced the horizontal strata to assume their present almost perpendicular position, re-

sembling gigantic walls on each side of the road. In the middle of this defile, and at the finest point on the route, are situated the glass-houses and forges of *Roche*.

FROM MÜNSTER TO THE WEISSENSTEIN (p. 13). At the mouth of the gorge, near a restaurant, a good road, bounded on the S. by *Mont Grailery*, and on the N. by *Mont Raimoux*, ascends to the left to (2 M.) *Gränfelden* (Fr. *Grandval*, 1982') and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Crémine* (Kreuz), passing the watch-manufactory of M. Perret; following the course of the *Rausse*, which here forms some picturesque cascades, it next reaches (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (Post). This place lies at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the summit of which (4213') can easily be reached hence in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or by the road in 2 hrs. Carriages may be had from Gänsbrunnen (15 fr.) to the *Weissenstein*, or to Münster; from Münster to the *Weissenstein* 20 to 25 fr. Diligence between Münster and Olten by Gänsbrunnen twice daily in 6 hrs.

32 M. **Moutier**, Ger. *Münster* (1752'; *Krone*; *Hirsch*; *Ross*), a pleasant looking old village, situated in a fertile dale, is at present the terminus of the railway.

The ROAD (railway in course of construction; diligence, see above) traverses a wild and very picturesque gorge, beyond which, at the village of (35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Court** (2201 ft.; *Couronne*; *Ours*), the RAILWAY recommences.

From Court or (preferable) from *Bévilard*. 3.4 hr. W., a steep path diverges to the left to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (see above), crossing the **Montoz** (4371'). Guide desirable. View similar to that from the *Weissenstein*.

The railway traverses pasture-land, and proceeds by stat. *Multeray* to —

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tavannes**, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2497'; **Krone*), a large village at the source of the Birs. (Diligence three times daily to *Porrentruy* and *Seignelégier*.) — Farther on, the line ascends slightly and passes under the defile of **Pierre Pertuis** by means of a tunnel 150 yds. in length.

The **Pierre Pertuis** (*petra pertusa*; 2598') is a natural opening in the rock, 36 feet high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than 161 A.D. This gate, the highest point between Tavannes and Sonceboz, marked the limit of the Helvetian province, and, at a later date, that of the bishoprics of Avenches, Lausanne, and Bâle.

The train descends towards the W., skirting the S. slope of the *Mont de Corgémont*, into the *Valley of St. Imier* (p. 175), describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont*, crosses the *Suze* (or *Scheuss*) twice, and reaches —

48 M. **Sonceboz** (2152'; **Couronne*), the junction of the railway to *St. Imier* and *Convers* (see p. 175).

The train now passes through a tunnel under the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (see above). The valley of the *Suze*, on the left bank of which the railway runs, is narrow and wooded. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reuchenette* (1942'; *Truite*), with its ironworks, lies in a wider part of the valley.

The line now suddenly turns towards the S., and enters the narrow ravine which the *Suze* has formed for itself through the last heights of the Jura range. This is the most picturesque part of the railway journey. Four tunnels between this point and *Bienne*. On

the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill are the ruins of the château of *Rondchâtel*. Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* to the right. The train passes through another long tunnel and crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze by a lofty bridge; it then quits the ravine and commands to the left a striking *View of the rich plains of Bienne with its lake, and in the distance, in clear weather, the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc. Descending the vine-clad slopes, we soon reach —

58 M. **Bienne**, Ger. *Biel* (*Couronne*; *Croix*; **Rail.-Restaurant*), an ancient town, which enjoyed independence from 1250 to 1798, is situated near the lake (1424 ft.) of the same name and at the S. base of the Jura, the slopes of which are planted with the vine. Pop. 8113 (891 Rom. Cath.). Colonel *Schwab* possesses an interesting collection of antiquities, chiefly from ancient lake-villages. New Roman Catholic church.

From Bienne to Neuchâtel, see pp. 11, 12.

The RAILWAY FROM BIENNE TO BERN (see p. 6) crosses the *Zihl* (*Thièle*) near stat. *Brügg*, and the *Aare* near stat. *Busswyl*.

On the *Aare*, above (66 M.) *Lyss*, lies *Aarberg* (p. 170) with an ancient castle (railway to *Lausanne* via *Payerne* and *Morat*, see R. 41). Stations *Suberg*, *Schüpfen*, *München-Buchsee*, and *Zollikofen*, a station on the Swiss Central line (*Bâle-Herzogenbuchsee-Bern*). Thence to (80½ M.) **Bern**, see p. 15.

3. From Bâle to Geneva by Neuchâtel.

165 M. RAILWAY. To Geneva by express in 8, by ordinary trains in 11 hrs.; fares 27 fr. 60 c., 19 fr. 65 c., 14 fr. 30 c. — The equally short route by Bern and Lausanne (R. 40) is far preferable. — Steamboats on the lakes of Neuchâtel and Geneva, see RR. 45, 49.

On leaving the station, a view to the left is obtained of the vine-clad hills of *Grenzach* (p. 20) beyond the Rhine, and of *Crischona* (p. 6) on the hill. The line crosses the *Birs* (view of the valley); to the right the wooded slopes of the Jura. 3 M. *Muttenz*. Beyond (5 M.) *Pratteln*, where vineyards begin, the ruin of *Schauenburg* is seen on the hill to the right. (*Bötsberg Railway* to *Zürich*, see p. 16.) On the Rhine, at some distance to the left, lies *Basel-Augst* (p. 16), beyond which rise the mountains of the Black Forest.

The line now leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters that of the *Ergolz* in the Jura, and traverses picturesque scenery as far as Olten. 7½ M. *Nieder-Schönthal* is the station for *Frenkendorf* (1119'), a pretty summer-resort on a hill to the right. Near *Liestal*, on the left, is the large new prison of Basel-Land, and beyond it the Cantonal Hospital.

9 M. **Liestal** (1033'; **Falke*, with salt and other baths; *Schlüssel*; *Engel*; *Sonne*). with 3873 inhab., prettily situated on the *Ergolz*, is the seat of the government of the half-canton Basel-Land,

or Bâle-Campagne. In the council-hall is shown the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy. — *Bienenberg* (Kurhaus), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., is frequented as a summer-resort.

Before reaching (13 M.) the thriving village of *Sissach* (1233'; Löwe), the train passes (r.) the small château of *Ebenrain* and its park. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2398'), 1 hr. N.

FROM SISSACH TO AARAU BY THE SCHAFMATT, 10 M. By diligence to Oltingen in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1371'; Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the *Hanggessen* waterfall; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tecknau* (1440'); to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wenslingen* (1860') a steep ascent; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oltingen* (Ochs). The path which ascends the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schafmatt* (2516') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and cannot be mistaken, being provided with numerous direction-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura mountains and the Alps, as far as the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the summit) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the lake of Lucerne with its environs, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. bounded on either side by the mountains between which we stand. From the chalet to *Aarau* (p. 19) in 1 hr. by *Ober- and Nieder-Erlinsbach*.

After crossing several picturesque valleys and passing stations *Sommerau* and *Läufelfingen* (2008'), the train enters the great *Hauenstein Tunnel*, 2970 yds. long, during the construction of which in 1857 fifty-two workmen were buried by a fall of earth, and eleven more perished in attempting to rescue them. On leaving the tunnel, we observe the ruin of *Neu-Wartburg* on a height (see below), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The train descends by a long curve to the Aare, which it crosses far below Olten, and then ascends to the station on the right bank.

At the summit of the Hauenstein, ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from stat. *Läufelfingen* (from Olten $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), is situated the *Frohburg* (2772'), a good inn, commanding a beautiful panorama of the Alps, from the Sents to Mont Blanc; in the foreground the Wartburg (see below) and the Wiggerthal with the railway to Lucerne; r. Pilatus, l. the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are the ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. — The traveller coming from the N., and visiting Switzerland for the first time, would do well to leave the train at *Läufelfingen*, and walk to Olten over the *Frohburg*; in fine weather the view of the Alpine chain, which suddenly becomes visible from the top of the hill, is strikingly beautiful. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. farther W., on the summit of the pass of the Obere Hauenstein (2356'), is situated *Langenbruck*, a favourite summer resort with a new 'Kurhaus (high road to Liestal and to Oensingen, p. 11).

24 M. *Olten* (1296'). — SCHWEIZERHOF; 'KRONE; 'HALEMOND; 'Railway-Restaurant. Passengers to or from Lucerne and Herzogenbuchsee-Bern change carriages; those from Bâle to Zürich keep their seats. Detention of $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. On leaving the waiting-rooms the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the left, those to Lucerne and Bern to the right.

Olten, the second town in the canton of Soleure (2998 inhab., 733 Prot.), is prettily situated on the Aare. The Parish Church possesses an 'Ascension' by *Distelli*, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by *Deschamanden*. Extensive railway work-shops and large shoe-manufactories here. — Railway to *Aarau*, see R. 7.

To the S. of Olten, and visible to the left of the line, rises the *Wartburg* (2237'; Restaurant), a small château recently restored, situated on

an isolated peak several hundred feet above the Aare. *View similar to that from the Frohburg (see above), and the ascent likewise recommended. From Olten station to the top $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; same distance from Aarburg (p. 14).

Beyond Olten, the train diverges to the right from the Bern line (p. 14), and, crossing the Aare, traverses in a S.W. direction the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, along the S. base of the Jura. Stations *Hägendorf*, *Egerkingen*, (36 M.) *Oensingen* (diligence twice daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Langenbruck*, p. 10), *Niederbipp*. Near (39 M.) *Wangen* the train crosses the Aare, and farther on the *Grosse Emme* not far from its confluence with the Aare. Above Soleure, to the right, rises the inn on the *Weissenstein* (p. 13); to the left a panorama of the Bernese Alps.

46 M. **Soleure**, see p. 12.

FROM SOLEURE TO BURGDORF (15 M.) by the Emmenthal railway in 1 hr. (2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 25 c.). Stations *Derendingen* (see above); *Biberist*; (8 M.) *Utzendorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmenthal; *Aefligen*; *Kirchberg*; (15 M.) *Burgdorf* (p. 15).

FROM SOLEURE TO LYSS (15 M.) by railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare. Stations *Leuzingen*, *Büren* (Krone), a well-built little town with an old château, *Busswyl* (p. 9), and *Lyss* (p. 9).

Next stations *Selzach*, *Grenchen* (Löwe; Neues Bad), a village where watches are manufactured, and *Pieterlen*.

61 M. **Bienne**, see p. 9.

Near the beautiful avenues to the S.W. of the town, the train reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1424'), 10 M. long, 2 M. wide, greatest depth 250', and originally 3' lower than the lake of Neuchâtel, with which it is connected by the upper *Zihl* or *Thièle*. This river again emerges from the lake at *Nidau*, a village situated on the E. bank. In consequence of the recent construction of an artificial channel for the lower part of the Zihl, the level of the lake has been lowered by several feet, and some interesting remains of lake-dwellings have thus been brought to light, particularly near *Mürigen* and *Lüscherz*, on the E. bank. The train skirts the N.W. bank of the lake, and the fine view it commands is enhanced in clear weather by the snowy Alps in the background, which, as we proceed, become visible from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc.

Beyond (67 M.) *Twann*, Fr. *Douanne* (*Bär), the brook of that name forms a picturesque fall.

This is the best starting-point for a visit to the **Isle of St. Peter**, situated a little to the S., opposite *Ligerz* (Fr. *Gléresse*) and *Chavanne* (Kreuz), two villages where boats may also be hired for the purpose. The island, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the N.W. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the S.W. bank, rises perpendicularly from the lake on the N. and W. sides. These sides are shaded by fine old oaks, and present a most picturesque aspect. The S. side, which is a gradual slope, is covered with vineyards and orchards. On the E. side, near the bank, is seen the small house (*Inn) which was occupied by *Rousseau* in 1765 after his expulsion from *Motiers-Travers* (p. 176); but after a stay of two months he was driven from this retreat also by the government of Bern. The room of the great philosopher is preserved in the same state as it was when he occupied it, and the walls are of course covered with the names of thousands of visitors. It is to *Rousseau's* somewhat exaggerated description that the Isle of St. Peter and the Lake of Bienne owe their reputation. Boat from *Neuveville*, there and back in 2 hrs., 6 fr. In consequence of the lowering of the lake

mentioned above, the island of St. Peter is now connected on the S. side with the smaller *Kuninchen-Insel*, and even with the mainland near Cerlier (see below).

70 M. Neuveville (**Faucon*; **Lion d'Or*, moderate; *Trois Poissons*) is a smiling little town, the last in Canton Bern, and the first place where French is spoken. In the *Collège* and at the house of *Dr. Gross* are valuable collections of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings. On the *Schlossberg* (1752 ft.), to the W. of the town, are the ruins of a former château of the Bishops of Bâle, near which the *Beonbach* forms a picturesque fall (often dry in summer).

To the right of Neuveville rises the *Chasseral* (5279'), or *Gestler*, in three terraces, studded on the S. side by numerous villages and verdant meadows. The view from the summit (ascent 3½ hrs.), like that from the *Weissenstein* (p. 13), embraces a large part of E. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Vosges, and the Alps. Poor inn at the top. The return may be made by *Bienne*, to which there is a road (1½ M.). The view is more striking when the ascent is made on the N. side from *Courtelay* or *St. Imier* in the valley of St. Imier (p. 175).

The old town of *Cerlier*, or *Erlach (Ours)*, is situated opposite Neuveville at the N. foot of the *Jolimont* (1981'), which is easily ascended in ¾ hr. and commands a charming view.

Near (71½ M.) *Landeron* the railway quits the Lake of *Bienne*; the little town lies to the left. 74 M. *Cressier*, with its church on a lofty rock; 75 M. *Cornaux*.

On emerging from a tunnel, the train reaches *St. Blaise*, where it skirts the slope of the mountain, and affords a complete view of the *Lake of Neuchâtel*, and it soon reaches the N. end of the lake, opposite to the distant Mont Blanc.

80 M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 170. Thence to —

165 M. *Geneva*, see R. 45.

4. Soleure and the Weissenstein.

Hotels. *COLONNE*, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3, A. ¾ fr.; *CERF*; *THURM*; *BARGEZZI*, near the station, also a restaurant (beer), R. 2, B. 1 fr.

Restaurant of *Bargezzi*, with a few bedrooms, ½ M. to the N.E., near the 'Hermitage' (p. 14), with a garden and pleasant view.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

Carriages to the *Weissenstein*, see p. 14.

Soleure, or *Solothurn* (1424'), on the *Aare*, a dull town with 7054 inhab. (1291 Prot.), is the capital of the canton of Soleure and the residence of the Bishop of Bâle. It was incorporated in the Confederation in 1481; with Trèves it claims to be the most ancient town on this side of the Alps ('*in Celtis nihil est Soloduro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*', is the inscription on the Clock Tower mentioned below). It is at least certain that the Roman *Salodurum* was once a flourishing settlement. The ramparts, planted with trees, afford a pleasant promenade.

The *St. Ursus-Münster*, or cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle, was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade between two fountains, one of which is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the sheepskin.

The ***Arsenal**, not far from the cathedral, contains the arms of the cantonal militia, and on the first floor a collection of ancient armour, halberds, pikes, and standards, taken by the Confederates from the Austrians, Burgundians, and others. Among the curiosities is a mitrailleuse of the 15th cent., adjoining which is an automaton figure which the custodian sets in motion. On the upper floor a large plastic group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans (p. 79) by Nicholas von der Flüe, from a drawing by *Disteli* (d. 1844).

The oldest building in Soleure is the **Clock Tower**, which is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. B.C., but probably dates from the Merovingian period. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 98).

Under the arcades of the *Hôtel de Ville*, and in the *Public Library* are preserved a few Roman antiquities. The *Museum* at the orphanage near the bridge contains a good collection of minerals and fossils. The *Kunstverein* possesses a ***Virgin and Child**, with SS. Ursus and Martin of Tours, by *Holbein the Younger* (1522).

At No. 5 Bieler Strasse, near the post-office, the illustrious Polish exile *Kosciusko* (d. 1817) passed the last years of his life. His heart was interred at *Zuchwył*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S.E. of Soleure, on the right bank of the Aare, where a simple monument, shaded by weeping willows, bears the inscription — '*Viscera Thaddaei Kosciuszko*'. His remains rest near those of Sobieski and Poniatowski in the Cathedral of Cracow.

The ***Weissenstein** (4213'), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is one of the most frequented heights in Switzerland, and well merits its repute. On the *Vordere Weissenstein* (to the right of the Soleure and Münster road) is a ***Hotel** (R. 2, B. 1½, D. 4, pension incl. R. 8 fr.), surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer.

The ***VIEW** is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the complete chain of the higher Alps from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the N.E. are distinguished the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty summit of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; then, beyond Soleure, the eye reaches to the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, the Eiger, the Mönch, the Jungfrau, the Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, the Altels, Monte Rosa, and still farther S.W. Mont Blanc. To the W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

The ***Röthe** (4587'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands a still more extensive view towards the N. and E. (Black Forest and Vosges), which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the ***Hasenmatt** (4754'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to it leads across the pastures to the W. for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., turns to the left and ascends for 10 min. through wood, and skirts the crest of the hill for 10 min. in order to avoid the ravine descending from the Hasenmatt. A little beyond a path diverging to the chalet to the right a narrow path also leads to the right to the top in 25 min. more. (The easier route past the chalet is $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer.) — We need not now return from the Hasenmatt by the Weissenstein. Leaving the top on the N. side, we may descend its W. and S. slopes, pass by *Lommisetyl*, and regain Soleure, or the less

distant station of Selzach (p. 11). Münster or Court in the Munsterthal (p. 8) may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Hasenmatt.

FROM SOLEURE TO THE WEISSENSTEIN. 1st. *Carriage Road*, passing by *Langendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carriage for 3 pers. 20 fr., for 4 pers. 25 fr., driver's fee not included; if the carriage remains during the night on the top, 5 fr. more). — 2nd. *Footpath* (guide or porter 5 fr., and 3 fr. more if required to pass the night on the summit, which is however unnecessary, as porters may always be procured there), passing near the *Einsiedelei* (hermitage), by the *Stiegenlos* and *Resi*. By either of these routes the Weissenstein may easily be reached in 3 hrs.; but the footpath is much to be preferred. We pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, bearing to the left towards the *Villa of M. Cartier* with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the avenue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of St. Nicholas. Before reaching the church our route passes *Bargezzi's Brewery* (with a few bedrooms) and turns to the left into the **St. Verenathal* (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. (A finger-post indicates the route to the 'Eremitage' to the left.) The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the *Wengistein* (see below). At the other end of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are frequently found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been deposited there by the agency of ancient Alpine glaciers (Introd. XIV). This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. end of the ravine is the **Hermitage of St. Verena*. On the right is the dwelling of the hermit; on the left is the chapel, hewn in the rock, which is reached by a broad flight of steps, and contains a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. The traveller may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, and passing near the extensive marble quarries, and traversing the wood, reach the *Wengistein*, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A large huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the hermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninteresting. Leaving the hermitage, we cross a meadow in the direction of the inn on the Weissenstein which lies before us; near some cottages we cross the high road and ascend the hill, crossing a brook and reaching another group of cottages. Passing between these, we leave the stone cross to the right and proceed towards the nearest pine-wood, on the borders of which we cross a brook (avoid turn to the right), and reach a finger-post. Beyond this the path is indicated by direction-posts. We soon reach (1 hr. from the hermitage) the foot of the most precipitous rocky slopes. The steep but well-shaded path leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to a sharp projection of the rock, after which we turn to the left reaching the *Nesselboden-Alp* in 10 min., where the footpath rejoins the road. The latter ascends gradually in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the summit of the Weissenstein.

5. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

66 M. RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.

From Bâle to (24 M.) *Olten*, see pp. 9-11. (From Olten to *Soleure* and *Neuchâtel*, see pp. 11, 12.) The train passes through a short tunnel under the *Aarburger Schloss*, and emerges at the station of —

27 M. *Aarburg* (1'286'; **Sonne; Bär; Krone*), a prosperous little town, almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1840. The picturesque old castle, once a fortress, built in 1660, and provided with casemates hewn in the rock, was the residence of the governors and a state-prison down to 1798; it is now a prison and arsenal.

The Lucerne line (p. 15) diverges here to the S.E. Stations

Niederwyl, Morgenthal, Roggwyl, Langenthal (*Löwe), a thriving village with busy timber trade, and *Bützberg*. 41½ M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (*Hôtel du Soleil*) is a considerable place (2042 inh.) with a loftily situated church (view).

FROM HERZOGENBUCHSEE TO SOLEURE (9½ M.) railway in 40 min. (1 fr. 50. 1 fr. 5, 75c.). Stations *Inkwyl, Subigen, and Derendingen*, beyond which the train crosses the *Grosse Emme* and the Aare. *Soleure*, see p. 12.

Near stat. *Riedwyl* the railway enters grassy valleys with wooded slopes. Beyond stat. *Wynigen* is a long tunnel (1 min.). The train crosses the *Grosse Emme* and reaches —

52 M. **Burgdorf**, French *Berthoud* (1863'; **Hôtel Guggisberg*, at the station; *Stadthaus; Bär*), a busy town, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill. The substantially built houses are flanked with 'Lauben', or arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and public walks testify to the wealth and taste of the community. In the château of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous educational institution, which in 1804 he transferred to München-Buchsee (see below), and afterwards in the same year to Yverdon (p. 178). Fine views from the church and château, and still more beautiful from the **Lueg* (2917'), 2 hrs. to the E. — Branch-line to *Soleure*, see p. 11.

Stations *Lyssach, Hindelbank*. Near (59 M.) *Schönbühl*, to the right, are the buildings of *Hofwyl* with their numerous windows, which once contained the agricultural and educational establishments of Hr. v. Fellenberg.

Beyond (61½ M.) *Zollikofen*, on the right, lies *Rüete*, formerly the property of Hr. von Fellenberg, and now an agricultural institution. Farther on, beyond a bridge, we obtain a glimpse of *Schloss Reichenbach* to the right, opposite the N. end of the narrow peninsula of Enge (p. 102), and of the bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare, constructed in 1851. The train then ascends in a few minutes to the *Wyler Feld* (drilling ground), whence, to the left, we obtain a magnificent *view of the Bernese Alps. Farther on, to the right, is a new suburb inhabited by workmen, beyond which the train crosses the Aare and enters the station of Bern. The **Bridge*, 200 yds. in length and 142 ft. in height, is furnished with two roads, the upper for railway, the lower for ordinary traffic.

66 M. **Bern**, see p. 97.

6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

59½ M. RAILWAY in 3½-4½ hrs.; fares 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 95 c., 5 fr. — The trains correspond with steamboats from Lucerne to Wäggis, Flüelen, etc. (see pp. 52 and 55).

From *Bâle* to (27 M.) *Aarburg*, see pp. 9-11. Then (31½ M.) **Zofingen** (1430'; **Rössli; Ochs*), a busy little town. Besides a collection of coins, the library contains autograph letters of Swiss reformers, and drawings by members of the Swiss society of artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met annually at this

town, and on these occasions contributed to embellish the album of the library. The *Zofingen Union* of Swiss students celebrates the anniversary of its foundation here, to which the members resort in great numbers from the Swiss universities. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* two 'ball-rooms' have been constructed. Beyond the town ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is an ancient *Roman Bath* with a few Roman relics.

The line next passes through the broad *Wiggerthal*, with its rich meadows. On an eminence near stat. *Reiden* stands an ancient lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage-house. Stations *Dagmersellen*, *Nebikon* (diligence daily by *Willisau* to *Wohlhausen* in the *Entlebuch*, p. 95). Farther on, a view is obtained to the right of the Bernese Alps. Beyond stat. *Wauwyl*, to the right, lies the small *Mauensee* with its island and castle.

$43\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Sursee** (*Sonne; Hirsch*), an old town, over the gates of which the double eagle of the house of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* reminds one of the Burgundian style of architecture. Near stat. *Nottwyl* the line approaches the *Lake of Sempach* (1663'), 6 M. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, abounding in fish, and more interesting on account of its historical associations than its scenery. At the S. end of the lake, on a hill to the right, stands the castle of *Wartensee*, with its angular gables and red tower.

At the S.E. end of the lake lies the small town of (49 M.) **Sempach** (*Kreuz; Adler*), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, near which Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 8th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. Thousands of his knights and adherents were slain.

A *Chapel* (2064'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, Duke Leopold; had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 323).

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long ridge of the Rigi. $53\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rothenburg*. After passing stat. *Emmenbrücke* the line skirts the bank of the *Reuss*, whose emerald waters emerge from the lake of Lucerne, and passes through a tunnel under the rock of Gibraltar (p. 52).

$59\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Lucerne**, see p. 51.

7. From Bâle to Zürich (Bötzberg Railway).

55 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 60 c.

From Bâle to (5 M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 9. The train diverges here to the left from the Central Railway, crosses the *Ergolz* near ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Augst*, and approaches the Rhine. On the left is *Kaiser-Augst*, with an old church and new salt-works. Opposite to it, on the left bank of the *Ergolz*, is the hamlet of *Basel-Augst*, which occupies the site of the ancient *Augusta Rauracorum* (p. 2).

10½ M. **Rheinfelden** (866'; **Zum Schützen*; **Krone*, both with salt-baths), an old town with 2078 inhab., the walls and towers of which are still partially preserved, was once strongly fortified, and was one of the frontier-forts of the Holy Roman Empire. It was repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. Under its walls in the spring of 1638 Bernhard von Weimar and Johann von Werth, the celebrated generals of the Thirty Years' War, fought several battles, with varying fortunes. The foaming stream here dashes over the rocks, and forms the so-called *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works and salt-baths, which attract numerous visitors (**Struve's* bath-estab., pension 4-6 fr.).

The train quits the Rhine, which here describes a bend to the N., traverses woods and meadows, and passes stations *Möhlin* and *Mumpf*, beyond which it returns to the river for a short distance. 18½ M. *Stein* is connected by a bridge with the small town of *Säckingen* (p. 20) in Baden, on the right bank.

The train now leaves the Rhine, and near stat. *Eiken* enters the pleasant and fertile *Sisseln-Thal*. — 23 M. *Frick* (1119'), a considerable village. The train ascends in a long curve, and passes large vineyards on the left. — 26 M. *Hornussen*. — 28½ M. *Effingen* (1427') is the highest point on the line. Immediately beyond it the train enters a tunnel, 2412 yds. in length (4 min.), under the *Bötzberg* (1945 ft.), the *Mons Vocetius* of the Romans. Beyond stat. *Bötzenegg* the train gradually descends the vineclad slopes, commanding a magnificent view of the valley of the Aare to the right. It then passes through a short tunnel and crosses the Aare by a bridge 259 yds. in length and 104 ft. in height.

35½ M. **Brugg** (1096'; **Rössli*; **Rothes Haus*), a small town, once the seat of Rudolph of Hapsburg. A pleasing view of the antiquated town may be obtained from the bridge which spans the Aare, here only 70' wide. The *Schwarze Thurm* ('black tower') dates from the later Roman Empire, and was restored in the early part of the 15th cent. At a short distance to the N.E. of the town, three of the chief rivers of Switzerland, the *Aare*, the *Reuss*, and the *Limmat*, unite their streams, and fall into the Rhine at *Koblenz* (p. 20), 9 M. to the N.

The ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden** (¾ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and afterwards a lunatic asylum. Part of the church now serves as a magazine, but divine service is still celebrated in the choir. The stained-glass windows, of the 14th century, opposite the door, represent the nuptials of Agnes, one of the foundresses of the abbey, with the king of Hungary, and the ceremony of her taking the veil. The numerous portraits of knights who fell at *Sempach* (p. 16) are of the last century. Duke Leopold himself with sixty of

these warriors is interred here. The doorkeeper, who shows the church (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), offers Roman coins and anticaglias for sale.

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare stood in ancient times the considerable Helvetian town of VINDONISSA, where during the early centuries of the Christian era a Roman legion with its Rhetian cohorts was posted, as is proved by inscriptions still extant. The position of the amphitheatre is easily recognisable; the well of the convent of Königsfelden is fed to this day by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and no trace now remains of its extensive edifices. The name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Brugg. Vindonissa was afterwards the seat of a bishop, which was however transferred to Constance in 1639.

The train crosses the *Reuss* at its confluence with the Aare, and reaches (38 M.) stat. *Turgi*, the junction where the Baden line to Waldshut diverges (see p. 20). The Zürich line approaches the *Limmat* and remains on its left bank. The precipitous banks of the river are clad with vines.

41 M. **Baden** (1257'; *Stadt Baden*, *Hôtel Bahnhof*, both near the station; *Balance*; *Linde*; *Engel*) was much resorted to by the Romans in early times for the sake of its mineral springs (*Aquae Helvetiae*). In the time of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. i. 67), it had all the appearance of a town ('*in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens*'). In the middle ages Baden was a fortress, and frequently the residence of the princes of Hapsburg, down to the beginning of the 15th cent. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1506'), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town; the grounds command a fine view.

The hot springs (98°-126° Fahr.) are situated in the narrow valley of the *Limmat*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the railway station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town. The '*Small Baths*' (1151'), on the right bank of the *Limmat*, are chiefly frequented by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; the '*Great Baths*' (Hotels: **Kuranstalt Baden*, a large and comfortable establishment; *Staadhof*; *Hinterhof*; *Bär*; *Drei Eidgenossen*; *Schiff*; *Limmathof*; *Schweizer Hof*; *Verenahof*; *Freihof*, etc.), on the right bank, are patronised by the more fashionable world. The *Verena Bath* is the principal public establishment. The new *Bahnhof-Strasse* leads from the station straight to the *Kuranstalt*, past the handsome new *Kursaal* (*Restaurant). The bridge over the *Limmat* affords the best view of the banks of the river. Baden is annually visited by 15,000 patients and travellers.

The line now passes through a short tunnel under the *Stein zu Baden* (see above). On the left, surrounded by the *Limmat*, stand the extensive buildings and gardens of the former Cistercian Abbey of **Wettingen** (1200'), now a seminary. The church contains the sarcophagus of the Emperor Albert (see above), whose body reposed in it for 15 months, after which it was conveyed to Speyer. The stained-glass windows are of the 16th and 17th centuries, the carved stalls of the 17th. The handsome building to the

left, on the slope of the *Lägern-Gebirg* (2828'), a hill with a long and sharp ridge, formerly contained the wine-press of the Abbey.

The line now passes stat. *Killwangen*, and enters the canton of Zürich near (48½ M.) *Dietikon* (1286'; *Löwe*). At this town Masséna made his celebrated passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. Next stations *Schlieren* and *Altstetten*. Near Zürich the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 35) becomes visible to the right; on the E. side it is very precipitous. The large building on the slope to the left is the *Weid* (p. 30). Before entering the railway station the train crosses the *Sihl*.

55 M. Zürich, see p. 29.

8. From Olten to Waldshut by Aarau and Brugg.

33 M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs.; fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 35, 3 fr. 5 c.

Olten, see p. 10. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as its confluence with the Limmat, and commands many pleasing prospects. To the left the wooded chain of the Jura remains in view.

4 M. *Dänikon*. Opposite (5½ M.) *Schönenwerth*, on the left bank of the Aare, is the castle of *Gösgen* with a ruined tower, the seat of the authorities of Soleure down to 1801. The train passes under the town of Aarau by a tunnel.

8¾ M. *Aarau* (1263'; **Storch*; **Ochs*; *Löwe*; *Wilder Mann*), a manufacturing town, capital of the Canton of Aargau, with 6000 inhab. (904 Rom. Cath.), lies on the *Aare* (which is crossed by a suspension-bridge, constructed in 1850), at the foot of the Jura Mts., some of the lower slopes of which are planted with vines. The *Town Hall*, *Barracks*, and *School* are modern edifices. The *Government Buildings* contain fine stained glass windows of the 16th cent. and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). Colonel Rothpletz possesses a small picture-gallery (visitors admitted). The historian Heinrich Zschokke (b. at Magdeburg 1771, d. 1848) once resided here. Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2851'), and to the N.E. the *Gisliflüh* (2539'), over which a path, commanding a pleasing view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldegg, leads to the Baths of Schinznach. — From Aarau to *Sissach* by the *Schafmatt*, see p. 10.

On the left as the train proceeds, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Gisliflüh, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. 12½ M. *Rupperswyl*, where the line again approaches the Aare. (Branch-line hence by *Lenzburg* and *Wohlen* to *Muri*, 18 M.) To the right are the châteaux of *Staufberg* and *Lenzburg*. 15 M. *Wildeggen*, with a castle of the same name, picturesquely situated on the slope of the *Wülpelsberg*, possesses a mineral spring, the water of which is used for exportation only. This is the station nearest to the hydropathic establishment of

Brestenberg, situated on the lake of Hallwyl, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. (proprietor Dr. Erismann, pension from 5 fr.). On an eminence on the opposite bank of the Aare rises *Schloss Wildenstein*. — 17 M. Stat. *Schinznach* lies halfway between the village of *Schinznach* (1246'), on the left bank of the Aare, and the **Baths of Schinznach**, or *Habsburger Bad*, close to which the line passes. The water is impregnated with sulphur, and the baths are chiefly frequented by the French. (*Hotel, with 450 beds and 200 baths, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station.)

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1686'), on the summit of which (20 min.) stand the ruins of the **Habsburg**, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about the year 1020. The lofty walls of the tower, 8' in thickness, are now the only remains of the castle. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire domain of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the Aare, the Reuss, and the Limmat, bounded on the S. by the snow-clad Alps.

20 M. **Brugg**, and thence to ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Turgi*, see p. 18. The Waldshut train crosses the Limmat near its influx into the Aare, passes stat. *Siggenthal*, and traverses the broad valley of the Aare, at a distance from the river, which it at length approaches near ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Döttingen*. The train then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge below stat. *Koblentz* at the mouth of the Aare.

33 M. *Waldshut*, see p. 21.

9. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

90 M. **BADEN RAILWAY** in 5 hrs.; fares to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5 c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 20 c. — Neuhausen (p. 21) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 11). Views to the *right*. — STEAMER from Schaffhausen to Constance in about 4 hrs. (descending in 3 hrs.), pleasanter if time permits (see p. 22); fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c. — Railway from Stein to Constance, see p. 36.

Baden station, see p. 1. The line traverses the narrow, fertile plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the valley of the Rhine, which is here of considerable depth. Stations *Grenzach*, *Wyhlen*. At (10 M.) stat. **Rheinfelden**, opposite the town of that name (p. 17), the line approaches the Rhine, which here rushes impetuously over rocks. The left bank is precipitous and wooded.

The line intersects the vineyards and gardens of *Beuggen* (909'), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic order, a handsome building with numerous windows. Since 1817 it has been used as a Seminary and Reformatory for children. *Brennet*, which is next reached, is the station for the **Wehrastrasse* (see *Buedeker's Rhine*).

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Säckingen** (958'; *Löwe*), a considerable town, possesses an old abbey-church with two towers. The abbey, afterwards a nunnery, was secularised early in the present century.

Stations *Murg* and (26 M.) *Klein-Lauffenburg* (*Post), opposite which, picturesquely placed on the left bank, is the Swiss town of **Lauffenburg**, with its ancient castle, where the Rhine dashes im-

petuously over its narrow, rocky bed. Below the cataract (the '*Lauffen*'), of which a glimpse is obtained from the train, salmon are caught in large numbers.

The train passes through a tunnel, and at *Luttingen* and *Hauenstein* crosses lofty viaducts. It occasionally approaches the river. Stations *Albbruck* and *Dogern*.

35 M. **Waldshut** (1122'; **Kühner*, at the station; *Hôtel Blume*; **Rebstock*, in the town), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, is situated at a considerable height above the river. — Journey to Turgi (for Zürich), Aarau, and Olten, see R. 8; to Winterthur, see p. 36.

About 10 M. to the N. of Waldshut, on the high road to St. Blasien (post-omnibus once daily), is situated **Höchenschwand** (3314'; '*Hotel Höchenschwand*'), the highest village in the Black Forest, which commands an imposing panorama of the Alps (see *Budeker's Rhine*).

Beyond Waldshut the train passes through a tunnel; to the right occasional glimpses of the Alps are obtained. Beyond (38½ M.) *Thiengen* (Krone) we traverse the ancient *Klettgau*, a fertile tract with wooded hills. Near (41 M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach* is crossed. To the right, on a wooded height, is the castle of *Küsenberg*. Stations *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen*, the first village in the canton of Schaffhausen, *Neunkirch*, *Beringen*, and (57 M.) *Neuhausen* (**Schweizerhof*; Bellevue; *Hôtel Rheinfall*, in the village), station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 27).

59½ M. **Schaffhausen** (1296'; **Krone*, in the town, R. 2½, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr.; *Rheinischer Hof*, *Müller*, both at the station; **Post*, *Schwan*, and *Schiff*, unpretending; omnibus from the steamboat to the railway station ½ fr.; **Railway-Restaurant*), the capital of the canton of that name (pop. 10,303), still retains the picturesque mediæval features of a Swabian town of the empire and is best surveyed from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine (two bridges), or from the villa *Charlottenfels* on the right bank (p. 29). Hr. Moser (d. 1871), the late proprietor of the villa, was the originator of the imposing **Waterworks* in the Rhine (outside the *Mühlenthor*), by means of which the manufactories of the town are supplied with water-power, and which together with the busy railway traffic have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town.

The CATHEDRAL, a basilica in the early Romanesque style, founded in 1104, completed in 1453, formerly an abbey-church, is remarkable for the massiveness of its construction. Portions of the cloisters are in a good state of preservation, and the interior of the church has lately been restored in harmony with the original style. The great bell, cast in 1486, bears the inscription: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, which suggested to Schiller the idea of his beautiful '*Lied von der Glocke*'. — The Church of *St. John* dates from 1120.

The castle of MUNOTH (*Munitio*?), erected during the great

famine of 1564, in order to afford support to the indigent, commands the town. It consists of a round tower of several stories, which with the adjoining building is believed to date from the 15th cent., although since frequently added to.

The **LIBRARY** (*Bürger-Bibliothek*) contains nothing worthy of mention, except a collection of books and MSS. of the eminent Swiss historian Johannes v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen in 1752, d. at Cassel in 1809), to whose memory his fellow-citizens have erected a monument on the *Vesenstaub* promenade; the terrace towards the Rhine affords a beautiful view of the rapids and the Alps. — The *Imthurneum*, erected and presented to the town by M. Imthurn, a citizen of Schaffhausen, contains a handsome theatre, concert-rooms, etc.

Beyond Schaffhausen the line turns towards the N.E. Stations *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, *Gottmadingen*, and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Singen* (*Krone), the junction for *Engen* and *Donaueschingen* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*, or *S. Germany*).

FROM SINGEN TO ETZWEILEN, $8\frac{3}{4}$ M., by railway (*Swiss National*) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c. — Stations *Rielasingen*, *Ramsen*. The train then crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge between (7 M.) *Hemishofen* and *Rheinklingen* (p. 23). At stat. *Etzweilen* the line unites with the Constance and Winterthur railway (p. 36).

On an isolated basaltic rock, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.W. (left) of the Singen station, rises the fortress of **Hohentwiel** (2244'), the property of the Wurtemberg government, although in the Bavarian dominions. It was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyro Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. At the farm (refreshments). up a ticket of admission (30 pf.) to the tower must be procured.

Stat. *Rickelshausen*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Radolfzell** (*Post*), an o on the *Untersee* (p. 23), with a handsome Gothic church of

The train now skirts the lake. Stations *Markelfingen*, *bach*, and *Reichenau*.

In the middle of this basin of the Lake of Constance lies the **Reichenau**, in the dominions of Baden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, c with the E. shore by an embankment, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. The Be Abbey, once richly endowed, fell to decay owing to mal-admin in the 14th cent., and was secularised in 1799. The church, co as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-gra Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. It is now the parish cl of the neighbouring village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Krone). The to nave belong to the original building. There are now few antiquit with the exception of a few reliquaries in the sacristy.

The train then crosses the Rhine to (90 M.) **Constance**

STEAMBOAT FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE. The pier (p. 21) is above the bridge, near *Schloss Munoth* (p. 21), opposite *thalen*.

Right: *Paradies*, formerly a nunnery.

Left: Stat. *Büdingen*, a Baden village.

R. St. *Catharinenthal*, a handsome nunnery.

R. Stat. *Diessenhofen* (1325'; *Adler*; *Loew*; *Hirsch*), the Roman m, where a skilful passage of the Rhine was effected on by the French army under Moreau, Lecourbe, and Vanda





fore the battle of Hohenlinden. The river is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

R. *Rheinklingen*; l., opposite to it, *Bibern*. The steamer passes under the new bridge of the Singen and Winterthur railway (p. 22); both banks are wooded. L. *Hemishofen*, with the ruin of *Wolkenstein* above.

R. *Wagenhausen*.

L. Stat. *Stein* (*Schwan*; *Krone*), a picturesquely situated old town, connected with the village of *Burg* (*Wasserfels*) by a new wooden bridge. Several houses, such as the *Rothe Ochs* and the *Weisse Adler* adjoining the *Kaufhaus*, are still adorned with rude old frescoes. The suppressed monastery of St. George contains a hall erected in 1515, embellished with seven frescoes in grisaille from the history of Rome and Carthage, and covered with a vaulted wooden roof adorned with arabesques. The old château of *Hohenklingen* (1945'), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein the channel of the Rhine widens, and the steamer enters the S.W. arm of the Untersee. R. *Eschenz* (railway station, see p. 36); on the hill above it the château of *Freudenfels*. L. Stat. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion-house with a square tower, now occupied by dye-works; beyond it the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*. The neighbouring quarries contain numerous fossils.

R. Stat. *Mammern*, a hydropathic establishment; in the woods, the ruin of *Neuberg*; then, on the bank, the château of *Glarisegg*. Opposite to it, *Wangen* and the château of *Marbach*.

R. Stat. *Steckborn* (1312'; **Löwe*; *Krone*), with a castellated merchants' hall, now restored. Below it, the nunnery of *Feldbach*.

R. Stat. *Bertingen* (*Schiff*). The lake expands, and the island of *Reichenau* becomes visible (see p. 22). On the hill to the right, concealed among trees, is the château of *Eugenberg*, erected by Eugene Beauharnais, vice king of Italy, and now the property of Count *Reichenbach-Lessonitz*. Farther on, above the charmingly situated (r.) *Mammenbach*, stands the handsome pinnacled château of *Salenstein*; then, on a beautifully wooded hill, *Arenenberg* (1062'), once the residence of Queen *Hortense* (d. 1837), and occasionally visited by her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873).

R. Stat. *Ermatingen*, prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg* (now a hotel and pension). The neighbouring *Schloss Harth*, with its beautiful garden, is not visible.

The steamer enters the narrow arm of the Rhine which connects the Untersee with the lake of Constance. R. *Gottlieben* (*Krone*), with a château, now restored, in which Huss and Jerome of Prague were once imprisoned, and where Pope John XXII. was afterwards confined by order of the Council. The château and ruin of *Castel*, on the hill at the back of the village, command a charming view. Farther on we obtain a beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the *Hohenhöfen*, *Hohenstoffeln*, and other peaks of the *Höhgau* in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. The steamer threads its way among reedy shallows, and at length passes under the handsome railway bridge of Constance. L. *Peterhausen*, with extensive barracks.

Constance, see p. 25; passengers are landed at the long pier, with a lighthouse at its E. end.

10. From Friedrichshafen (Rorschach) to Constance. Lake of Constance.

STEAMBOAT to Constance 3 times daily in summer (direct, or by *Romanshorn* or *Meersburg*) in 1½ to 2 hrs. Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Langenargen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance* (*Schaffhausen*), *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, *Ludwigshafen*, the steamboats (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the

chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn in 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., Constance-Lindau in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) three or four times daily. The second cabin fare is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd less than the first. The hours of starting are frequently altered. On Sundays return-tickets are issued at reduced fares. Comp. Introd. X. with regard to excursion-tickets. The lake of Constance being neutral, the traveller is subjected to custom-house formalities even on arriving at one German town from another, for instance at Constance from Friedrichshafen or Lindau.

The **Lake of Constance** (1306'; Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 207 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 42 M. long, about 8 M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Arbon 912' deep. The water is of a light green colour. The lake forms the boundary of five different states: Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, Austria (Vorarlberg), and Switzerland (St. Gallen and Thurgau). — *Meersburger* is the best wine grown on its banks, and *Pelchen* and trout are the best fish it yields.

The N.E. banks are in general flat, but are bounded on the S.W. by beautiful wooded hills, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In the beauty of its scenery the lake of Constance cannot vie with its other Swiss rivals; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentsis in particular, and other snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to produce a very favourable impression upon the traveller who is visiting Switzerland for the first time.

Friedrichshafen (1319'). — DEUTSCHES HAUS, near the station, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. 1 \mathcal{M} .; *HÔTEL BELLEVUE, halfway between the station and the quay, similar charges, pension 4-5 \mathcal{M} , closed in winter; *KÖNIG VON WÜRTEMBERG, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the station; SONNE; *KRONE, with a garden on the lake; *Leuthy's Restaurant.

Friedrichshafen, the S. terminus of the Württemberg line, is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a *Kurhaus* and a *Kurgarten* on the lake. The royal *Schloss* contains a few pictures by Gegenbaur, Pflug, and other modern Württemberg artists; a pavilion in the garden, which is open to the public, commands a very beautiful view of the lake and the Alps. The harbour with its lighthouse, 1 M. from the railway station, presents a scene of brisk traffic.

Travellers intending to continue their journey by steamboat without stoppage keep their seats until the train reaches the terminus on the quay; those arriving by steamer may procure tickets immediately on landing, and take their seats in the train at once.

In rough weather the steamboat passenger not unfrequently experiences the horrors of sea-sickness. Views to the E. and S., see above. On the N. bank lies the village of *Immenstaad*, with the châteaux of *Herrsberg* and *Kirchberg*; then the village of *Haynau*. Farther off, on the N.W. arm of the lake called the *Ueberlinger See*, stands the little town of *Meersburg*, in the dominions of Baden, with an ancient and modern castle and seminary, picturesquely situated on a height above the lake. Beyond it lies the little island of *Mainau* (p. 26). Farther N. is *Ueberlingen*, with lake and mineral-water baths. The steamer next passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance after a passage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (Route viâ Romanshorn, see p. 27.)





Constance (1335'). — *INSEL HÔTEL (Pl. b), a new establishment, on the site of the old Dominican monastery (p. 26), well fitted up; BAD-HÔTEL, (Pl. a), a large new building on the N. bank of the lake, above the Rhine bridge (both these hotels command a fine view): *HÔTEL HALM (Pl. c), opposite the railway station, also new, R. and A. 2½; B. 1 M.; *HECHT (Pl. d), R. from 2, L. ½, D. 3, R. 1, A. ¾ M.; ADLER (Pl. e); *BADISCHER Hof (Pl. f). — KRONF (Pl. g), SCHIFF, and FALKE, second class. — The extensive *Swimming-Establishment* in the lake is well fitted up. — At *Kreuzlingen* (p. 26), ¾ M. from the S. gate: *HÔTEL HELVETIA, pension 5 fr. per day; *LÖWE.

Constance, which was a free town of the Empire down to 1548, and after the Reformation subject to Austria, now contains 10,052 inhab., although it once numbered as many as 40,000. It lies at the N.W. end of the lake, at the efflux of the Rhine. The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and finally suppressed in 1827. By the treaty of Pressburg in 1805 Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The *CATHEDRAL (Pl. 5), founded in 1048, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th cent. The Gothic tower was erected in 1850-57; the open spire has a platform on each side, commanding a charming survey of the town and lake.

On the doors of the principal portal are *Basreliefs in 20 sections, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Haider in 1470. The *Choir Stalls, with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft was richly ornamented in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, the vaulting of which is borne by 16 monolithic columns (48' high, 3' thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry when the rest is damp, and is pointed out as the place where Huss stood when the Council, on 6th July, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a Death of the Virgin, with painted stone figures life-size, date 1460. Adjacent is an elegant spiral staircase. — The *Treasury* contains missals embellished with miniatures, date 1426. In the *Chapter Room* is preserved Vincent's interesting collection of stained glass and other objects of art. On the E. side of the church is a crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20' high. Adjoining the church on the N., two sides of the once handsome cloisters are still standing. The sacristan (fee) shows the cathedral, but the door on the S. side is always open.

The WESSENBERG-HAUS (Pl. 17) contains a collection of books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric.

The church of ST. STEPHEN (Pl. 7), a late Gothic building of the 15th cent., near the cathedral, with a slender tower, contains some good sculptures in wood and stone. Exterior modernised in bad taste.

From this point the Plattenstrasse leads to the S. to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which is the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen', where, according to the inscription, Frederick VI., Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emperor Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old building with arcades (now the *Café Barbarossa*, Pl. 9), styled by the

inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which Emperor Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183.

The **STADT-KANZLEI**, or Town Hall (Pl. 14), erected in 1503 in the Renaissance style, and recently decorated on the exterior with frescoes relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms, comprising 2800 documents, most of which date from the period of the Reformation. — In the market-place stands a *Monument* (Victory by Bauer) in memory of the war in 1870-71. — The **ROSGARTEN**, the old guild-house of the butchers (Pl. 11), contains the **Rosgarten-Museum*, an interesting collection of antiquities of Constance (including relics from lake-dwellings) and natural history specimens (adm. 40 pf.).

The **KAUFHAUS** (Pl. 1) on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the spacious *Conciliums-Saal*, 52 yds. long and 35 yds. wide, borne by ten massive oaken pillars, restored in 1866, where the Great Council held its meetings (1414-18). The hall is decorated with modern frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* illustrative of the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (40 pf.).

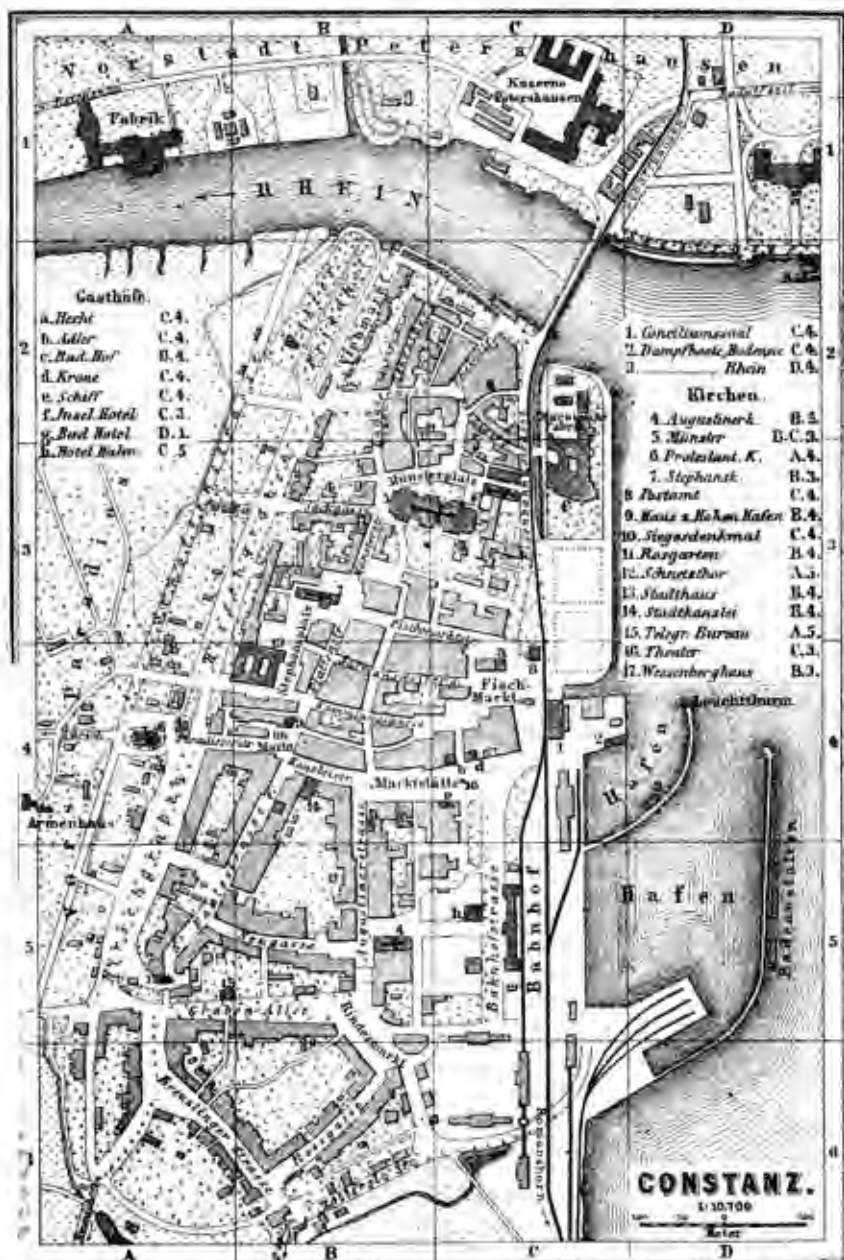
The **DOMINICAN MONASTERY** in which Huss was confined, situated on an island close to the town, was used as a manufactory for a time, but has lately been converted into the 'Insel-Hôtel' (p. 25). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters, with the handsome vaulted dining-room adjacent to them, are worthy of a visit.

The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the right of the *Schnetzthor*, bears his effigy in stone, with derisive verses, dating from the 16th century. The spot where the illustrious reformer and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom is indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions outside the town (about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Schnetzthor*).

The traveller will obtain beautiful views of the lake and the town by following the new Promenade which skirts the lake and the railway, crossing the railway-bridge, and walking along the new 'Seestrasse' on the bank of the lake, past the *Bad-Hôtel*.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (hotels, see p. 25), in the Canton of Thurgau, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the S. gate, is now a school. The church contains a curious carved representation of the Passion, with about 1000 small figures, executed by a Tyrolese in the last century; also a mitre adorned with pearls, presented by Pope John XXII. in 1414, on the evening before his entry into Constance.

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*, p. 24), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of *Mainau* (**Imm*), formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the castle. The island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden, and is laid out in beautiful pleasure-grounds. One-horse carr. from Constance 6. two-horse 10. //; boat (a pleasant row of 1 hr.) 4. // and gratuit.



FROM RORSCHACH (p. 39) TO CONSTANCE (2 hrs.). The steamboat keeps near the S. bank, passing *Horn* (p. 40) and *Arbon* (*Bär; Engel; Kreuz), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*, and enters the harbour of *Romanshorn* (p. 37). The conspicuous building rising above the woods on the N. bank is *Heiligenberg* (1066' above the lake), a beautiful château of the Prince of Fürstenberg. On the left bank *Schloss Güttingen* is next passed; then the old monastery of *Münsterlingen*, now a hospital and lunatic asylum. Constance with its numerous towers is a conspicuous object in the distance. Near the town is perceived the former abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (see above).

THE RAILWAY FROM RORSCHACH TO CONSTANCE (21 M., in 1½ hr.; 4 fr. 25, 3 fr., 2 fr. 15 c.) skirts the bank of the lake, affording pleasant glimpses of its glittering surface. Stations *Horn* (p. 40), *Arbon* (see above), *Egnach*, *Romanshorn* (p. 37; station close to the harbour); then *Uttenyl*, *Kessenyl*, *Güttingen*, *Altnau*, *Münsterlingen*, *Kreuzlingen* (to the left the abbey, see above), *Constance* (p. 25).

RAILWAY FROM CONSTANCE TO WINTERTHUR (and *Zürich*), see p. 36.

11. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. On the hill (1410') on the *right* bank, near stat. Neuhausen, 'SCHWEIZERHOF, R. from 3, D. 4-5, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; 'BELLEVUE, opposite the station, R. 2½, L. and A. 1, B. 1¼ fr.; omnibuses to and from the steamboat pier at Schaffhausen (1½ fr.). At Neuhausen, HÔTEL RHEINFALL. — On the *left* bank, above the Falls, HÔTEL SCHLOSS LAUFEN R. 2½, A. ¾ fr.; omnibus to and from the Dachsen station (p. 29). HÔTEL WITZIG, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3½, A. ¾ fr., at stat. Dachsen, ¾ M. from the Falls.

English Church Service at the Schweizerhof.

The station for the Falls of the Rhine on the right bank is *Neuhausen* (p. 21) on the Baden Railway, that on the left bank *Dachsen* on the Swiss line. Travellers arriving from Germany, and not pressed for time, should spend the night at the *Schweizerhof Hotel* (a fine view of the Alps in the morning in clear weather). After breakfast descend through the grounds to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, cross to the *Fischetz* (30 c.), ascend to *Schloss Laufen*, and return to the hotel by the *Rheinfall-Brücke*. Those who arrive at Schaffhausen by steamboat from Constance are also recommended to take a hotel-omnibus or a *fiacre* to Neuhausen. *Schloss Laufen* is 2 M. from Schaffhausen. — The traveller who desires to combine a visit to the falls with the journey to or from Switzerland may alight at stat. *Dachsen* (allowing his heavier luggage to go on to its destination and await his arrival), walk or drive (omnibus there and back 1 fr.) to (½ M.) *Laufen*, descend through the grounds to the *Fischetz*, cross to *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return in the reverse direction of that above indicated; or descend from *Wörth* by the road on the right bank to the (¾ M.) village of *Nohl*, cross the river (ferry 10 c.), and regain stat. *Dachsen* in a few minutes. — All the points of view should if possible be visited, as the traveller's impression of the Falls will otherwise be imperfect.

The *Falls of the Rhine, which in point of volume are the most imposing in Europe, locally known as the 'Laufen', are precipitated in three leaps over a ridge of unequal height. The breadth of the Rhine above the Falls is 380'; their height is about 50' on the right bank, and 64' on the left; and if the rapids, the whirlpools, and the falls a few hundred paces farther up be taken into account, the total height of the cataract may be estimated at nearly 100' (level of the Rhine below the falls 1181').

In June and July the volume of the water is greatly increased by the melting of the snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. innumerable rainbows are formed by the sunshine in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight, and a night should therefore be spent at the Falls, or at Dachsen, in preference to Schaffhausen. The Falls are frequently illuminated in summer.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise from the cataract, one third of that nearest the left bank has been worn away by the action of the water. In 1848, when the river was unusually low, and part of its bed uncovered, an iron rod was erected in the middle of the channel. When viewed from below, the rocks seem to tremble and waver. From the château of Wörth (see below) visitors are conveyed by boat to the central rock, from which the Falls are surveyed to the best advantage (small pavilion on the top). The passage, which only occupies a few minutes, is unattended with danger, though the agitated waters cause considerable motion to the boat. Fare for 1-3 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr. These rocks have undergone no change within the memory of man, but a decrease in the volume of water has been observed of late years.

***Schloss Laufen** (1361'), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock on the left bank, immediately above the falls, affords the most advantageous survey of the imposing scene. The proprietor charges 1 fr. for admission to the grounds (no other fees). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained glass windows both command a good survey of the falls, the bridge, and the environs.

Footpaths descend through the grounds to an iron **Pavilion*, an admirable point of view; then to the wooden **Känzli*, and finally to the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. A stupendous spectacle is witnessed here. The vast emerald-green volume of water, descending with a roar like thunder, appears to threaten to overwhelm the spectator, and constantly bedews him with its spray. This immediate proximity alone is calculated to fulfil and even surpass the expectations of the visitor. — Ferry to Schlösschen Wörth (see below) 30 c.

After having surveyed the falls from the different points of view at the castle of Laufen, the visitor on leaving should descend to the left, at the sign-post indicating the way to Schloss Laufen, to the **Bridge* across the falls (*Rheinfallbrücke*, 630' long), over which the railway from Schaffhausen to Zürich (see below) passes. The nine arches vary in width of span (42-66 ft.) owing to the difficulty that was experienced of obtaining a foundation for the piers. The upper side of the bridge is provided with a footway, which affords a remarkable view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the right bank a good footpath, leading to the left from the bridge, ascends at a considerable height above the Rhine (fine view of the falls), to an extensive railway-carriage manufactory near *Neuhausen* (p. 21). Here we descend by the steps on the left to the parapet near the sluices, whence another good view



of the falls is obtained. We next descend to the right by the road past the iron-works, and follow the path by the Rhine (a bench by the path commands another fine *view) to *Schlösschen Wörth* (Restaurant; camera obscura 75 cent.), a square tower on an island opposite the falls, connected with the right bank by a bridge. We then ascend to the terrace of the *Schweizerhof* (at stat. Neuhausen, p. 27), 230' above the water on the right bank, commanding a view of the entire chain of the Alps (to the right the Bernese Alps), together with the falls and their environs.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

Comp. Maps, pp. 21, 42.

35 M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr.). Fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr. View of the Falls of the Rhine on the right.

The line skirts the lower end of the *Vesenstaub* (p. 21) promenade, and passes below the villa *Charlottenfels*, built by a wealthy manufacturer of Schaffhausen (p. 21). On the right, high above the Zürich line, is the railway to Waldshut (R. 9), which passes through a tunnel, 564' long, under *Charlottenfels*. The Zürich train, immediately beyond the long cutting, crosses the *Bridge above the Falls* (see p. 28). A glimpse is obtained of the falls to the right and the tunnel, 213' long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 28) is then entered. On emerging, the train commands another beautiful, but momentary retrospect of the falls.

The train stops at (3 M.) *Dachsen* (1296'; *Hôtel Witzig*), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Schloss Laufen*, beyond which pleasing views present themselves at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine, as it flows far below in its narrow channel, enclosed by lofty wooded banks.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marthalen*. The valley of ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Andelfingen* soon begins to open, and the handsome village is visible in the distance to the right, on the precipitous bank of the Thur. The train approaches it by a wide curve, and crosses the Thur above the village by a suspension bridge, 115' long. It then skirts the river for a short distance and arrives at *Andelfingen* on the S. side.

The rest of the route to Winterthur is less interesting, although the scenery is still picturesque. Stations *Henggart*, *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines of N. Switzerland, the most esteemed of which is called *Gallenspitz*. Near Winterthur the broad valley of the *Töss* is entered.

19 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to *Zürich*, see p. 36.

13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Hotels. **HÔTEL BAUR AU LAC* (Pl. a), charmingly situated on the bank of the lake, well conducted, with garden, baths, and reading-room adjoining, R. 3-6 fr., B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. at 1 o'cl. 4, at 5 o'cl. 5, A. 1 fr., pension 8 fr. and upwards. **BELLEVEUE* (Pl. b) on the lake, opposite the *Bauschanze*, similar charges, also commanding a fine view. **HÔTEL BAUR-VILLE* (Pl. c), in the town, more moderate; **SCHWERT* (Pl. d), by the lower bridge, view

of the Alps, R. 2-3, B. 1-1¹/₄, A. 3¹/₄, L. 1¹/₂ fr.; **HÔTEL DU LAC** (Pl. i), on the Sonnen-Quay; **ZÜRCHER HOF** (Pl. e), R. from 2, L. and A. 1 fr.; **STORCH** (Pl. f), commercial; **FALKE** (Pl. g), between the lake and the post-office, R. 2, B. 1¹/₄, A. 1¹/₂ fr.; **SCHWEIZERHOF** (Pl. h), R. 2, D. 3 fr., **LIMMATHOF** and **CONCORDIA**, on the right bank of the Limmat, not far from the station; **HECHT** (Pl. k), **SEEHOF** (Pl. l), and **RÖSSLI** (Pl. m) at the landing place (Sonnen-Quay), below the Zürcher Hof; **SCHWARZER ADLER**, **SUNNE**, and **KRONL.** for moderate requirements. Visitors are received at all these hotels *en pension* (reduced charges in spring and autumn). — **PEN-
SION NEPTUN** at Seefeld, near Zürich, 5¹/₂-6 fr. per day; near it, **WEISSES
KREUZ**; **HÔTEL ET PENSION CYGNE** (Pl. h) on the Mühlenbach, well situated, pleasant garden, 6¹/₂ fr. a day. — **BÜRLI TERRACE** and **WEID**, see below. **KAROLINENBURG** and **FORSTER**, both at *Fluntern*, 2 M. to the E. of Zürich.

The **UETLIBERG** (*Hôt.-Pens. Fürst*), a charming point of view, 2 hrs. S.W. of Zürich, is now easily reached by railway in 1¹/₂ hr. (comp. p. 34).

Restaurants and Cafés. At the hotels **Baur** and **Bellevue**; **Kronen-
halle**, above the Zürcherhof; *Café zur Meise*, by the Münsterbrücke; *Saffran*, opposite the Rathhaus; *Café Littéraire*, adjoining the Storch, table d'hôte at 12. 30; **Tonhalle** (Pl. 20), on the lake; *Baugarten*, see below; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Café du Nord* and *Altes Schützenhaus*, near the station. — **Ices** at *Springli's*, near the Hôtel Baur-Ville. — **Beer.** **Brunner** (*Orsini*), Frau-Münsterplatz; *Gambrinus*, Schofelgasse; *Wanner*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Boller*, on the quay; *Strohof*, at the back of St. Peter's; **Tonhalle** (Pl. 20). — Valtellina wine at the *Veltlinerhalle*.

Points of View. The *Baugarten* (Pl. 2), the property of a club, to which strangers are readily admitted, adjoins the Hôtel Baur au Lac. **Tonhalle** (Pl. 20) on the lake, with an open pavilion and restaurant, where concerts are frequently given. *Garden* (restaurant) at Oberstrass, with open-air theatre. The *Bürgli Terrace* (with pension), 1¹/₂ M. on the road to the Uetliberg (p. 35); the *Weid* on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town (pension 4-7 fr.); the *Sonnenberg*, to the S. of the Zürichberg, above Hottingen; the *Uetliberg* (p. 34), by railway in 1¹/₂ hr.

Newspapers at the *Museum* (p. 33); strangers introduced by a member are admitted gratis for 1 month, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Baths in the lake (for ladies also) near the Bauschanze, admirably fitted up; bath 15 c., towel etc. 20 c., private cabinet 40 c. — At the S. end of the town, on the E. bank of the lake, is the new *Neumünster* establishment. *Warm Baths* (vapour, etc.) at *Stocker's* in the Mühlgarten.

Rowing-boats for 1-2 persons 50 c. per hour; for 3 or more persons 20 c. each per hour; large boat with awning 1 fr.; each rower 60 c. per hour.

Steamboats (see p. 41) start from the Bauschanze (p. 34), the *Wasserkirche* (Pl. 3), and the *Stadthaus Quay*. — Small *Screw-steamer* from the Sonnen-Quay to the *Engel* station (p. 43), 20 c.

Railway Station (p. 33) at the lower (N.) end of the town, 3¹/₄ M. from the steamboat quay. Omnibus 75, each box 20 c.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 23), Bahnhof-Strasse, nearly opposite the Hôtel Baur; branch-offices by the new museum (p. 32) and at the railway station.

Cabs. To or from the station 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c., in the evening 10 c. extra for the lamps; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. Cabs with fixed charges stand by the Hôtel Baur, the Bellevue, &c.; to Weid 1-2 pers. 3¹/₂, 3-4 pers. 5 fr. 20 c. — For a two horse carriage the fare is the same as for 3-4 persons with one horse.

English Church Service in the Chapel of St. Anna (p. 31).

Zürich (1351'), the Roman *Turicum*, the capital of the canton, with 21,499 inhab. (3377 Rom. Cath.), or, including the suburbs, 56,000, is situated at the N. end of the lake, on the banks of the green and rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into two distinct parts, the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the right, and the '*Kleine*' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, which unites with the

Limmat immediately below the town. Zürich is the most flourishing manufacturing Swiss town (silk and cotton manufactories; there are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton), and at the same time the literary centre of German Switzerland. Its schools enjoy a high reputation, and have for many centuries sent forth men of distinction, such as Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer the friend of Goethe, and many others. The *Hochschule*, or university, founded in 1832 (320 students, half of whom are medical), and the *Polytechnic School*, founded in 1855 (676 students), are both under the direction of an excellent staff of professors.

The SITUATION OF ZÜRICH is beautiful. Both banks of the lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country; in the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the ridge of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Grieselstock* (9200'), near it on the right the *Pfannstock*, and farther on, the *Drusberg* (like a winding staircase); next the snow-clad *Bifertenstock* and *Tödi*; in front of these the *Clariden*, the most W. point of which is the *Kammistock* (10,610'); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* the *Gries Glacier* is imbedded; then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the *Ross-Stock-Chain* with grotesquely-formed horns; the broad *Windgelle*; between this and the *Scheerhorn* appears the dark summit of the *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the valley, between the *Kaiserstock* and *Rosberg*, towers the pointed pyramid of the *Bristenstock* near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard-route; then, if the spectator occupies a commanding position, the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and a portion of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*, appear above the *Albis*. To the right of the *Albis* is the *Uetliberg*, the most N. point of this range, with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, a plan is here proposed, which will enable the traveller to visit the finest POINTS OF VIEW and chief objects of interest in the shortest possible time. No one should omit to visit the *Terrace* in front of the Polytechnic, the *Hohe Promenade*, the *Katz*, and the *Bauschanze*.

We start from the four-arched *Münster-Bridge* (the highest), which commands a pleasant view of the lake and Alps. Close to the bridge, on the right bank of the Limmat, is an open vestibule leading to the **Town Library** (Pl. 3). Admission obtained on application at the shop on the right. This building was formerly a church (1479), known as the *Wasserkirche*, from its having once stood in the water. In 1860 it was considerably enlarged, and now contains many valuable MSS.

A letter of *Zwingli* to his wife; *Zwingli's* Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; an autograph letter of Henry IV. of France; three autograph Latin letters of the unfortunate *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; a letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Professor Müller; Portrait of the worthies of Zürich, amongst others of *Zwingli*; a marble bust of Lavater by Dannecker; a marble bust of Pestalozzi by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of the year 1506. The large *Relief-maps* of a portion of Switzerland, and of the *Engelberger Thal* on a much larger scale, both executed with great care and accuracy, are worthy of note. (Fee 1 fr., for a party 2 fr.)

The same building contains the *Antiquities* (open daily, 8-12 and 2-6) belonging to the Antiquarian Society, the most interesting of which are the relics from the ancient Swiss lake-villages (pp. 9, 11).

The steps opposite to the vestibule in front of the Library lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. 18), erected in the unadorned Romanesque style of the 11th-13th cent. In the year 1779 the towers were crowned with helmet-shaped ornaments surmounted by gilded flowers. On the W. tower Charlemagne is seated with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the original church. The choir contains three large stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. — On the adjacent site of the ancient residence of the canons now stands the *Töchter Schule*, erected in 1851 in the same style as the church. In the interior are *Cloisters* dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., which were restored at the same period, and adorned with a statue of Charlemagne.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 30) near the bridge, on the right bank, opposite to the Schwert hotel, constructed in 1689 in the style of that period, presents nothing worthy of note. Below the bridge, to the left, on the bank of the Limmat, is the new *Fleisch-Halle*, opposite which is the new *Museum* (Pl. 26).

Above the Münster-Bridge, where the Limmat issues from the lake, extends the busy *Sonnen-Quay* on the right bank. Beyond it, in the See-Strasse, is situated the *Tonhalle* (Pl. 20), which contains concert and ball rooms, a restaurant (with an open pavilion in summer), etc. We now turn to the left, and ascend straight on past the *Kronenhalle* (p. 30), or cross the *Stadelhofer-Platz*, which is adorned with a tasteful fountain with figures of children in bronze, to the ***Hohe Promenade** (Pl. 13), a lofty situated avenue of lime-trees. Beautiful view (morning-light most favourable) from the plateau with the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836; Pl. 10), an eminent vocal composer, erected '*Von den Schweizerischen Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli*'. — Adjacent are the new *Cemeteries* (Pl. 27), containing several handsome monuments.

From the N. end of the Promenade a road, passing the N. side of the cemetery, leads to the high road to Winterthur, ascending which for a short distance, we reach the *Cantonal School* (Pl. 7) on the left, a handsome edifice, comprising a grammar and a commercial school. Farther on, to the right, are the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. 6) and the *School of Anatomy*; to the left on the slope of the hill is an *Asylum for the Blind and Dumb* (Pl. 4); lower down to the left, the **Kunstgebäude** (Pl. 21), containing the recently founded *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (open on Sat. 2-4 and Sund. 10-12; for admission at other times apply at the restaurant at the back of the building).

Pictures (chiefly portraits) by *Asper*, *Amman*, *Hofmann*, *Meyer*, and other early artists of Zürich. 200. *Millenet*, Return of the Zürichers from the battle of Tattwyl; 64. *Füssli*, Portrait of Bodmer; 311, 312. *Baade*, Sea-pieces; 316, 317. *Rigaud*, Portraits; 303. *Tischbein*, Portrait of Bodmer; 315. *Marie Ellenrieder*, Portrait; 78-109. *L. Hess*, Landscapes; 221. *Fröhlicher*, Forest scene; 212. *Grab*, The artist on a professional tour; 210. *Holzhub*, The Wetterhorn; 176. *Koller*, Midday repose; 375. *Koller*, An

Alp in the Engelberger Thal; 211. *Anker*, Pestalozzi; 185. *Zünd*, Landscape; 184. *Deschwanden*, The Maries at the Sepulchre; 188. *Diday*, Scene from the Handeck; 152. *Hitz*, Queen Mary of Bavaria; 62. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Winckelmann; 158. *Scheuchzer*, The Fuschenthal; 177, 178. *Bosshard*, Scenes from the history of Zürich; 190. *Diday*, Landscape in the Valais; 193. *Veillon*, Evening on the Lake of Lucerne; 191. *Girardet*, The sick child. — Watercolours: 220. *Corrodi*, Scene from Ischia; 318. *Isabey*, Napoleon I.; 192. *H. Rath*, Pestalozzi (miniature); 110. *H. Meyer*, Œdipus and the Sphinx.

Farther on, to the left, rises the handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. 28), designed by Prof. Semper, and erected in 1861-64, the terrace of which commands the finest *survey of the town. The 'sgraffito' decoration of the N. façade, also designed by Semper, was executed by the historical painters Schönherr and Walter of Dresden.

On the ground-floor is a collection of *Casts*; on the first floor are *Mineralogical* and *Palæontological* collections; on the second floor are the *Zoological Collection* and the *Muse*, a handsomely decorated hall, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris. Opposite the platform is a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the founder of the university, by Meilli. The balcony commands a splendid view. On the staircase is a bust of Bolley, the chemist (d. 1870).

On the right is the *St. Leonhards-Pfrundhaus* ('deanery', Pl. 22), now an asylum for the aged poor. Returning to the road and passing the Pfrundhaus, we take the first street to the left and descend by a flight of steps. The smoking chimneys and confused din of machinery intimate that we are now in the manufacturing quarter of Zürich. One of the largest manufactories is that of the engineers *Escher, Wyss, & Co.* (Pl. 24), who have constructed most of the steamboats which navigate the Swiss and Italian lakes, and many of those on the Danube and Black Sea. We now cross the broad *Bahnhofs-Brücke* and reach the ***Railway Station**, with its handsome portal and spacious interior.

The long avenue of handsome trees, to the N. of the railway station, skirting the banks of the Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. It terminates in the 'Platzspitz' (so named from the former Schützenplatz), a point of land formed by the junction of the rapid river *Sihl*, which is generally very shallow in summer, with the Limmat. A bridge crosses the Limmat to the beer-garden *Drahtschmiedli* on the right bank; and this is also the pleasantest route to the Weid (p. 30). Halfway between the old gasworks and the Platzspitz stands the simple monument and bust of the poet *Salomo Gessner* (d. 1788; Pl. 9), whose favourite resort was the 'Platzpromenade'.

The new *Bahnhofs-Strasse*, intersecting the whole quarter of the town between the Limmat and the Sihl, leads direct from the railway station to the lake.

Near the centre of the town rises the **Lindenhof** (Pl. 23), situated 115' above the Limmat, once a Celtic settlement, then a Roman station, and afterwards an imperial palace. The Gothic *Masonic Lodge* on the S.E. side was erected in 1851.

Descending on the S. side by the street to the right, we arrive at the (Old Cath.) **Augustinian Church** (Pl. 16), which was used for three hundred years as a magazine, but was again fitted up as a church in 1848, and is now a model of simplicity and good taste.

The two pictures over the side altars, 'Christ on the Mount of Olives' and 'the Risen Saviour', by *Deschwanden*, are able works; the high altar, pulpit, and organ are also worthy of mention. A little farther to the S.E. is **St. Peter's Church** (Pl. 19), with a massive tower and large electric clock (dial 29 ft. in diam.), where the excellent *Lavater* (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years.

To the N.W. of the Roman Cath. church, on the opposite side of the *Bahnhofs-Strasse*, is the old **Cemetery**, adjoining the *Chapel of St. Anna*, in which *English Church Service* is performed during the season. An upright stone by the E. wall marks the grave of *Lavater* (d. 1801). *Ebel*, the author of an admirable work on Switzerland (d. 1830), and *Escher von der Linth* (d. 1823), the constructor of the Escher canal (p. 45), are also interred here.

Crossing the *Bahnhofs-Strasse* and following the *Pelican-Strasse*, we reach the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. 5), which is well stocked with Alpine plants, and contains busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), in bronze, and another, in marble, of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859). In the garden rises a bastion of the old fortress known as the ***Katz**, forming an elevated platform planted with fine trees, and commanding an excellent survey of the town, lake, Alps, and valley of the Limmat.

The *Thalgasse* and *Seegasse* lead to the S. from the Botanic Garden, past the hotels *Zum Falken* and *Baur au Lac*, to the lake. We now proceed through the new grounds of the *Stadtgarten*, past the *Bath-Establishment* (p. 30), to the ***Bauschanze**, a small pentagonal island, surrounded by walls (formerly a bastion), shaded by thick foliage, and connected with the land by a bridge, like the *Rousseau-Island* at Geneva, and commanding a beautiful view of the lake and Alps. On the *Stadthaus-Quay*, opposite the island, rises the *Stadthaus* (formerly the *Bauhaus*, Pl. 42).

Adjoining the *Münster-Bridge*, on the left bank, rises the **Frau-Münsterkirche** (Pl. 17), erected in the 13th cent., with a lofty red-roofed tower.

The **Collection of Armour** in the new *Arsenal*, on the opposite bank of the *Sihl* (Pl. G, 1), consists of battle-axes, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which is one of the many which claim the distinction of having belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, which was taken by the Lucerners at the battle of Kappel (p. 51), was first placed in their arsenal, but after the War of the Separate League in 1847 was transferred hither, together with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet.

The Uetliberg.

RAILWAY to the top in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 2 fr.; return-ticket, 3 fr.). This line, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 7 in 100 ft., is constructed in the ordinary way, but the trains, like those on the Rigi Railway, are propelled by engines placed behind them. The station is at *Selnau*, on the S.W. side of the town, not far from the Botanic Garden on the *Sihl* (finger-posts in

the Bahnhofs-Str. and elsewhere). The train skirts the Sihl for some distance, crosses it, and soon begins to ascend the hill, commanding a pleasant view of the valley of the Limmat and the lake. It then enters the wood, describes a long curve on the N.W. side of the hill, and after several windings reaches the terminus. About $\frac{1}{2}$ min. from the station is the handsome new **Hôtel-Pension Fürst* (R. 3-4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, A. 1, pension 8-10 fr.), and 4 min. higher, at the top of the hill, is the large **Restaurant Uto-Kulm*. Near the hotel a 'Kurhaus' and a number of 'Chalets' are being built for the accommodation of visitors.

The **Uetliberg* (2864' above the sea-level, 1523' above the Lake of Zürich), the most N. point of the Albis range, 5 M. to the S.W. of Zürich, is the finest point of view in the environs. The prospect may be surpassed in grandeur, but not in beauty, by those from heights nearer the Alps. It embraces the Lake of Zürich, the valley of the Limmat, the Alpine range from the Sentis to the Jungfrau, the Stockhorn on the lake of Thun, and in the foreground the Rigi and Pilatus; to the W. the Jura chain from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienné, to its spurs near Aarau, over which appear the summits of some of the Vosges Mts.; farther N. are the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Hühgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. On the opposite bank of the Reuss stands the old *Benedictine Abbey of Muri*, with a façade 750' in length, secularised by the government of Aargau in 1841; the building is most conspicuous by morning light (p. 19). Baden with its old castle (p. 18) is another prominent object.

WALK TO THE UETLIBERG (2 hrs.). The road leads to the W. through the suburb *Enge*, and where the telegraph wires diverge to the left it pursues a straight direction (to the left is the *Bürgli*, p. 30). After 1 M. (from the Hotel Baur) it crosses the Sihl, turns to the left in the direction of the mountain, and reaches ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Albisgütli* (tavern; cab to this point 2-3 fr.). Where the road terminates, we follow the most frequented path, which cannot be mistaken, winding somewhat steeply up the valley. Near the top we obtain a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps. About 20 min. below the inn, we pass an inscription to the memory of *F. von Dürler* (p. 315), who lost his life here in 1840.

FROM THE UETLIBERG TO THE ALBIS-HOCHWACHT (p. 51), a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis-range, and chiefly through wood. The broad path, which cannot be mistaken, and is even practicable for carriages, passes the above-mentioned Dürler inscription, and follows the crest of the mountain, affording occasional glimpses of the lake of Zürich. To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Türl lake, and farther distant a fertile undulating tract, with the Alps towering in the distance. — *From the 'Albis Hochwacht' to Zug*, see p. 51.

FROM ZÜRICH TO REGENSBERG. A branch-line diverges from the N.E. Swiss railway at Oerlikon (p. 36), and, passing stations *Oberglatt* (branch-line to *Bühlach*, p. 36), and *Dietsdorf*, conveys the traveller in 1 hr. to the picturesquely situated old town of *Regensberg* (2024'; **Löwe; Krone*), on the S.E. spur of the *Lägerneberg* (p. 19). Fine view from the tower of the old castle; still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2828'), 1 hr. farther W.

14. From Zürich to Friedrichshafen and Lindau by Romanshorn.

Comp. Maps, pp. 42, 22, 24.

RAILWAY to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 3 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 40 c. — STEAMBOAT to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr.; fare 1 *M* 20, or 80 pf.; to Lindau in 1½ hr.; fare 2 *M* 25, or 1 *M* 50 pf. (see p. 23).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat* by an iron bridge, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. in length. Between (3 M.) *Oerlikon* (Löwe) and (5½ M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) it crosses the *Glatt*. To the S. the line to *Rapperschwyl* diverges, see p. 44. Next stations *Dietlikon*, *Effretikon* (branch-line via *Pfäffikon* to *Wetzikon* and *Hinweil*, p. 44), and *Kemthal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left are the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen* (1962').

16 M. **Winterthur** (1447'; **Lion d'Or*; **Krone*; **Adler*; *Rheinfels*, near the station, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; restaurants at the *Café Ritter*, *Casino*, and *Rail. Station*), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town with 9404 inhab. The town displayed a devoted attachment to Austria in ancient times. Independence was accorded to it in 1417, but this distinction it voluntarily resigned in favour of Austria in 1442. Since 1467 it has belonged to Zürich. The new *Stadthaus* was designed by Prof. Semper. The large *School* (adorned with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer), on the Promenade, contains a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (*Vitodurum*), and the town-library. — The ancient castle of *Kyburg* (2070'), in the *Tössthal*, 4½ M. S. of Winterthur, commands a fine view, and contains a collection of ancient pictures (1¼ M. distant from stat. *Sennhof*, see p. 37).

FROM WINTERTHUR TO WALDSHUT, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 70 c.). The line traverses the valley of the *Töss*. Stations *Töss*, *Wülflingen*, and *Pfungen*, beyond which the train passes through a long tunnel. 10½ M. **Bülach** (1374'; *Kopf*; *Kreuz*), a small town and formerly a fortress on the *Glatt* (branch-line to *Oberglatt*, p. 35). Farther on, the line intersects the *Hardwald* in a N. direction. Stat. *Glattfelden*, (14 M.) *Eglisau*; the small town with its castle lies opposite on the right bank of the *Rhine*. The train then follows the left bank of the Rhine and crosses the *Glatt*. Stat. *Zweidlen*, (18½ M.) *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl*, the latter an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank we observe the château of *Röten*, and farther on the ruins of *Weiss-Wasserstet*. Stat. *Rümikon*, *Reckingen*, *Zürzach*, and (30 M.) *Koblentz*, where the Rhine is crossed. 32 M. *Waldshut*, p. 21.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO CONSTANCE, 38½ M., by railway ('*Nationalbahn*') in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 35, 3 fr.). The train passes *Ober-Winterthur* with its old Romanesque church, and between stat. *Dorlikon* and *Ossingen* crosses the *Thur* by a lofty iron bridge. 17 M. *Stammheim*, a considerable village, with the château of *Girsperg*. 22 M. *Etzweilen* is the junction for *Singen* (p. 22); to the N. a distant view of the *Hohentwiel* (p. 22). The station of (22 M.) *Stein* (p. 23) lies on the left bank of the Rhine; on the right bank is the small town, surmounted by the old château of *Hohenklingen* (p. 23). Stat. *Eschenz* (p. 23). The train skirts the *Untersee* (p. 23), affording fine views of the lake, the island of *Reichenau* and the distant hills of the *Hohgau*. Stations *Mammern* (p. 23),

Steckborn (p. 23), *Berlingen* (p. 23), *Mannenbach* (p. 23); in the middle of the lake, which here attains its greatest width, lies the island of *Reichenau* (p. 22). Beyond (33 M.) *Ermatingen*, the station for *Arenenberg* (p. 23), the train quits the lake and intersects a richly cultivated district. Stat. *Tägerweilen*, *Emmishofen*, and (38½ M.) *Constance* (p. 25).

FROM WINTERTHUR TO RÜTI, 29 M., by railway ('*Tössthalbahn*') in 2-3 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 95 c.). The train passes the stations *Grüze* and *Seen*, and near (5 M.) *Sennhof* enters the pretty valley of the *Töss* (hence to the *Kyburg*, see above). Stat. *Kollbrunn* possesses extensive manufactures; then stations *Rykon*, *Zell*, (10 M.) *Turbenthal*, *Wyla*, *Saland*, (16 M.) *Bauma*, all of which are thriving industrial places. Stations *Steg*, *Fiscenthal*, *Gibswyl-Ried*, (25 M.) *Wald* (*Löwe*; *Rössli*), at the S.E. foot of the *Bachtel* (p. 45). At (29 M.) *Rüti* the line joins the *Zürich* and *Rapperschwyl* railway (p. 41).

From *Winterthur* to *Schaffhausen*, see p. 29; to *St. Gallen* and *Rorschach*, see below.

The line to *Romanshorn* traverses the green and fertile canton of *Thurgau*. Stations *Wiesendangen* and *Islikon*.

26 M. **Frauenfeld** (1374'; **Falke*), the capital of *Thurgau*, with 5138 inhab. (1079 Rom. Cath.), on the *Murg*, possesses important cotton-manufactories. The handsome old castle on its ivy-clad rock is said to have been built by a Count von *Kyburg* in the 11th cent.

Stat. *Felben*. Near (32 M.) *Müllheim* the train crosses the *Thur* by a covered wooden bridge. Stations *Mürstetten* and *Weinfeld* (1463'). *Schloss Weinfeld* (1850') rises on a vine-clad hill to the left. Stations *Bürglen*, (41 M.) *Sulgen*.

FROM SULGEN TO GOSSAU, 14 M., by railway in 1¼ hr. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15 c.). The line traverses the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations *Kradolf*, *Sitterthal*, *Bischofszell* (Linde; Schwert), a small town at the confluence of the *Thur* and *Sitter*; then *Hauptweil*, *Arnegg*, and *Gossau* (p. 38).

The last stations are *Erten*, *Amriswyl*, and (51 M.) **Romanshorn** (1322'; *Hôtel Bodan*. or *Römerhorn*; **Falke*), situated on a peninsula on the Lake of *Constance*, with a good harbour, on which the station is situated. The trains correspond with the steamboats. *Lake of Constance* and *Friedrichshafen*, see p. 23.

15. From Zürich to Lindau by St. Gallen and Rorschach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 22, 22, 24.

RAILWAY to *Rorschach* (63 M.) in 4½ hrs.; fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 35 c. — STEAMBOAT from *Rorschach* to *Lindau* in 1¼ hr., fares 1.// 65, or 1.// 10 pf.; see p. 23. This route is about 3½ hrs. longer than the last (R. 14).

From *Zürich* to (16 M.) *Winterthur* (in 1 hr.) see p. 36. The *St. Gallen* railway traverses meadows and moor, with wooded hills on each side. The *Churfürsten* (p. 46) gradually become visible to the S., and the mountains of *Appenzell* to the S.E.

Stat. *Rätterschen*. Near stat. *Elgg* rises *Schloss Elgg* (2012'); about 4 M. to the S. is the *Schauenberg* (2930'), commanding a fine view, on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Gyrenbad* (2430'). Stations *Aadorf*, *Eschlikon*, *Sirnach*. Then (33½ M.) **Wyl** (1936';

Schönthal, or *Post*), a town with several monasteries. The station commands a pleasing view of the Sentsis and the Churfürsten. Branch line to *Ebnat*, see p. 310.

The train crosses the *Thur* by an iron bridge near the old castle of stat. *Schwarzenbach*. On the right of stat. *Utzwyl* is *Ober-Utzwyl*, and on the left *Nieder-Utzwyl* (near which is the hydropathic establishment of *Buchenthal*). 43 M. *Flawyl* (2021'; **Rössti*) is a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. Stations *Gossau* (branch-line to *Sulgen*, see p. 37), *Winkeln*, *Bruggen*.

FROM WINKELN TO URNÄSCH, 9½ M., by a railway of very narrow gauge (*Appenzeller Bahn*) in 1 hr. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* (**Kurhaus*, with chalybeate springs, whey-cure, etc.). 3 M. *Herisau* (2549'; *Löwe*; *Storch*), a small town with extensive muslin manufactures and a venerable clock tower of the 7th century. 5½ M. *Waldstatt* (2700'; *Löwe*; *Sonne*), with a small bath-house. The train then traverses the *Urnäsch-Valley* via *Zürchersmühle* to (9½ M.) *Urnäsch* (2746'; *Krone*), whence a diligence runs twice daily in 1½ hr. via *Gonten* and *Gontenbad* to *Appenzell* (p. 298; railway in course of construction). — Ascent of the *Sentsis*, see p. 300.

The handsome iron **Bridge* (10 min. by rail. from St. Gallen), which spans the deep valley of the *Sitter* near *Bruggen*, is 200 yds. long, and 225' above the level of the river. To the left, a little lower down the stream, is the *Kräzernbrücke*, constructed in 1810, once regarded as a triumph of engineering skill.

52 M. *St. Gallen* (2165'). — *HECHT*; *ST. GALLER HOF*, new, R. 3, B. 1½, L. and A. 1½ fr.; *LÖWE*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; *HIRSCH*; *LINDE*; *SCHIFF*, *ÖCHSE*, and *BÄR*, moderate. Beer at the *Löchlbad*, near the *Löwe*, at the *Café National*, and *Trischli's*. Baths of every kind at *Dr. Seitz's* establishment 'im Paradies'. *Telegraph Station* at the post-office.

St. Gallen, or *St. Gall*, one of the most loftily situated towns in Europe, the capital of the canton, and since 1846 an episcopal residence, with 18,500 inhab. (6000 Rom. Cath.), is one of the most important manufacturing towns in Switzerland. The embroidery of cotton goods is one of its specialties.

The once celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, a Scotch monk, and suppressed in 1805, was one of the most important seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The *Library* contains many valuable MSS. (including a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent. and a *Nibelungenlied* of the 13th cent.). Of the manuscripts mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist.

The *Abbey Church* (Rom. Cath.; open 9-12 a.m.), which was rebuilt in 1755 in the Italian style, is adorned with good ceiling frescoes. The Prot. *Church of St. Lawrence*, to the N. of the abbey-church, has been restored, and partly rebuilt (1850-54) in the Gothic style.

The *Rathhaus* bears an inscription to the effect that 'the glory of God and the public weal shall find protection in this house'. The adjoining *Literary Museum* is well supplied with newspapers. *Schöll's Cabinet of Reliefs*, including one of the Sentsis (106 sq. ft.), is worthy of a visit.

The spacious *School House* at the E. end of the town contains the *Natural History Museum*, the *Town Library* ('*Vadianische Bibliothek*'), which possesses valuable MSS., chiefly of the time of the Reformation, and the *Picture Gallery* of the *Kunstverein*, consisting of works by Koller, Diday, and others.

The *Arsenal*, the *Prison*, the *Deaf and Dumb* and *Orphan Asylums*, the *Hospital*, and *Reformatory* may also be visited.

EXCURSIONS. *Trogen, Gais, Appenzell, Weissbad*, see R. 68. One-horse carr. from St. Gall to these places and back 12 fr., a pleasant excursion for one day. Diligence and omnibus to Appenzell see p. 295. — **Freudenberg*, **Vöglisegg*, *Frölichsegg*, see R. 68. — The *Kurzegg* inn on the road to Vöglisegg commands a fine view of the Lake of Constance. Near it is the nunnery of *Notkersegg* (2567'). — The *Rosenberg* (2445') with the *Kurzenburg*, a deaf and dumb institution (view towards the S.W.); walk along the hill to the (¾ hr.) inn of *St. Peter and St. Paul* (2628'), fine view. — Across the pastures to the *Bernegg* (inn; 2751'), which commands a view of the *Sentis*, and back by the *Teufen* road (2 M.). — *Bruggen* and the handsome bridge over the *Sitter* (p. 38), by railway in 8 min.

Between St. Gallen and Rorschach (11 M.) the line descends 850', and great difficulties were encountered in its construction. On leaving St. Gallen the train passes through a long cutting (on the right the *Cantonal School* and *Hospital*, on the left the *Prison*), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*, the banks of which are composed of the alluvial deposit of the river. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. The Lake of Constance is frequently visible almost in its entire length, and *Friedrichshafen* is conspicuous on its N. bank. Stat. *St. Fiden* (p. 40).

Near stat. *Mörschvyl* the train enters the valley of the *Goldach*, and crosses this stream by a five-arched stone bridge, 85' high. The district between this and Rorschach is very fertile. There are two stations at Rorschach, the first of which is ½ M. from the town, while the terminus is at the harbour.

63 M. **Rorschach** (1312'). — SEEHOF, on the lake, R. 3, B. 1½, L. and A. 1 fr.; ANKER; HIRSCH, moderate; HÔTEL BODAN, new; SCHIFF; KRONE or POST; GRÜNER BAUM, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; ZUR TOGGENBURG; RÖSSLE; ZUR LGGE. — Café Seehof, Café Knöpfer, both on the lake; **Rail. Restaurant* (upstairs). — Private apartments reasonable. The wines of the Rhine valley ('*Rheinthal*'), of *Schaffhausen* and *Winterthur* are the best in N.E. Switzerland. — *Telegraph Office* at the harbour. — **Lake Baths* on the W. side of the town; bath with towel 30c.

Rorschach, a handsome-looking town, with 3492 inhab. (1017 Prot.), is a busy commercial place, and is chiefly important for its corn trade with Swabia and Bavaria. Railway to *Coire*, see p. 302; to *Bregenz* and *Lindau*, see pp. 380, 381; to *Heiden*, see p. 296.

EXCURSIONS. Above Rorschach rises the ancient abbey of *Marienberg*, with beautiful cloisters, now used as a school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green and fertile hill which rises behind the town, embraces the entire Lake of Constance, with the *Vorarlberg* mountains and the Alps of the Grisons; its summit, the **Rossbühl*, may be reached in 1¼ hr. from Rorschach. The whole hill-country is intersected by roads, which afford a great variety of pleasant walks. The *St. Anna*, or *Rorschacher Schloss*, once the seat of the Barons of Rorschach who became extinct in 1449, and afterwards the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, is now occupied by peasants. Fine view from the upper rooms.

The path to it turns to the right below the Marienberg, and, beyond the bridge, to the left; then by the next turning, where the path divides among the trees, we ascend the hill to the left. — The Martinstobel and Möttelschloss, with the help of the railway, form a pleasant excursion of 3 hrs. By the St. Gallen railway to stat. *St. Fiden* (see above). Below the station we take the carriage-road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), and descend by the high-road to the point where the road to Heiden diverges to the right. The latter descends to the *Martinstobel*, the gorge of the *Goldach*, which is spanned by a wooden bridge, 116' long, 102' high, constructed in 1468, the oldest bridge of the kind in E. Switzerland. Here at the beginning of the 10th cent. the monk Nokter composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, across the debris of a landslide which took place in 1845, to *Unteregggen* (Schafte), and thence descend the Goldach road as far as the *Möttelschloss*, the château rising above a green dale on the right. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy *Mötteli* of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into a dilapidated condition. A footpath leads direct to the castle. The view from the new platform on the top (gratuity) is one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the *Witholz*, 1 hr. — To *Tübach* surrounded by fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — Railway to *Heiden*, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see R. 68. — *Rheineck, Thal*, *Weinburg* (château of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), and the *Steinerne Tisch* (stone table), see p. 302. — To the *Meldegg*, a projecting rock at the angle of the Rhine valley, commanding a charming view of the valley and the lake. The route is by a good road via *Rheineck* and *Walzenhausen* to (9 M.) the monastery of *Grimmenstein*, whence the Meldegg is reached by a footpath to the left in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (Inn in summer only). This point may be still more easily reached from *St. Margarethen* (p. 302) in 1 hr.; we may then descend to *Rheineck* and return by the last train to Rorschach.

At *Horn* (on the lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.W.; railway, see p. 27) there is an extensive Pension and Bath House, R. 1-6 fr., B. 85 c., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., A. 40, whew 70, cold bath 45 c., warm or shower bath 70 c., pension 25 fr. per week. Visitors are also received at the château near the baths, to the left of the road. No shady walks in the vicinity. The *Villa Seefeld*, on the road to Horn, was formerly a country seat of the Queen of Wurtemberg.

To Lindau by steamer ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fare 1. // 65 or 1. // 10 Pf.), comp. p. 23. To the S.E. *Bregenz* (p. 380) is visible, situated at the foot of picturesque mountains, with the Rhaeticon chain in the background; on the W. side of the valley of the Rhine rise the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — *Bayerischer Hof*, R. 2, B. 1, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ //; *BAD-HÔTEL*, new; both of these are on the lake and close to the station; *Krone*, or *Post*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ //; *Hôtel Reutemann* and *Deutsches Haus*, both on the lake; *Helvetia*, moderate; *Gärtchen auf der Mauer*, a pension on the mainland. *Schützengarten*, a restaurant with view; adjacent to it, *Rupplin* (wine); *Railway Restaurant*. — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

Lindau, the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Augsburg 5, to Munich $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.), formerly an imperial town and fortress, and a thriving commercial place in the middle ages, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, which is connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort. to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belonged. Monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864) at the harbour,

in bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33 ft. in height, is placed a lion in marble 20 ft. in height, also by Halbig. The top of the *Lighthouse* on the N. pier commands a fine view (adm. $\frac{1}{4}$ s.).

Excursions. Pleasant walk along the bank of the lake towards the W. (to the left after crossing the railway embankment), passing the villas of *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingg* (adorned with frescoes by Naue), and others, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schachenbad* (Pension Freihof), and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lindenhof* (or Villa Gruber), with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (admission Tues. and Frid. gratis, at other times 1 s.; closed on Sund.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is the château of *Alwind*. — Beautiful view from the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hoierberg* (1496'), which is reached by a path skirting the railway, or by the road by *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the village of *Hoiren*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a belvedere on the top. — Railway via *Lochau* to *Bregenz*, see p. 381.

16. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt.

Comp. Map, p. 296.

80 M. RAILWAY by Wallisellen, Rapperschwyl, Wesen, and Sargans in $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 14 fr. 70, 8 fr. 90 c., 6 fr. 5 c. — The railway does not approach the lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperschwyl. — RAILWAY ON THE LEFT (S.) BANK from Zürich to Richterswyl and Glarus, completed in 1875. To Ziegelbrücke (p. 41, junction for Wesen) 36 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs.; fares 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 90 c. — To Glarus, 43 M., in 2–2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 6 fr. 90, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 45 c.

STEAMBOAT, preferable to the railway, to Rapperschwyl in $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (2 fr. 10, or 1 fr. 20 c.); to Schmerikon in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (2 fr. 65 c. or 2 fr.; return-tickets, available for the day of issue, at a fare and a half; no charge for landing or embarking).

The **Lake of Zürich** (1341'), 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad at its widest part (between Stäfa and Richterswyl), is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with slight pretensions to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by that of any other lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side forests crown the summits of the hills, here about 2700' high. The two banks of the lake are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of the town of Zürich, so thickly are they sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and large manufactories. In the background the snow-clad Alps (see p. 31) bound the landscape, adding to its pastoral loveliness a little of their imposing majesty.

Steamboat. Soon after starting, we pass, on the left, *Neumünster* (1453'), a suburb of Zürich, with its picturesque church on the hill. The steamer now steers towards the W. bank (except for the two routes along the E. bank), to *Bendlikon* (Löwe), in the parish of *Kilchberg*, which stands above it, on the hills which bound the bank. On the right is *Wollishofen*, on the left *Zollikon*, on the hill, with its pointed spire. The boat now steams along the left (S.) bank. Above *Rüschlikon* peep the white build-

ings of the *Nidelbad* (beautiful view). Opposite, on the right bank, is *Küssnacht* (**Sonne*), not to be confounded with the village of that name on the Lake of Lucerne (p. 71). The next place on the N. bank is *Erlenbach*; on the S., **Thalwyl** (*Krone*, on the lake; **Adler*), charmingly situated. Beautiful *view of the lake from the neighbourhood of the church, or still better from the gallery of the tower. Between Thalwyl and *Herliberg*, the next village on the N. bank, is the deepest part of the lake (467'). *Oberrieden* is the next place on the S. bank; the steamer then stops at the important looking village of —

Horgen (1394'; *Schwan*; *Löwe*; *Weingarten*; *Krauss*, a *hôtel garni*), with handsome houses chiefly belonging to the silk manufacturers (5199 inhab.). The place is pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards, and is well adapted for a prolonged stay. Route hence to the *Sihlbrücke* and *Zug* (in 2 hrs. by diligence, starting at 8 a. m.), see p. 50; the *Zimmerberg*, see p. 50.

The picturesque peninsula of *Au*, covered with orchards and meadows, projects into the lake on the S. bank (**Leuthold's Hôtel*, 160 ft. above the lake, pension 5 fr.). Opposite, on the N. bank, is the considerable village of **Meilen** (*Löwe*; *Sonne*), and beyond it *Obermeilen*, where the first remains of lake-dwellings were discovered in 1854; then *Uetikon* and *Münnedorf*. Behind the latter rises the *Pfannenstiel* (2799'). To the E., in the distant background, rises the *Speer* (p. 46); to the right the mountains of *Glarus*; to the left of the *Speer* the *Sentis* (p. 300); more to the N. the mountains of *Toggenburg*; to the right, above the lake, the forest-clad *Hohe Rhonen* (4042').

The next places on the S. bank are the important villages of **Wädenswyl** (**Engel*, opposite the quay; diligence to *Zug* daily in 3 hrs.; railway to *Einsiedeln*, p. 320), the largest on the lake (6049 inhab.), and **Richterswyl** (**Drei Könige*, or *Post*; **Engel*; 3557 inhab.).

Excursion to the whey-cure establishment of (1¼ hr.) *Hütten* (2428'), commanding a fine view to the N. as far as the *Jura*, *Vosges*, and *Black Forest*; thence to the summit of the (1½ hr.) **Gottschallenberg** (3743'), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see above), which affords a fine survey of the Alps, with the pretty *Egeri-See* (p. 323) at the foot of the mountain on the S. side. It will repay the traveller to make this excursion even from *Zürich*. In returning, we follow the crest of the *Gottschallenberg* as far as (½ hr.) *Mangeli*, and proceed by the monastery of *Gubel* to (½ hr.) *Menzingen*, from which we may either go by *Schönbrunn* (p. 49) to (4½ M.) *Zug* (p. 49), or cross the *Sihl* (p. 50) to (7½ M.) *Horgen*, and return to *Zürich* by steamer.

The steamer now steers N. to *Stäfa* on the opposite bank. This is the widest part of the lake (2½ M.). Beautiful retrospect of *Wädenswyl* and *Richterswyl*. **Stäfa** (*Sonne*; *Löwe*), the largest village on the N. bank (3841 inhab.), is noted for the active part which it takes in all national movements.

From *Stäfa* the boat steers along the N. bank. Stations *Kehlhof*, *Uerikon*, *Schirmensee* (Rössli). Before reaching *Rapper-*





schwyl, we observe the small flat islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau* to the right, in front of the wooded heights of the *Etzel* (p. 320). *Ufnau*, the property of the abbey of *Einsiedeln*, contains a farmhouse, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, one of the most violent of the early reformers, and one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

Rapperschwyl (**Cygne*, **Hôtel du Lac*, both on the lake, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Poste*, at the station, with restaurant and garden, R. 1-2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Freihof*, in the town), a picturesquely situated town with 2574 inhab. (848 Prot.), possesses an ancient *Schloss* and *Church* (sacred vessels worthy of inspection), and a *Capuchin Monastery*, between which rises an eminence, shaded by lime-trees and commanding beautiful views. The old castle, restored by Count *Plater* in 1871, contains the *Polish National Museum*, an interesting collection of antiquities, coins, autographs, etc. (adm. 1 fr.). Fine view from the tower.

The conspicuous *Bridge* across the lake, originally constructed in 1350, and restored in 1819, is supported by 180 triple pillars of oak, and is nearly 1 M. in length. Below the bridge, near the S. bank, a *Column* was erected in 1873 to mark the spot where the boundaries of the cantons of *Zürich*, *Schwyz*, and *St. Gallen* meet. (From *Rapperschwyl* by the *Etzel* to *Einsiedeln*, see R. 76.)

The upper end of the lake is less smiling, but far more imposing than the lower. The mountains of *St. Gallen*, *Glarus*, and *Schwyz* form the background. The steamer passes through the bridge and steers in a S. direction to *Attendorf*, on the left (S.) bank, in the canton of *Schwyz*. It then follows the S. bank, stops at the large village of **Lachen** (*Bär*; *Ochse*), and at the small *Baths of Nuolen*, and finally directs its course to **Schmerikon** (**Rössli*; *Seehof*; *Adler*) on the N. bank, at the upper end of the lake, not far from the marshy influx of the *Linth Canal* (p. 45). Railway to *Wesen* and *Coire*, see p. 45.

Railway Route. (1) RAILWAY ON THE S. BANK FROM ZÜRICH TO WESSEN AND GLARUS. The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, intersects the suburb of *Enge* (station), and approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to *Lachen*, affording beautiful views to the left. Stations *Wollishofen*, *Bendlikon-Kilchberg*, *Rüschlikon*, *Thalwyl* (all described at p. 41 and follg.); *Oberrieden*, and (11 M.) **Horgen**, where in Sept. 1875 a long portion of the line subsided into the lake, but was reconstructed a little farther from the bank. The peninsula of *Au* (station) lies to the left. Stations (15½ M.) **Wädenswyl** (branch-

line to Einsiedeln, see p. 320). (17¼ M.) **Richterswyl**, *Pfäffikon* (opposite *Rapperschwyl*, p. 43), and *Lachen*, where the train quits the lake. Near (27 M.) *Siebnen* it crosses the *Wäggithaler Aa* (see below), and traverses a somewhat marshy plain (comp. p. 45) to stat. *Reichenberg*. On the right rise the mountains of Glarus, on the left the Untere and Obere Buchberg (p. 45), and farther distant the *Speer* (p. 46). Stat. *Billen*. The train crosses the *Linth Canal* (p. 45), reaches the *Rapperschwyl* and *Coire* railway at (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (p. 46; travellers for Wesen and Sargans change carriages), and then re-crosses the *Linth Canal* to *Ober-Urnen*, *Näfels* and (43 M.) *Glarus* (p. 313).

FROM SIEBNEN TO GLARUS through the picturesque *Wäggithal* (to *Richisau* 7½ hrs., thence to *Glarus* 4 hrs.), a very attractive walk (new road as far as *Innerthal*; omnibus in connection with the trains in 2 hrs.). We follow the left bank of the profound channel of the *Aa* to (1½ hr.) *Vorder-Wäggithal* (2430'), pleasantly situated in a green basin. The road then leads through a narrow defile, between the *Grosse Auber* (5584') on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780') on the left, to (1½ hr.) *Hinter-Wäggithal*, or *Innerthal* (3802'), ¼ hr. beyond which we reach the *Kurhaus* of the same name, with a supply of excellent water. From this point to the *Klönthal* a guide is desirable. From the bridge our path ascends to the right, past the *Aaberli-Alp* (3487') and the *Ober-Alp* (5140'), to the highest part of the pass (*Karenegg*, 5151'), and then descends by several chalets (*Brüsch-Alp* and *Schwein-Alp*) until we obtain a view of the *Kurhaus* in the *Richisau* far below us. Lastly we descend the slope to the right into the valley. From *Richisau* to *Glarus*, see pp. 325, 326.

(2) FROM ZÜRICH BY RAPPERSCHWYL TO WESEN AND SARGANS. This railway (*Glattthal-Bahn*) traverses a pleasant and fertile, but somewhat uninteresting district as far as *Rapperschwyl*, beyond which it commands a number of fine and occasionally very imposing glimpses of the lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt.

From Zürich to (5½ M.) *Wallisellen*, see p. 36. The train traverses a flat district, not far from the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the *Greifensee* (1440'; 3½ M. long, 1 M. wide, not visible from the line). Stations *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, *Nänikon*, and (13 M.) *Uster* (1529'; *Kreuz*); on the right is the church with its tapering spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive central tower, where the district court of justice and a tavern are now established (*View*). In the neighbourhood are several large cotton-mills, driven by the *Aa*, a brook near the railway. Near stat. *Aathal* is the *Lake of Pfäffikon* (1775'), not visible from the railway. The Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (17½ M.) *Wetzikon* branch-lines diverge to the N.W. to *Pfäffikon* and *Effretikon* (p. 36), and to the S.E. (in 11 min.) to *Hinwil* (*Hirsch*; *Kreuz*), at the N.W. base of the *Bachtel* (see below). Near (22½ M.) *Bubikon* the line attains its highest level (1800'), and then descends rapidly. 23 M. *Rüti*, with a former *Prämonstratensian* abbey, is the junction of the *Tössthal line* (*Wald-Bauma-Winterthur*, p. 37).

The *Bachtel* (3671'; *Inn*), 2 hrs. to the N.E. of *Rüti*, commands a pleasing view to the N.W. over the district of *Uster* sprinkled with manufactories,

the Lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon, N.W. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswyl to the Linth Canal, the valley of the Linth as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. Consult *Keller's Panorama*, to be seen at the inn. From *Wald* (p. 37; by railway from Rütli in 15 min.), or from *Hinweil* (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), the summit is easily reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The train passes through a tunnel, and descends, chiefly through wood. As it approaches the picturesque village of *Jona*, which adjoins Rapperschwyl, we obtain to the left an extensive view of the Alps of Schwyz, and farther to the left of the Mürtchenstock, Schänisberg, Speer, and lastly the Sentis.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Rapperschwyl**, see p. 43. The station on the lake near the long bridge and steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure. As far as Wesen a seat on the right should be selected. The line crosses the *Jonen-Fluss*, passes the nunnery of *Wurmspach* on the right, and approaches the bank of the Lake of Zürich near stat. *Bollingen*. Extensive quarries of sandstone near the lake. The Mürtchenstock towers above the wooded heights near the lake (Untere Buchberg, see below), and on the right are the Fronalpstock and the Schild, near Glarus. As far as (34 M.) **Schmerikon** (p. 43, station on the lake) the train runs close by the lake, and on reaching its upper end enters the wide valley through which the Linth Canal flows. To the right, on a spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (1977'), round which the canal winds, stands the ancient *Schloss Grynau*, with a frowning square tower, situated in the canton of Schwyz. 36 M. **Uznach** (1378'; *Falke*) is a manufacturing village, situated to the left on an eminence, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to *Wattwyl* in the Toggenburg four times daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., p. 311.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317'). The two villages of *Kaltbrunn* on the left and *Benken* on the right have the next station in common. The isolated range of wooded hills here skirted by the railway and the Linth Canal is the *Obere Buchberg* (2021'). Near stat. *Schänis* (1450'; *Gmür), a manufacturing village, the ancient frontier of Rætia, some sharp skirmishes took place between the French and the Austrians in 1799.

The train now approaches the *Linth Canal*, which runs parallel with the high road and the railway, at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg*; to the right we obtain a beautiful view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow mountains.

Linth Canal. The *Linth* descends from the valley of Glarus, and often with such violence as to carry fragments of rock and deposit of all kinds along with it. In process of time this deposit so completely filled the bed of the river, that the entire plain between the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich was inundated, and a once fertile district converted into a dismal swamp, from which the inhabitants were at length driven by malaria. In 1807, in accordance with a proposal by *Conrad Escher* of Zürich, the Diet ordered the lower part of the Linth to be converted into a canal, and to be conducted into the Lake of Wallenstadt, and a new canal (the *Escher Canal*) to be constructed to drain the latter lake into the Lake of Zürich; or rather that the *Maag*, an outlet of the Lake of

Wallenstadt, which formerly flowed into the Linth, should also be converted into a canal. Under Escher's supervision the works were begun the same year, but not completed until 1822. The total cost was 1,500,000 fr., but the proposed object has been perfectly attained; the land is again under cultivation and thickly peopled. For this service the Government conferred on Escher and his descendants the title of *Von der Linth* (p. 34).

Opposite, on the left bank of the Linth Canal, is the '*Linth Colonie*', originally a colony of poor people from the canton of Glarus, whose occupation was to keep clear the bed of the river before the construction of the canal, and now an agricultural institution. Beyond (43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (the junction of this line with the railway of the S. bank, p. 44), the train passes through a short tunnel. To the right tower the Wiggis and the Glärnisch (p. 326). The railway, the canal, and the high road wind round the *Biberlikopf* (1896'), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg, which commands a fine view of the whole Lake of Wallenstadt and the Linth-Thal up to Nettstall and down to the Buchberg. The station of Wesen (passengers for Glarus change carriages, R. 73) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village.

45 M. **Wesen** (1394'; **Zum Speer*, at the station, R. 2, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, pension 5 fr.; **Schwert*, prettily situated on the lake, R. 2 fr.; both commanding a fine view; *Sonne*, *Rössli*, and *Adler*, unpretending; several others in the '*Fly*', the side of the village next the lake; **Rail.-Restaurant*), lies in a sheltered situation at the W. end of the Wallensee, nestling in an almost southern vegetation.

The **Speer* (6417') is ascended from Wesen in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide unnecessary, finger-posts at doubtful points). At the church we turn to the left (to the right to Amden, see below), and ascend for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. over rough blocks of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Mattalp*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (Inn Zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the summit a steep ascent of 1 hr. more. Beautiful view, especially towards the E. and N.E. — From *Ebnat* and *Nesslau* (p. 311) the Speer may also be easily ascended in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.

From (1 hr.) **Ammon**, or *Amden* (2874'; *Rössli*) to *Stum* in the Toggenburg (p. 311) a picturesque walk of 5 hrs. over the *Amdener Berg* (5056'), commanding a succession of beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement so often used in this district.

The **Lake of Wallenstadt**, or *Wallensee* (1394'), 12 M. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and 400-500' deep, is scarcely inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank consists of almost perpendicular precipices from 2000' to 3000' high; on the E. rise the barren peaks of the seven *Churfürsten* (*Leistkamm* 6890', *Selun* 7241', *Frümsel* 7434', *Brisi* 7477', *Zustoll* 7336', *Scheibensoll* 7556', *Hinterruck* 7523'). The *Bayerbach* (1300'), the *Serenbach* (1650'), high above which lies the village of *Ammon* or *Amden* (see above), and other cataracts precipitate themselves over the cliffs, but are generally dry towards the end of summer. One solitary village, *Quinten*, has found a nook for itself on the N. bank.

On the S. bank (of which the railway-traveller obtains no general view) the precipitous rocks are pierced by nine tunnels.

A tolerable footpath runs along this bank of the lake, occasionally parallel with the railway, the first part of which (to *Mühlethal*, before reaching stat. *Mühlehorn*, see below) is the worst. At the mouth of several of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürtschenstock* (8012'), several small hamlets have established themselves (see below). The names of the hamlets *Primsch*, *Gunz*, *Terzen*, *Quarten*, and the above-mentioned *Quinten*, and that of the lake itself, indicate that the ancient population was of Rætian, and not of Germanic origin.

Beyond Wesen the train crosses the Linth Canal by an iron bridge. The line to Glarus diverges to the right, see R. 73. The Coire line traverses the broad valley, crosses the *Escher Canal* (p. 45) near its exit from the Lake of Wallenstadt, and then passes through two tunnels with apertures in the left side, towards the lake. Beyond them the *Bayerbach* waterfall is seen on the opposite bank of the lake, and the village of *Ammon* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which after rain have a considerable volume, but sometimes disappear in summer. Four more tunnels now follow in rapid succession (the first with apertures on the lake side); between them are obtained pleasant glimpses of the lake, the waterfalls, and the precipices to the left.

49 M. *Mühlehorn* (*Tellsplatte*; **Seegarten*, on the lake; boat across the lake to the waterfalls and to Wesen 2 fr.). To the right, above the valley, the *Mürtschenstock* is visible.

FROM MÜHLEHORN TO MOLLIS (8½ M.), an interesting walk. The road leads over the *Kerenzen-Berg*, by (3 M.) *Obstaliden* (2337'; *Hirsch*; **Stern*), and (1½ M.) *Filzbach* (2336'), a village near the highest part of the route. The view embraces the whole Wallensee, the mountains of the *Seezthal*, the valley of the Linth, bounded on the left by the *Hirzli* (5387'), and the valleys of Glarus with the *Wiggis* and *Glärnisch*. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the snow-fields of the *Tödi*. The road then descends in windings, which may be cut off by a rough footpath, to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 313).

Two more tunnels. 52 M. *Murg* (**Schiffli*; *Kreuz*; *Rössli*), on the lake, at the mouth of the *Murgthal*. The best view of the lake is obtained hence; those who desire to spend a few hours on its banks may alight here and go on by a later train.

A visit to the picturesque *Murgthal* is recommended (guide unnecessary). The path ascends rapidly, past the *Rössli*, as far as a waterfall (20 min.), below a bridge, which we do not cross. In 20 min. more we reach another bridge, and cross it. After a steep ascent of ¾ hr. on the left bank we come to a third bridge at the N. end of the *Erlenalp* (3642'). Hence to the three *Murgseen* (the highest 5981') a beautiful walk of 2½ hrs. through meadows and wood. From the upper lake the *Roththorstock* may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable; the fisherman or a herdsman), commanding a striking view of the Alps of Glarus and Appenzell and the plains of N.W. Switzerland. — From the upper lake an easy pass crosses the *Widderstein-Furkel* (6607') to the *Mühlebachtal* and *Engi* in the *Sernfthal* (p. 327), 6 hrs. from Murg; another path leads over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Mürtschenalp*, past the *Mürtschenstock* and *Fronalpstock*, to the *Heuboden-Alp* (p. 314), and (5 hrs.) *Glarus*; or the *Mürtschenalp* may be reached by ascending from the *Erlenalp* (see above) through a rocky ravine towards the W.

Beyond Murg another tunnel. 53½ M. *Unterterzen*; the vil-

lage among pastures to the right, with the red-capped tower, is *Quarten* (1817'). Another tunnel. The train now reaches the E. end of the lake, and crosses the *Seez-Canal* by an iron bridge.

56½ M. **Wallenstadt** (1394'; *Seehof*, on the lake, R. 1½, B. 1, pension 5 fr.; *Hirsch*, in the village; *Hotel Churfürsten*, at the station, moderate, fine view, good beer) lies near the E. bank of the lake. Looking back on the left side, we obtain a view of the whole lake as far as its W. end near Wesen, and of the horns of the Mürtschenstock towering above the mountains on the S. bank.

Excursion (with guide) from Wallenstadt in 2 hrs. by a steep path through wood to the *Alp Lössis*; then, nearly level, to the *Alp Büls* and (¾ hr.) the *Tschingeln-Alp* (milk); follow the slopes of the Churfürsten to (1 hr.) the *Alp Schrienen*, and return in 1½ hr. to Wallenstadt.

FROM WALLENSTADT TO WILDBAUS in the Toggenburg (6 hrs., p. 312) a path commanding beautiful views traverses the *Kaiserruck*, but it should not be attempted without a guide; or (preferable) the *Sattel* (ridge) to the E. of the *Rosshoden* may be crossed to the *Alp Schlewiz* and Wildhaus.

The train now traverses the beautiful valley of the Seez; on the right, on a projecting crag, stand the ruins of *Grüplang* (Romanic *Crap Long*), or *Langenstein*, the ancestral castle of the Tschudi of Glarus; opposite, to the left above *Bärschis*, on a height near stat. *Flums*, is the pilgrimage church of *St. Georgen* (1778'). Near (63 M.) **Mels** (1637'; *Melserhof*, at the station; *Hôtel Frohsinn*; **Krone*, moderate) the Seez flows out of the *Weisstannen-Thal*, which opens on the S.W.

The *Alvier* (7753') may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary, except for the inexperienced). The path ascends from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Patfries* (5364'), beyond which it traverses steep and rocky slopes, and at length reaches the summit (2 hrs.) through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock. On the top there is a Club-hut (refreshments and beds in summer). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhaeticon, and the mountains of Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus. - The descent may be made to Sevelen, Buchs, Trubbach, or Flums.

FROM MELS TO VÄTTIS through the *Weisstannen-Thal* and the *Kalfeuser Thal*. From Mels to (8 M.) *Weisstannen* (3271'; *Alpenhof*; *Gamsli*) there is a new carriage-road. Thence (with guide) through the S. ramification of the valley, past the chalets of the *Alp Unter-Lartina* (4289') and the *Alp Val Tüsch* (6043') in 4 hrs. to the highest point of the *Heidelpass*, between the *Seezberg* (8268') and *Heidelspit* (8619'), whence a fine view of the huge Sardona glacier, the Trinserhorn, the Ringelspitz, etc. is obtained. From this to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4433') 2 hrs., to *Vättis* (p. 307) 2 hrs. more. - From *Weisstannen* to *Elm* in the Sernfthal by the *Poo Pass*, or *Ramin Furklen*, see p. 328.

At (64 M.) **Sargans** (1591'; *Hôtel National*, near the station; *Rössli* and *Löwe* in the town) the train reaches the valley of the Rhine, and the Rorschach and Coire line. The little town (1608 ft.), rebuilt since a fire in 1811, is picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Gonzen* (6014'), ¾ M. from the station, on the watershed between the Rhine and the Wallensee, with a castle frowning above it.

Railway from Sargans by *Ragatz* to (80 M.) *Coire*, see R. 69.

17. From Zürich by Zug to Lucerne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 42, 54.

(1) Railway Journey.

37½ M. RAILWAY in 1½-2¼ hrs.; fares to Zug 4 fr. 25, 3 fr., 2 fr. 15 c.; to Lucerne 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 25 c.; return-tickets at reduced rates.

Immediately on leaving the station the train crosses the *Sihl*, and at (2½ M.) *Altstetten* diverges from the Bâle line (R. 7). To the left rises the long *Uetliberg* (p. 35), which the line skirts in a wide curve. Near (5½ M.) *Urdorf* we obtain a pleasant view of the valley. Near (8 M.) *Birmensdorf* the train passes through a tunnel under the *Ettenberg*. Stations *Bonstetten*, *Hedingen*, and (15½ M.) *Affoltern* (Löwe), with a picturesquely situated church. To the left rises the *Aegster Berg* (2723'), at the foot of which (not visible from the line) lie the small *Türler See*, the village of *Aegst*, and the *Baths of Wengi*. Stations *Mettmenstetten* and *Knonau*. Near Zug the train crosses the *Lorze* and traverses the fertile *Baarer Boden* (p. 50).

24 M. **Zug** (1384'; **Hirsch*, R. from 2. L. ½, B. 1½, A. ¾, pension 6 fr.; *Zürcherhof*, R. from 1½ fr.; *Bellevue*; *Ochs*; *Falk*; *Krone*; **Löwe*, on the lake, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Zum Bahnhof*, near the station; *Pension Tivoli*, on the lake), with 4277 inhab. (230 Prot.). six churches, and six chapels, is the capital of the smallest Swiss canton. The *Church of the Capuchins* contains an Entombment by Calvaert. In the *Arsenal* are preserved ancient weapons and flags captured by the Swiss, and the standard stained with the blood of its bearer *Peter Collin*, who fell at the battle of *Arbedo* (p. 394) in 1422. At the S. end of the town, on the lake, is the *Hospital*, erected in 1854. Handsome new government-buildings in the Renaissance style. The '*Platzwehr*', or quay, commands a good view of the mountains on the right and left of the *Rigi*.

STEAMBOAT from Zug to *Immensee* (omnibus thence to *Küssnacht*, and steamer from *Küssnacht* to *Lucerne*) and *Arth* (*Rigi Railway*), see p. 70. — DILIGENCE from Zug via *Egeri* to *Sattel* on the *Schwyz* and *Einsiedeln* road (p. 323) in 2¾ hrs., fare 2 fr.

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, 4 M. from Zug (carriage-road) are the *KURHAUS FELSENEGG* (3025'; R. 1-3, pension 5, L. and A. ½ fr.; omnibus from the Zug station at 11 and 6 o'clock, 2½ fr.) and the adjacent *KURHAUS SCHÖNFELS* (R. 1½-3, pension 4-8 fr.), with its pleasant grounds. This spot is recommended for a prolonged stay; a beautiful view is enjoyed towards the W., and there are pleasant wood walks in the vicinity. The *Hochwacht* (3251'), the summit of the *Zuger Berg*, commands a view towards the E. also, embracing the Lake of *Egeri* and *Morgarten* (p. 322). — At *Menzingen* in the pretty valley of the *Lorze*, 4 M. to the W. of Zug, is the *KURHAUS SCHÖNBRUNN*, a well-conducted water-cure establishment.

Leaving Zug, the train skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 70), again crosses the *Lorze* which descends from the *Lake of Egeri* to the Lake of Zug, and recrosses the same river as it emerges from the lake near stat. *Cham* (Rabe), a village with a zinc-covered church tower and a large manufactory of condensed

milk. Fine view of Zug to the left. Beyond (27½ M.) *Rothkreuz* the train enters the valley of the *Reuss*, the right bank of which it follows. 30 M. *Gislikon*, or *Gisikon*. The covered bridge here (1348') was the scene of several sharp skirmishes during the war of the Separate League in 1847. 33 M. *Ebikon*; to the right rises the *Hundsrücken*. The train skirts the *Rothsee* (1388', 1½ M. in length), passes through a cutting and tunnel, and crosses the *Reuss* by a long iron bridge. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 16) and the Lucerne and Bern line (p. 95), passes under the *Gibraltar* (p. 52), and stops at the Lucerne station on the left bank of the lake.

37½ M. **Lucerne**, see p. 51.

(2) From Zürich to Zug by Horgen.

RAILWAY from *Zürich* to (11 M.) *Horgen* in ½ hr. (steamboat in ¼ hr., see p. 41). POST OMNIBUS once daily (8 a.m.) from *Horgen* to (13 M.) *Zug* in 2 hrs.; carriage with one horse 10, with two horses 16 fr.

To **Horgen** (1394'), see p. 42. The road ascends in windings, and at a finger-post (3 M.) joins the road from *Wädenswyl* (p. 42). Several fine views are obtained of the lake, the *Sentis*, *Speer*, *Churfirsten*, and mountains of *Glarus*. At the top of the hill, near (4½ M.) *Hirzel*, is the inn *Zum Morgenthal* (2244'). The road then descends gradually into the valley of the *Sihl*, which separates the cantons of *Zürich* and *Zug*. The covered (6½ M.) **Sihlbrücke** (1745') replaces one destroyed in 1847 during the war of the Separate League. On this side of the bridge (right bank) is the **Krone Inn* (good wine).

Pedestrians should choose the more direct road from *Horgen* by the *Horger Egg* to the *Sihlbrücke* (1½ M.), which shortens the way by 1½ M., and affords far more beautiful views. Near (2 M.) *Wydenbach* rises the *Zimmerberg* (2536 ft.), ¼ hr. from the road to the right, which affords a beautiful view of the lake of *Zurich*, the sombre valley of the *Sihl*, the Lake of *Zug*, the Alps, and particularly the *Mythen*, the *Rigi*, and *Pilatus*. About ¾ M. beyond *Wydenbach* the road reaches the *Hirzelhöhe* (2415'; *Schärer's Inn*), its highest point, whence another fine prospect is enjoyed. Near the *Sihlbrücke* this route unites with the high road.

The road to *Zug* leads through an undulating tract, past the W. side of a wooded hill bearing the ruins of the *Baarburg* (2086'). Beyond the wood (2 M.) the road commands a view of *Baar*, the Lake of *Zug*, the *Rigi*, and *Pilatus*. Farther on, to the left, on the *Lorze*, which the road now crosses, is a large cotton-factory with its colony of workmen. The *Rigi* and *Pilatus* now show themselves in all their grandeur. At (10½ M.) **Baar** (1453'; **Lindenhof*; *Sennhof*; *Krone*; *Rössli*) there is an extensive spinning mill. A curious custom, not unknown in other parts of Switzerland, prevails here. On the occasional opening of the graves the skulls of the deceased are conveyed by the surviving relatives to the charnel-house, where they are preserved in symmetrical piles.

13 M. **Zug**, see p. 49.





(3) From Zürich to Zug by the Albis.

17½ M. No diligence since the opening of the railway. Carriage from Zürich to the Albis Inn in 2¼ hrs., 10-12 fr. (Pedestrians, see below.)

The Albis road quits the W. bank of the lake at *Wollishofen* (p. 41), ascends towards the S., and traverses a monotonous plain. Near *Adlischneyd* (1460') it crosses the *Sihl* by a covered wooden bridge, and then winds upwards from *Unter-Albis* to —

8½ M. **Ober-Albis** (2602'), a solitary 'Inn at the highest point of the road. The 'Hochwacht' (2887'), with a pavilion, ½ hr. to the S. of the Albis Inn, affords a beautiful and extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Zürich; to the N. the volcanic heights of Swabia; to the W. and S. the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, Pilatus, part of the Lake of Lucerne, and the Alps from the Sentsis to the Jungfrau. The Scheerhorn and Mythen are concealed by the wooded *Bürglen* (1312'), the highest point of the Albis.

The road descends gradually in long curves, passing the small *Türler See* (on the right; 2116') to *Hausen* (1978'; 'Löwe'), a thriving village with handsome country-houses, near which, on a wooded height to the left of the road, is *Albisbrunn*, a hydropathic establishment chiefly frequented by French patients (pension 7½ fr.). The next village is *Kappel* (1890'), with the early Gothic church of a suppressed Cistercian monastery, containing some old stained glass. A battle took place here on 11th Oct. 1531, between the Rom. Cath. cantons united with Lucerne, and the reformers of Zürich, amongst whom was Zwingli. A metal plate inserted in the rock, and bearing a German and Latin inscription, on the road near Kappel, indicates the spot where a soldier of Unterwalden found Zwingli wounded and, without knowing him, pierced him with his sword for refusing to invoke the Virgin and Saints. Near *Baar* (see above), 2 M. from Zug, the roads from the Albis and Horgen unite.

17½ M. **Zug**, see p. 49. — As far as Baar, pedestrians may always avoid the high road and follow pleasant side-paths, which are easily found. The walk from Zurich by the Uetli, Albis-Hochwacht, Hausen, and Kappel, to Zug will then occupy about 8 hrs. (comp. p. 35).

18. Lucerne.

Comp. Map, p. 54.

Hotels. 'SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. a), a spacious hotel with two 'dépendances', and 'LUZERNER HOF (Pl. b), both on the Schweizerhof-Quay, R. from 3 fr., L. and A. 2 fr., B. 1½, D. 4½-5 fr.; 'HÔTEL NATIONAL, on the Küssnacht road, R. from 4-5, L. and A. 2, D. 5 fr. 'HÔTEL-PENSION BEAURIVAGE and 'HÔTEL-PENSION DE L'EUROPE, new, both on the Küssnacht road; 'ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. c); 'SCHWAN (Pl. d), R. 3, L. and A. 1½, B. 1½, D. 4½ fr.; 'HÔTEL DU RIGI (Pl. e), adjoining the last; 'HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. g), on the left bank of the Reuss, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4, L. and A. 1¼ fr.; 'HÔTEL DU ST. GOTTHARD, with restaurant, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1¼ fr.; the two last near the station; 'WAGE (BALANCES, Pl. f), R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 4, A. ¾ fr. — Less expensive: 'ENGEL, R. and A. 1½, D. 2½, B. 1¼ fr.; ADLER (Pl. h), R. 1½, B. 1, A. ½ fr.; RÖSSLI (Pl. i); 'HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. k); 'HÔTEL DES ALPES (Pl. n), R. and A. 2½-3 fr.; 'MOHR; HIRSCH; 'KRONE; KREUZ; 'WILDER MANN, R. 1½-2, A. ½ fr.

Pensions (comp. Plan), almost all well conducted. *Worley*, in the town, by the Peterscapelle; *Morell*; *Schöneck*; *Faller*; *Christen*; *Müller*; *Gesegnate Matte*; *Tivoli* (with restaurant and baths); 'Belvedere; farther on, 'Seeburg. All these are on the Küssnacht road, close to the lake. *Waldis*, near the Lion monument; *Chalet du Lion*, in a shady situation, above the monument; *Felsberg*; *Rauch*, to the E. of the Hofkirche; adjoining it, *Bellevue* and *Schweizerhaus*; *Musegg*, by the town-wall; 'Pension *Wallis* on the *Gütsch*; *Victoria*, *Gibraltar*, and *Suter* on the hill of *Gibraltar* (see below). Still higher, 1 hr. to the S. of Lucerne (beginning of route, see

Pl. A, 3), *Kurhaus Sonnenberg*, on the hill of that name, with pleasant grounds and a fine view. Charges at all these 6-7 fr. a day and upwards.

Cafés. *Café Stadthof*; *Café du Lac*, by the Protestant church; *Hôtel des Alpes*, on the quay; *St. Gotthard* (see above) and *Café du Théâtre*, both near the station; *Alpenclub*, by the Reussbrücke. — **Beer.** *Muth*, at the Wäggis Gate; *Kreuz* (see above); *Freienhof*, by the theatre, near the Capellbrücke, on the left bank of the Reuss; *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument. — **Confectioner.** *Berger*, near the Stadthof.

Baths in the Reuss, below the town, with swimming-basin, and in the lake, near the *Tivoli* (see above; 1 fr. incl. towels.). Warm baths at the *Lindenhof* and *Löwengarten*. Turkish and vapour baths at the new establishment adjoining the Stadthof (see above).

Picture Gallery of the *Kunst-Gesellschaft* in the Rathhaus (p. 54), from 1st June to 15th Oct. (9. 30 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Meyer's Diorama (Pl. 15), at the Wäggis Gate, contains panoramas from the Rigi and Pilatus with different lights (adm. 1½ fr.).

Railway Station (Pl. E, 5) on the left bank of the lake. The steam-boats to Flüelen generally touch here after leaving the Schweizerhof-Quay; those coming from Flüelen touch first at the station, and then at the quay.

Post and Telegraph Offices on the left bank of the Reuss, by the Jesuitenkirche. *Branch Office* on the Schweizerhof-Quay, adjoining the Engl. Hof, where there is also a goods-agency and exchange office.

Steamboats see pp. 55, 61, 71, 77.

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; for 1 hr., 2 or 3 fr.; 2 hrs. 3 fr. 60 or 5 fr. 40 c.; each box 30 c. — To the Gütsch 3 or 5 fr.; Seeburg 1 fr. 20 or 1 fr. 80 c.; Meggen 3 fr. or 4 fr. 20 c.; Küsnacht 6 fr. or 8 fr. 40 c.; Hergiswyl 4½ or 6 fr. — From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. double fares.

Rowing Boats, according to tariff, 75 c. per hr.; for each boatman 75 c.; to *Wäggis* or *Stansstad* with two men 4½ fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men 7½ fr.; *Brunnen* with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr., &c.

Beyond the loveliness of its situation, Thorvaldsen's celebrated monument (p. 53), the Gletschergarten, and the Arsenal (p. 54), there is little at Lucerne to induce the traveller to make a prolonged stay. The following **Walks** are recommended: to the W. to the *Gütsch* (Restaurant), from the Bâle Gate a steep ascent of ¼ hr., or to *Gibraltarr* (pensions, see above); to the S. by the avenue to (½ hr.) *Kriens* (= Pilatus), at the S. base of the Sonnenberg (see above); to the N. to *Allenwinden*, ¼ hr. from the quay. The finest point in the environs is the *Drei Linden*: we ascend by the Lion Monument to the right to the (¼ hr.) Capuchin Monastery on the *Wesemlin* (the library of which contains some old MSS. and early typography), pass round the monastery to the right, and ascend by a path to the 'hill of the three limes', which commands a beautiful view of Lucerne, its environs, and the distant mountain chain, with the snow-capped Titlis in the centre, and the Finster-Aarhorn and the Schreckhörner in the extreme distance to the right.

English Church and *Presbyterian* service during the summer months.

Lucerne (1437'). the capital of the canton, with 14,524 inhab. (1291 Prot.), is situated on the *Reuss*, at the point where it emerges from the lake. The well-preserved walls and watchtowers enclosing the town, which were erected in 1385, give the place an imposing appearance, while its amphitheatrical situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, and facing the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, invests it with a peculiar charm.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a mountain-torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges. The handsome **New Bridge**, the highest, a broad iron bridge paved with stone, close to the end of the lake, crosses from the town to the railway-station. The second, the **Capellbrücke**, car-

ried obliquely across the stream, is covered with a roof, which is decorated with 154 paintings, representing scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron saints of Lucerne, and events from Swiss history. Adjoining the bridge, in the middle of the river, rises the picturesque old **Wasserthurm**, which contains the admirably arranged *Archives* of the town. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse (*lucerna*), and gave its name to the town. *St. Peter's Chapel* (Pl. 11), at the N. end of the bridge, possesses four modern *Altar-pieces by Deschwanden.

The third bridge, the **Reussbrücke**, is constructed in a more modern style. The fourth, the **Mühlen- or Spreuerbrücke**, is roofed like the first, and adorned with paintings of the 'Dance of Death'.

The ***Schweizerhof-Quay**, with its handsome hotels and fine avenue of chestnuts, now occupies what was once an arm of the lake (filled up in 1852). The semicircular stone indicator on the parapet points out the principal places in the environs.

*VIEW. To the left the beautiful *Rigi Group*; the highest point to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the ridge between the *Kulm* and the *Rothstock* is the *Staffel Inn*; farther to the right the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the *Rigi-group*, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the *Rosshorn*; to the right of the *Vitznauer Stock*, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Rosshorn* chain; then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm*, and the *Ober-Bauen*; nearer is the dark *Bürgenstock* with its hotel, and the *Buochser Horn*; to the left and right of the latter, tower the snowy *Engelberg Alps*, the last and highest to the right being the *Tillis*; farther to the right the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 10), at the back of the W. 'dépendance' of the *Schweizerhof*, is a Gothic edifice, completed in 1861.

On a slight eminence at the E. end of the quay stands the ***Hofkirche**, or *Stiftskirche* (Pl. 8), restored in the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected in 1506. This church contains a celebrated organ (performance on weekdays from June to Sept. daily, 6½-7½ p.m.; adm. 1 fr.), a fine pulpit, carved stalls, several stained-glass windows, and two handsome side altars with reliefs in carved wood, of which that on the N. side dates from the 15th cent., and represents the death of the Virgin. The *Church-yard* contains some good monuments. Frescoes in the S.W. arcades by Deschwanden.

Not far from this church (footpath to the left, towards the N.), outside the (N.E.) *Wäggis Gate*, and ¼ M. from the *Schweizerhof*, is the celebrated ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. 14), executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in the defence of the *Tuileries* on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28' in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited gratis in the adjoining building) by the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen. Inscription: *Helvetiorum*

fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI. The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers is overhung with trees and creeping plants. A spring at the top flows down on one side and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. This work is extremely impressive, and affords a proof that in true art the simplest idea carried out by a master-hand never fails in its effect. The neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription, *Invictis Pax*), contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers.

To the left of the monument is the entrance to the ***Gletschergarten** (adm. 1 fr.), which contains some very interesting remains of a glacier of the ice period, with eighteen 'Riesentöpfe', or holes formed by whirlpools, of different sizes (the largest being 28 ft. wide and 33 ft. deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872. The various points of interest are connected by means of steps and bridges, and the garden is laid out in an Alpine style. A pavilion here contains *Pfyffer's Relief* of Central Switzerland on a scale of about $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches to the mile, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and a relief of the Muottathal. Another building contains a small collection of relics from lake dwellings.

To the right of the Lion Monument is **Stauffer's Museum** (Pl. 25; adm. 1 fr.), containing about 600 stuffed Alpine animals in groups.

The ***Arsenal** (Pl. 30), on the left bank of the Reuss, near the Mühlen-Brücke, is one of the most important in Switzerland (open 9-1 o'clock; fee 50 c. to 1 fr.).

On the ground floor are cannons with their equipments; from the ceiling is suspended a long Turkish banner, captured at Tunis in 1640 by a knight of the Maltese order. The two small Turkish flags near it were taken by soldiers of Lucerne in the battle of Lepanto (1571). The first floor contains modern weapons and some fine stained glass of the 16th cent., including the escutcheons of the 13 ancient confederate towns. The upper floor contains a chamber with flags, armour, and weapons captured at the battles of Sempach, Morat, Grandson, and others.

The **Jesuit Church** (Pl. 9), near the Post-office, is a good specimen of the style peculiar to the order. The second chapel to the right contains an altar-piece, representing St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 79), behind which is preserved the robe of the saint.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 1) is adorned with beautiful carved work, executed in 1605, and portraits of magistrates. On the ground-floor a gallery of ancient and modern pictures is exhibited from 1st June to 15th Oct. (p. 52). A fresco on the tower represents the death of the magistrate Gundolfingen at the Battle of Sempach. The *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. 14) dates from 1481.





19. Lake of Lucerne.

Steamboats 6-7 times daily from Lucerne to Flüelen (and back) in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., express in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (to Wäggis 40 min., Vitznau 55 min., Buochs $1\frac{1}{4}$, Beckenried $1\frac{1}{2}$, Gersau $1\frac{3}{4}$, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Tells-Platte $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Buochs, Treib, and Tells-Platte). Fare to Flüelen 4 fr. or 2 fr. 30 c.; return tickets available for three days at a fare and a half. The journey must not be broken. For the convenience of persons making a prolonged stay on the banks of the lake a kind of season ticket, available for a year, is issued at a reduction of 40 per cent; it costs 14 fr. and consists of 100 coupons, in return for a certain number of which the captain provides the holder with a ticket for the station to which he desires to be conveyed. Each passenger is allowed 60 lbs. of luggage; over-weight 2 c. per lb. Luggage forwarded by post for the St. Gotthard route should be addressed to the principal office at Altorf, and not to Flüelen. All the steamers, except the early boat at 4.30 a.m., touch at the railway-station of Lucerne after leaving the quay (comp. p. 52). — *Rowing or Sailing Boats* are seldom used by travellers, being badly constructed and uncomfortable. A tariff of fares may be consulted at the inns on the lake.

The wind sometimes changes with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen maintain that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes renders the navigation of the S. bay of the lake (Lake of Uri, p. 59) impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and a gentle S. wind during the rest of the day.

The ***Lake of Lucerne** (1434'; *Vierwaldstätter-See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons'), which is bounded by the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and probably in Europe, in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately connected with many historical associations, of which *Schiller* has given an animated picture in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, those of Küsnacht and Alpnach the arms, and the bay of Buochs and Lake of Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 27 M., from Alpnach to Küsnacht at the extremities of the arms about 14 M.; width 1-3 M.; greatest depth 510 ft.

Soon after quitting Lucerne, the steamboat affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, facing the traveller the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and the Stanser Horn; to the left of Pilatus the Schreckhörner, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible, but the Finster-Aarhorn is hidden. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Allstad* ('old shore'), a small island planted with poplars, so named because the bank of the lake formerly extended only thus far, both banks of the Reuss from this point to Lucerne being mere marshes. Fragments of the walls of an old custom-house are still standing on the island.

Beyond the Meggenhorn, the lake of Küsnacht opens to the left, and the bay of Stansstad to the right, and the central part ('*Kreuztrichter*') of the cross formed by the lake is reached. In

the distance to the left, Küssnacht (p. 71) is visible; in the foreground rises *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 71). To the right towers the frowning, forest-clad *Bürgenstock* (3721'), rising abruptly from the water (see p. 77). From this part of the lake the appearance of Pilatus (p. 74) is very striking. Its barren and rugged peaks, seldom entirely free from cloud or mist (p. 76), frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the Rigi on the opposite side of the lake, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and green pastures.

Beyond the projecting *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left, is situated the handsome new **Pension Knörr*, on a promontory beyond which lie the ruins of the castle of *Hertenstein* embosomed in wood. Opposite the traveller, in the distance, peeps the *Scheerhorn* with its two horns (p. 317). Stat. *Hertenstein* (**Pension Schloss-Hertenstein*). Stat. **Wäggis** (*Concordia*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, L. and A. 1, pension 6 fr.; *Löwe*, same charges; **Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*; pensions of *Gerig*, *Zimmermann-Schürch*, *Waldis*, *Herrenmatt*, etc.), surrounded by fruit-trees (chestnuts, almonds, figs), a very sheltered village, the garden of Lucerne, situated at the foot of the Rigi, and the usual landing-place for the ascent of the mountain on this side prior to the opening of the railway.

Rowing Boat to Lucerne in 2 hrs., 7-8 fr.; to Hergiswyl in 2 hrs., 8-10 fr.

Road to the W., passing the foot of the *Burg* (1985', view), by *Rütmatt* (*Pension Rigiblick*) and (2 M.) *Greppen* (p. 71) to (1½ M.) *Küssnacht* (p. 71); another along the bank of the lake to the E. to (2½ M.) *Vitznau*, a charming walk.

As the steamer approaches Vitznau, we observe the railway bridge across the *Schnurtobel* (p. 64) half-way up the hill to the left, and high above it the *Hôtel Rigi-First* (p. 69). **Vitznau**, or *Fitznau* (**Hôtel Pfyster*, pension 5-7 fr.; **Hôtel Rigi*; **Hôtel Rigibahn*; *Pension Zimmermann*; *Weisses Kreuz*), prettily situated at the base of the *Vitznauer Stock*, is the terminus of the Rigi Railway (p. 63), the station of which is close to the landing-place of the steamboats. High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothfluh*, in which is situated the *Waldisbühl*, a stalactite grotto 330 yds. in length, but difficult of access.

Two promontories here extend far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one a spur of the Rigi, the other a part of the *Bürgenstock* (p. 77). These are aptly called the *Nasen* (noses), and may possibly have been once united. Beyond the E. Nose the snow-clad pyramid of the *Tödi* (p. 316) and the two peaks of the *Pragel* (p. 325) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake takes the name of *Lake of Buochs*, from **Buochs** (**Kreuz*), a village to the right, which was burned down by the French in 1798, affording a pleasant rustic retreat. Above the village rise the *Buochser Horn* and the *Stanser Horn* (ascent see p. 81). One-horse carr. from Buochs to Engelberg 19 two-horse 20 fr. and fee (comp. p. 80).

Beckenried (**Sonne*; **Nidwaldner Hof*, prettily situated; *Mond*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; pension at all 4-6 fr.), formerly the place of assembly for the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons. In front of the church rises a remarkably fine walnut-tree.

FROM BECKENRIED TO STANS diligence every afternoon in 1 hr., see p. 81; two-horse carriage to BRIENZ 50, one-horse 30 fr.; one-horse carr. to ENGELBERG (p. 81) 15, two-horse 25-30 fr.; there and back 35-40 fr. (charges lower before and after the season).

FROM BECKENRIED TO SEELISBERG (2½ hrs.). The carriage-road leads by *Emmatten* (= *Schönegg*, a charmingly-situated water and whey-cure establishment, pension from 5 fr.), a pleasant walk as long as the lake remains in sight. It then leads through a grassy dale between the slopes of the *Stutzberg* on the left and the *Seelisberger Kulm* on the right, and past the *Seelisberger See* to *Sonnenberg* (p. 58). — Ascent of the *Seelisberger Kulm*, see p. 58.

On the opposite bank, on a narrow but fertile strip of land, lies the village of **Gersau** (**Hôtel-Pension Müller*, R. 2-4, B. 1½, L. and A. 1¼, D. 3½, pension excl. room 5 fr., L. per week 1, A. 2½-4 fr.; *Hof Gersau*, new; *Sonne*; **Zur Ilge*, unpretending) in the canton of Schwyz, completely enclosed by rocks. Its broad-roofed cottages, scattered along the slope of the mountain, and the surrounding orchards give it a very attractive appearance. The village, being protected from cold winds, is recommended as a spring or autumn residence for invalids. In the ravine behind it is a silk-spinning mill, and above, on the brow of the mountain, the inn on the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 70).

During four centuries this diminutive corner of land, scarcely 8 sq. M. in extent, and with only 1000 inhab. (Gersau has now 2274), enclosed between the *Vitznauer Stock* (4570') and the *Hochfuh*, boasted of being an independent state, the smallest in the world, till the French deprived it of its rights in 1798. The town-hall bears an inscription to the following effect: '*Received into the Confederacy 1315, purchased its freedom 1390, annexed to the Canton of Schwyz 1817*'. On the anniversary of the consecration of the church Gersau used to be a rendezvous of all the beggars of the surrounding country, who feasted here without restraint for three days, after which they dispersed to their accustomed avocations. (Path to the *Rigi-Scheideck*, see p. 70.)

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau is called *Kindlimord* (infanticide) from the story that a poor fiddler, returning from a wedding at Treib, killed his starving child here by dashing it against the rocks. The spot is indicated by a black cross. Pleasant walk from Gersau by *Kindlimord* to (6 M.) *Brunnen* by the new road (p. 60) along the bank of the lake. To the E. rise the barren peaks of the two *Mythen* (6244' and 5954'), at the base of which, 3 M. inland, lies *Schwyz* (p. 73); nearer rises the church of *Ingenbohl*, and in the distance to the right the *Achselberg* or *Achsenstock* (7057'), with its crown of bare crags, resembling a ruined castle.

The steamer now crosses the lake to *Treib*, a solitary house in the canton of Uri, formerly an excise station, now an inn, at the foot of the precipitous *Sonnenberg*, the landing-place for the village of *Seelisberg* (2628'; **Hôtel-Pension Hauser*, 5 fr.; *Zum Mythenstein*, unpretending), situated 1 hr. above it, and reached by a carriage-road.

The **Kurhaus Sonnenberg** (2772'), situated near the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg*, 20 min. above Seelisberg, which has recently been greatly enlarged (300 beds), is much frequented from June to the end of September for the sake of the pure mountain air and the whey-cure. (Pension 6 fr., R. 3-4, A. 1/2 fr.; carr. with one horse from Treib 6 fr.) Beautiful view from the *Känzli*, 3/4 hr. (in the wood to the right), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. About 1/2 hr. S. of the Kurhaus lies the picturesque little *Seelisberger See*, or '*Seelt*' ('little lake', 2471'), on the precipitous N. side of the *Niederbauen*, or '*Seelisberger Kulm*' (6316'), which may be ascended from the Kurhaus (guide necessary, 5 fr. and fee) in 3 1/2-4 hrs., or from Emmatten (see below) in 3 1/2 hrs. The path to Emmatten is followed towards the N., passing the Seelisberger lake; after 1/2 hr. the route is to the left towards the base of the Bauen. The ascent is steep, and after rainy weather disagreeable. The narrow path leads part of the way through wood, descending for a short distance. None but good walkers should attempt the excursion. — The ascent, however, is easier from Emmatten (p. 57). By the church, we turn to the left and ascend the *Kohlthal* by a well-defined path as far as a gate near several chalets (1 hr.). After 2 min. more we cross the bridge to the left, ascend the meadow straight on, and, bearing to the left, enter the wood (2 1/2 min.); 7 min., a bridge over a cleft; 10 min., a chalet, beyond which we pass (on the left) a hill with a cross. After a gentle ascent of 15 min., we reach a gate, where the summit of the Bauen is visible towards the E.; 12 min., another chalet, beyond which we pass a stone fence on the hill to the left; 40 min., third chalet (poor refreshments), whence the top is reached in 40 min. more. The view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Uri-Rothstock is particularly striking, but the distant view is inferior to that from the Rigi. Early in the morning almost the whole ascent from Emmatten lies in the shade.

Those who intend to walk from Seelisberg to *Bauen*, situated on a bay of the Lake of Uri, and then cross the lake to Tell's *Platz* or *Fluelen*, turn towards the lake 1 1/4 hr. beyond Seelisberg, where the rocks descend precipitously to the lake (the *Schöndüftuh* and *Taufelsmünster*, see Schiller's *Tell*, Act iv, Sc. 1), and proceed thence by a narrow but safe path to *Bauen* (p. 60), a very attractive walk. — Path to the *Rütti*, see p. 59.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank of the lake, at the mouth of the *Muotta*, lies the large village of —

Brunnen. — *WALDSTÄTTER Hof*, on the lake, R. 3-5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, A. 1, pension 6 fr.; *ADLER*, with a 'dépendance' on the *Axenstrasse*, R. 1 1/2, B. 1 1/4, L. and A. 1 fr.; *RÖSSLER*, pension 6 fr.; *PENSION LATTMANN-MATZIG*, 6 fr.; *PENSION AUFDERMAUR*, on the *Gütsch*; *PENSION INDERBITZI*, on the lake; *HIRSCH*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 fr.; *HOTEL-PENSION MYTHENSTEIN*, on the *Axenstrasse*, pension 7 fr. Lake Baths, 1/2 fr.

Brunnen, the port of the canton of Schwyz, perhaps the most beautifully-situated place on the Lake of Lucerne, is a favourite resort of visitors, and suitable for a stay of some duration. The handsome old goods-magazine is decorated with frescoes. The boatmen and carriage-drivers of Brunnen are noted for the exorbitance of their charges. Ferry to Treib 1 1/2 fr. — *Johann Bau-mann* is recommended as a boatman and guide.

Fine view from the *Gütsch* (pension, see above), a slight eminence behind Brunnen, embracing the two arms of the lake and the lovely valley of Schwyz. — Beautiful walk to (3/4 hr.) *Morschach* (2156'); *Hôtel Pension Frohnalp*; *Pension Degenbalm*, 10 min. farther up, moderate, to which a good carriage-road leads from the *Axenstrasse*. In the vicinity is the extensive *Kurhaus Axenstein* (*Hotel and Pension*, R. 2-12, D. 4, pension 7 fr., A. 3 fr. per week), situated on an eminence called the '*Brandli*', with well-shaded pleasure-grounds (to which guests of the pension only are admitted), 1 hr. from Brunnen, and commanding a splendid survey

of both arms of the lake. The road is destitute of shade, but the pension is also reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by a shady footpath, ascending to the left immediately beyond the Pension Aufdermaur. — On the Morschach road, about 5 min. lower down, is situated the large ***Hotel Axenfels** (R. 2-6, pension 6 fr.), likewise commanding a beautiful view. Omnibuses run regularly from the steamboat pier at Brunnen to both these hotels (50 min.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Carr. with one horse 5, with two horses 10 fr. — The **Stoss** (4242'), the N. spur of the Frohnalp, with a ***Kurhaus** (pension 5 fr.), is another point of view, reached from Brunnen in 3 hrs. by a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) viâ *Degenbalm*. From Schwyz to the Stoss by *Ober-Schönenbuch* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From the ***Frohnalpstock** (6270'), $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. S. of the Stoss, a magnificent view is enjoyed, embracing the entire Lake of Lucerne with a finer foreground than that seen from the Rigi (inn on the summit; panorama $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Near the top a small inn (2 beds). — Walk on the Axenstrasse (p. 60). — Other excursions; to the Lake of Lowerz (p. 73), by Wylen and back by Schwyz (p. 73); to the Muottathal (p. 324) as far as the fall of the Gstüttbach near Ried; to the Kindlimord Chapel (p. 57) and Gersau (p. 57); to the Rütli (see below); to Seelisberg, Bauen, etc. (see above); to Tell's Chapel (p. 60); to the Mythen (p. 73).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the ***Lake of Uri**. The banks approach each other, and the mountains rise almost perpendicularly from the lake. Lofty snow-clad peaks, often partially veiled with clouds, are visible through the gorges which open at intervals.

Opposite the sharp angle of rock which juts into the lake here, near the W. bank, rises the *Wytenstein*, or *Mytenstein*, a pyramid of rock, 80' in height, bearing an inscription to the memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell', in colossal gilt letters. The rock bears a second inscription to a young Swiss officer, who accidentally lost his life at this spot some years ago.

About 1 M. farther, below Seelisberg (p. 58), and 5 min. from its N. landing-place, are the three springs of the **Rütli**, or **Grütli**, which trickle from an artificially planted rock, surrounded by pretty grounds. This plateau, with an ***Inn** built in 1868, belongs to the Confederation. The spot is thus described by Walter Fürst in *Schiller's Tell*: —

"On the lake's left bank,
As we sail hence to Brunnen, right against
The Mythenstein, deep hidden in the wood
A meadow lies, by shepherds called the Rootli,
Because the wood has been uprooted there.
'Tis where our canton's bound'ries verge on yours;
Thither by lonely by-paths let us wend
At midnight and deliberate o'er our plans".

At this romantic spot, on the memorable night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and bound themselves by an oath to be faithful to each other, and not to rest until they had driven their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erni* (Arnold) of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken, three fountains sprang up, over which a hut was subsequently erected. — A new path ascends in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Rütli to the *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (p. 58).

About 20 min. later, the steamer passes *Sisikon* (Pension Uri-Rothstock, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) on the E. bank, where the rugged *Achslensstock* (p. 57) is visible through a gorge. It next reaches stat.

Tell's Platte (*Restaurant*), a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenfluh* or *Axenbergl* (3353'), where, shaded by overhanging trees and washed by the waters of the lake, stands the romantic *Tell's Chapel*, containing rude frescoes of scenes from the history of the famous Swiss patriot. It is said to have been erected by the Canton of Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat, but it is obviously of later date. In ascending from the landing-place the first path to the right descends to the chapel (boat from the landing-place 20 c. each person). On the Sunday after Ascension-day, mass is performed here, and a patriotic sermon preached, the service being attended by great numbers of the inhabitants of the neighbouring shores in boats gaily decorated for the occasion. A good path ascends from the landing-place in 8 min. to the **Hôtel zur Tellsplatte* (R. 1, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., pension 5 fr.), with pleasure grounds and a charming view (baths at the landing-place), situated on the *Axenstrasse*. The peculiar, contorted formation of the calcareous strata of the *Axenfluh* attracts the attention even of the unscientific. The **Axenstrasse*, leading from Gersau to Brunnen and Flüelen, and affording a succession of beautiful views, is also extremely interesting from its bold construction, and in several places penetrates the rock by means of tunnels ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Brunnen to Flüelen). The finest part is between the Tell's Platte Inn and Flüelen ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), leading through the great **Axen-Tunnel*, which pierces a projecting but-tress of the *Axenbergl* high above the lake.

As soon as the chapel is passed, *Flüelen* becomes visible, and is reached by steamer in 20 min. more. The scenery of this part of the lake is strikingly imposing. Opposite the 'Platte', on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen*, and, farther on, the solitary houses of *Isleten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal*.

The *Isenthal*, which is worthy of a visit, divides near the village (2542') of that name (**Adler*, rustic; the landlord Infanger is a good guide) into the *Grosse Isenthal*, to the W., and the *Kleine Isenthal*, terminated by the *Uri-Rothstock* (9620'), to the S. — *Isenthal* may be reached from Altorf on foot in 3 hrs. via *Seedorf* (see below), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the *Frutt Chapel* (2188'), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or we may cross the lake from Flüelen by rowing-boat or steamer (touching the W. bank once daily) to *Isleten*, and ascend to the left to the *Frutt Chapel*, where the two paths unite.

Through the *GROSSTHAL*, in which the Alpine hamlet of *St. Jakob* is situated, the traveller may either proceed to the W. passing between the *Hohenbriesen* (7894') and the *Kaiserstock* (7877'), over the *Schönegg-Pass* (6316', very steep on the farther side), and by *Ober-Rickenbach* (2956') to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 81); or to the S.W., over the *Rothgrätli* (5419') to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 82). — Through the *KLEINTHAL* a rugged path leads to the *Neienalp* (2 hrs.) *Musenalp* (4885'); then a fatiguing ascent of 3-4 hrs. (for practised mountaineers only: guide 10 fr.) over steep strata of slate to the top of the *Kessel*, and over the *Mittelgrätli*, or round it towards the E. across the glacier and the E. arête to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) summit of the **Uri-Rothstock* (9620'). An easier, but considerably longer path leads through the *Grossthal*, passing *St. Jakob* and

the *Schlossfelsen*, to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum-Alp* (5659'), in a splendid situation (fine cascades); thence over pastures (*Blümlisalp*) and slopes covered with debris, afterwards over snow, past the *Blümlisalp-Glacier*, and across disintegrated rocks to the summit. If the traveller wishes to reach the top early in the morning, he must spend the night in the chalet on the *Hangbaum-Alp* (bed of hay). From *Engelberg* (p. 82) the ascent may be made in 7-8 hrs. by the *Blacken-Alp* (p. 83) and *Blackenstock Glacier* (laborious). The *Uri-Rothstock*, like the *Titlis*, is almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides, and is composed of gigantic and contorted limestone rocks, torn asunder and piled one on another in fantastic but magnificent confusion. The view from the summit is extremely imposing: to the S. the chain of the Alps, with the *Sentis* at their E. extremity; immediately below lies the Lake of Lucerne at a depth of 8000'; to the N.E. and N. the view embraces the *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, and the *Entlebuch* mountains, the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plain.

On the saddle between the two peaks of the *Uri-Rothstock* lies a glacier, distinctly visible from the lake; adjoining it, on the left is the *Gitschen* (8333'), rising abruptly from the lake, with its summit resembling a castle. Between *Flüelen* and *Seedorf* (1447'), a village to the right, with a convent, the *Reuss* (see below) flows into the lake by an artificial channel. The *Reussthal* is closed by the huge pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (10,089'), adjoining which rise the *Great* (10,463') and *Little Windgelle* (9846').

25 M. *Flüelen*, Ital. *Fiara* (1433'; **Urnerhof*, a large new hotel; *Flüelerhof*; **Kreuz*, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Adler* or *Post*; **Tell*; all near the quay; *St. Gotthard*; *Stern*; lake-baths on the *Axenstrasse*, ½ M. from *Flüelen*; carriages, see p. 84) is the port of *Uri*. Beyond the church is the small chateau of *Rudenz*, which formerly belonged to the *Attinghausen* family. The *Reuss* has been 'canalised' here (½ hr. walk, or ¼ hr. by boat to its influx). — From *Flüelen* to *Altorf* (on the *St. Gotthard* route), see p. 85.

20. The Rigi.

Steamboat from Lucerne 7 times daily to *Wäggis* in ½-¾ hr., to *Vitznau* in ¾-1 hr., to *Gersau* in 1¼-1¾ hr.; from Lucerne to *Küssnacht* 4 times daily in 1 hr., to *Greppen* in ¾ hr. — From *Zug* to *Immensee* 4 times daily in ¾ hr., to *Arth* in 1 hr. (or direct in 50 min.).

Rigi Railways (p. 63). I. FROM VITZNAU TO THE KULM in 1 hr. 25 min., fare 7 fr. (to the *Kaltbad* 4½, to the *Staffel* 5 fr.); descent in the same time, fare 3½ fr. — II. FROM ARTH TO THE KULM in 1½ hr., fare 8 fr. (to the *Klösterli* 5½, to the *Staffel* 7 fr. 30 c.), descent 4 fr. — III. FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE SCHEIDECK in 25 min., fare 2½ fr. — On each of these lines the passenger is allowed 10 lbs. of luggage, over-weight being charged for at the rate of 1 fr. per 100 lbs. (heavy luggage must sometimes be left to follow by a later train). From 1st July to 15th Sept. there are trains daily from *Vitznau* and *Arth* in correspondence with the steamers from Lucerne and *Zug* respectively. On the *Vitznau* line each train consists of one carriage, holding 54 persons, and not divided into classes, and, on the *Arth* line, of two carriages holding 40 persons each. (Description of these railways, see p. 63.) — Most travellers now-a-days prefer the rapid and convenient railway journey to the ascent on foot. Those who approach the *Rigi* from Lucerne will naturally ascend it by the *Vitznau* line, while persons coming from *Zürich* will generally take the *Arth* line. (From Lucerne to the *Kulm* by *Vitznau* in 2¼-2¾ hrs.; from *Zürich* to the *Kulm* by *Zug* and *Arth* in 3¼-4½ hrs.) The *Arth*

railway ascends among the depressions on the N. side of the mountain, affording no striking view until the magnificent panorama bursts on the gaze when the Rigi-Staffel is reached. The Vitznau line from the S., and the other hand, commands a succession of beautiful views of the lake, and the mountain-panorama is more gradually disclosed. — An easy and beautiful excursion of one day from Zürich is the journey to the Rigi-Kulm (dine), and thence to Lucerne by Vitznau. (Fares from Zürich to the Rigi-Kulm 13 fr. 75, 12 fr. 50, 11 fr. 5 c.; circular tickets from Zürich to the Kulm by Arth, and back by Vitznau and Lucerne, available for three days, 22 fr. 40, 19 fr. 75, 16 fr. 70 c.) Those who start from Lucerne may easily visit the Kulm, the Staffel (and Rothstock), the Kaltbad (and Känzli), and the Scheideck, and return the same day. — In fine weather extra-trains ascend to the Kulm from the Klösterli (in 23 min.) and from the Staffel (in 7 min.) in time for sunrise and sunset.

Pedestrians may ascend to the Kulm from Immensee, Küssnacht, Wäggis, or Vitznau in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., from Arth or Greppen in $3\frac{1}{2}$, from Goldau in $3\frac{3}{4}$, from Lowerz in 4, or from Ger-au in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — The most frequented of these routes before the days of the Rigi railways, and one still much used by persons descending the mountain, is that from Wäggis. The views on this side are very beautiful, but, as already observed, the mountain-panorama is far more striking when suddenly revealed to the traveller ascending on the N. side.

Hotels. On the Kulm, ¹HÔTEL RIGI-KULM (p. 64), R. in the old house 3-4, in the new 4-5 fr., L. $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$. table d'hôte 4-5, A. 1 fr. The rooms to the S. (generally with two beds) alone command a complete view of the Alps. ²HÔTEL SCHREIBER, R. 3-5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, L. and A. $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr. — ³HÔTEL RIGI-STAFFEL (p. 65), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Kulm, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr., pension 7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (a good point for observing the Rigi traffic, the whole of which passes this way). ⁴HÔTEL STAFFEL-KULM, moderate. — The ⁵KURHAUS RIGI-KALTBAD (p. 64), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of the Staffel, is a large establishment, with baths, comfortably fitted up and expensive, where ordinary travellers rarely find accommodation. ⁶HÔTEL BELLEVUE, at stat. Kaltbad, moderate. — ⁷HÔTEL RIGI-FIRST, a large new house, situated on the Scheideck railway $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Kaltbad (p. 69), pension including room from 10th July to 10th Sept. 10-15 fr., earlier or later in the season 9-12 fr. — ⁸SCHWERT and ⁹SONNE, near the *Klösterli* (p. 65), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. 1, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., pension 5-6 fr. — ¹⁰HÔTEL RIGI-UNTERSTETTEN, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 69). — ¹¹KURHAUS RIGI-SCHIEDECK (p. 70), magnificent view, second only to that from the Kulm, R. 2-5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; pension with room, in July and August 8-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr.; whey, milk, or the chalybeate water of the Scheideck 20 c. per glass; cold bath 1 fr., warm bath $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

In the height of the season travellers are recommended to telegraph ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) from Zürich, Lucerne, Horgen, Wädenswyl, Zug, Schwyz, Altorf, or Stans, if they wish to secure good accommodation at the Kulm.

The ****Rigi** (5906', or 4472' above the Lake of Lucerne), a group of mountains, about 25 M. in circumference, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, is chiefly composed of conglomerate (p. 72), while the N. and W. sides belong to the miocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but the S. side consists of wide terraces and gentle slopes, planted with fig, chestnut, and almond trees, and covered with fresh green pastures which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle. The name *Rigi*, however, is usually applied to the N. peak only, which, owing to its isolated position, commands a singularly beautiful and striking panorama of 300 miles in circumference.

It was formerly called *Rigi-Weid* (pasturage of the Rigi) by the natives of the district, but is now known as the Rigi only (i. e.





'strata'). The cow-herds and the frequenters of the Kaltbad were at one time the only persons acquainted with the mountain. In 1689 an inhabitant of Arth erected the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow (St. Maria zum Schnee) for the use of the herdsmen, and an image of the Virgin placed there in 1700 was soon revered as possessing miraculous virtue. Hence arose the custom of making pilgrimages to the spot, and as early as 1760 the inns which had gradually sprung up scarcely afforded sufficient accommodation for the pilgrims. After the restoration of peace in Europe in 1815, visitors to the Kulm became more numerous, and in 1816 an insignificant inn was erected on the summit by voluntary subscription. In 1848 that inn was displaced by the oldest of the present houses. During the following decades the popularity of the mountain rapidly increased, and of late years, in consequence of the great facilities afforded by the railways, the number of visitors has been immense. Several new hotels have recently sprung up, and the Rigi is now perhaps the most frequented spot in the whole of Switzerland.

Rigi Railways. The oldest of the three lines now in use is the *Vitznau Railway*, constructed by the engineers Riggensch, Naef, and Zschokke in 1869-71, and opened as far as stat. Staffelhöhe, on the frontier of Canton Lucerne, in the summer of 1871, whence it was completed to the *Kulm* in 1873. The latter part of the line, situated in Canton Schwyz, was constructed by the 'Arth-Rigi Rail. Co.', by whose directions Messrs. Riggensch and Zschokke, in 1873-75, constructed the Arth and Staffel line, which was opened in June 1875. The line from Vitznau to the Kulm is nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., and that from Arth to the Kulm nearly 7 M. in length. The former ascends 4172', the latter 4541'. The maximum gradient on the Vitznau line is 1' in 4', on the Arth line 1' in 5'. — Both lines are constructed on the same system. The gauge is that of ordinary railways. Between the rails run two others, placed close together and provided with teeth, on which a cog-wheel under the locomotive works. The locomotives (120 horse power), constructed by Herr Riggensch, are on a new and peculiar system, with upright boilers. The train is propelled upwards by steam-power, while in its descent the speed is regulated by an ingenious mode of introducing atmospheric air into the cylinder. The passenger carriage is placed in both cases above the engine, with which it is unconnected by couplings, and in case of accident can be stopped almost instantaneously. The speed scarcely exceeds 3 M. an hour, and no apprehension of danger need be entertained. — The *Scheideck Railway* (p. 69), about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, is nearly level, the greatest gradient being 1' in 20', and is constructed like ordinary railways. The locomotives, on an improved system invented by Hr. Riggensch, are specially adapted for the ascent of inclines.

FROM VITZNAU TO THE RIGI-KULM. **Vitznau**, see p. 56; the railway station is close to the quay. The train ascends gradually through the village (1 : 15) and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4), passing the precipitous slopes of the *Dossen*. A view of the lake is soon disclosed, and it becomes more imposing as the train ascends. The dark Bürgenstock on the opposite bank first appears, then the Stanserhorn and Pilatus, and Lucerne towards the W. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and the Bernese Oberland come in sight above the lower intervening mountains.

About 20 min. after starting, the train penetrates a projecting

conglomerate rock by means of a tunnel 82 yds. in length, and crosses the *Schnurtobel*, a ravine 75 ft. in depth, by means of an iron bridge borne by two iron pillars. This is the most interesting point on the line. A few minutes later we reach a watering and passing station on the *Freiberg*, from which point to the Kulm the line is double. Beyond the *Freiberg* no great difficulty was experienced in the construction of the line, the gradient of which now averages 1:5. Stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (comp. p. 66) and (54 min. from *Vitznau*) —

Stat. **Kaltbad** (4728'), to the left of which is the large *Kurhaus* (p. 62), situated on a plateau sheltered from the N. and E. winds.

A path leads through a narrow opening in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to *St. Michael's Chapel*, the walls of which are hung with numerous votive tablets. One of these on the left side records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles forth from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn' in memory of the two sisters.

A path among the blocks of conglomerate near the chapel, and afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (10 min.) *Känzli* (4770'), a pavilion on a projecting rock, commanding an admirable view of the range of snow-mountains and the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the *Staffel*, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the *Staffel* in the same time as from the *Kaltbad* (40 min.), ascending to the right (not to the E.) as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and then following the crest of the mountain until it unites with the path from the *Kaltbad*, about halfway up. Those therefore who visit the *Känzli* from the *Kaltbad* need not return to the latter.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the Scheideck, see p. 69.

In 5 min. more the train reaches stat. *Staffelhöhe*, beyond which it runs to the left round the *Rigi-Rothstock* (see below), ascending in 9 min. more to stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (5210'), the junction of the *Arth* line (see below). The station is immediately above the hotel (p. 62).

The **Rigi-Rothstock** (5156'), 12 min. to the S.W., is worthy of a visit. The very picturesque prospect embraces the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is moreover often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is enveloped in dense fog. The sunset is sometimes said to be seen in greater perfection from the *Rothstock* than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should certainly be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (a double line) ascends somewhat rapidly from the *Staffel* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Kulm, skirting the precipitous rocks on the N. side of the mountain.

Rigi-Kulm (p. 62). On the left is the *Hotel Schreiber*; on the right, nearer the summit, the *Hotel Rigi-Kulm* (p. 62).

FROM ARTH TO THE RIGI-KULM. **Arth**, see p. 71. The train ascends gradually to *Ober-Arth*, where the cog-wheel system begins, and beyond the short *Mühlfluh Tunnel* reaches **Goldau** (p. 72), to the left of which is the *Rosberg*. It now traverses part of the devastated tract of *Looverz* (p. 73), crosses the Schwyz road by a viaduct, and describes a wide curve to the W.; beyond which,

ascending more rapidly, it skirts the first mountain slope at the foot of the Scheideck and stops at the watering station *Kräbel* (2507'). Farther on, ascending 1' in 5', the train skirts the precipitous *Kräbelwand*, where the chief difficulties in the construction of the line were encountered, and affords a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Mythen near Schwyz, and the Rossberg. We are next conveyed through a picturesque wooded valley, through the *Rothenfluh Tunnel*, and across the brook of that name (waterfall from the rocks to the left; gorge 400' deep on the right), to the passing-station *Frutli* (3780'). Continuing to ascend 1' in 5', the train traverses the *Pfedernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach* (with a waterfall), passes through the *Pfedernwald Tunnel*, and beyond the *Schildbach* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Arth) reaches —

Stat. **Klösterli** (4262'), which lies in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, the Staffel, and the Rothstock, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Rigi-Staffel. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin monastery and hospice, with the pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria zum Schnee* (p. 63), which was founded in 1689, and the inns already mentioned (p. 62). The chapel is visited by numerous pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept., and there is mass and a sermon on Sundays for the herdsmen of the mountain. This spot is destitute of view, but is sheltered from the wind, and is less exposed to fog than the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheideck. These are often shrouded in dense clouds, while the Klösterli is beautifully clear. Ascent from the Klösterli to the Kulm $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to the Staffel, Rothstock, or Schild $\frac{3}{4}$, Dossen 1, Scheideck $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

At stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 64) a strikingly beautiful view is disclosed towards the W. and N. (comp. p. 62). From this point to the **Rigi-Kulm**, see p. 64.

Bridle Paths (comp. p. 62). FROM ARTH (1367'; p. 71), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs to the top. The broad and well-trodden path cannot be mistaken. By the chapel of St. George, near the last house in the village, it turns to the left, and reaches the foot of the mountain in 12 min.; 12 min., a small waterfall, precipitated over the blocks of conglomerate in several leaps, but often dry in summer; 8 min., a meadow; 4 min., a large plateau of fern; 12 min., the Kaskatterli, a store-house for cheese (avoid path to the right); 20 min., waterfall; 4 min., *Unteres Dächli* (see below), where the path unites with the bridle-path from Goldau.

FROM GOLDAU ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Arth; railway, see p. 64) $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., an excellent bridle-path, the best of the Rigi routes, and not to be mistaken. On the W. side of the village we cross the *Aa*, and proceed to the left of the brook through meadows, pine plantations, and rocky debris, ascending by means of steps in places. To the left rise the precipitous slopes of the *Rothfluh* (5233'). At the (1 hr.) *Untere Dächli* (3064'; *Auberge du Rigi*), where the footpath comes up to the right from Arth, a good view is obtained of the valley of Goldau, the scene of the landslip (p. 72), the lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen of Schwyz. By the cross adjoining the tavern begin the stations or oratories which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. A path diverging to the left by the third station leads to the Scheideck (p. 70), but cannot easily be found without a guide. At the *Obere Dächli* (refreshments), where there is a spring by the side of the

path, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. This point is about halfway to the top, the second half, however, is easier than the first. (A direct path leads hence to the Kulm in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., along the slope to the right, crossing the *Grünholz* and *Schwändi* Alps, and passing to the left of the pine wood.)

The bridle-path ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the top) leads from the Obere Dächli to the left (in 10 min.) to the 8th station, called the *Malchus-Capelle*, where it is joined by the path from Lowerz (see below). Between this station and the Klösterli a cross let into the rock indicates a shorter but steep foot-path to the Kulm ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) which cannot be recommended. At the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klösterli* (p. 65) is the small church of Maria zum Schnee (thence to the Scheideck, see p. 70; to the Kaltbad over the *First*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). From the Klösterli to the *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 64) is a walk of 40 min. more.

FROM LOWERZ (p. 73) an easy bridle-path, ascending more gradually than any of the others, leads in 4 hrs. to the Kulm. It diverges from the road at a cross with a finger-post, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village, and ascends gently across meadows, passing some detached houses. At a (1 hr.) chalet with a cross the path divides; that to the left leads to the Rigi-Scheideck. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path enters a beautiful wood; in 1 hr. it reaches the Rigi-thal, through which the railway runs, crosses the valley below the Malchus-capelle (see above), and on the opposite side unites with the Goldau route (see above).

FROM KÜSSNACHT (p. 71) bridle-path to the top in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (or $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more if a digression be made to Tell's Chapel, p. 72). The path diverges to the right by a small shrine near the end of the village, skirting the brook, which it crosses near a large new house; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the ruins of a burned house; at the finger-post 'auf die Rigi' we turn to the left; 20 min., *Rosswald*, where the rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug; at the N. end rises the white church of Cham, p. 49); then through wood for 20 min.; afterwards a tract of fern is traversed (view of the Lake of Sempach to the left, and of the Lake of Baldegg to the right). In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Untere Seeboden-Alp* (3372'; (Urhaus, poor) is reached, on which, at the *Heiligkreuz*, the paths from Immensee and Tell's Chapel unite with the Küssnacht path; 18 min., the *Obere Seeboden Alp*. Then a steep zigzag ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Staffel* (p. 64).

FROM IMMENSEE (p. 71) bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the top. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Immensee, the Küssnacht and Arth road is reached at the inn 'Zur Eiche' (p. 72), fifty paces to the left of which, by the inn 'Zur Ilge', the Rigi path ascends to the right, reaching the *Untere Seeboden-Alp* (see above) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., where the paths from Immensee, Tell's Chapel, and Küssnacht unite.

FROM GREPPEN (p. 71), on the E. bank of the Küssnacht branch of the Lake of Lucerne, a good bridle-path also ascends to the Kulm in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

FROM WÄGGIS (p. 56) a bridle-path which cannot possibly be missed (finger post near the landing-place), ascends in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the Kulm. It winds at first through orchards, the produce of which is frequently offered for sale, and then crosses the tract of a mud stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. Beyond the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* the path skirts a precipitous rocky slope to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hochstein* or *Felsen Thor*, sometimes called the *Käsbissen* (Hôtel Felsen-Thor), an arch formed of two huge masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block. (Stat. *Romiti*, a little higher up, see p. 61.) The path ascends through this natural gateway, running parallel to the railway part of the way, and next reaches the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kaltbad* (p. 64). — This route commands a succession of beautiful views of the lake and mountains, and is especially recommended for the descent (comp. p. 62).

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5906'), the loftiest and northernmost point of the Rigi, is covered with grass to the summit. Its N. side descends precipitously to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side

it is connected with the other part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheideck. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels stand about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

View. The first object which absorbs the attention of the spectator, is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the Sentsis in the Canton of Appenzell, over, or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Somewhat nearer the Rigi rises the huge snowy crest of the Glärnisch; then the Tödi, in front of which are the Clariden, and to the right the double peak of the Scheerhorn; next, the broad Windgelle, immediately opposite, and the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock, at the foot of which the St. Gotthard road begins to ascend near Amsteg in the valley of the Reuss; the Blackenstock and the Uri-Rothstock, side by side, are both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; then the serrated Spannörter, and more to the right the Titlis, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their magnificent peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the Finsteraarhorn, the loftiest of all, adjacent to it the Schreckhörner, the three white peaks of the Wetterhorn, the Mönch, the Eiger with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the Jungfrau. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of the sombre Pilatus, forming the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the N. the entire Lake of Zug is visible, with the roads leading to Arth, and the villages of Zug and Cham. To the left of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, stands Tell's Chapel, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the left of a white house; then, separated from the Lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W. Lucerne with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of that name, with the Emme meandering through it like a silver thread; the Reuss is also visible at places. More distant are the Lake of Sempach, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. The W. and N.W. horizon is bounded by the Jura chain, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the N., but to the left of the Lake of Zug, the handsome buildings of the dissolved Abbey of Muri are visible, beyond which rises the castle of Habsburg; in the distance the Black Forest with its highest peaks, the Feldberg (to the right) and the Belchen (to the left). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the crest of the Albis with the Uetliberg, which almost entirely conceals the Lake of Zürich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of Zürich are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of Hohenhöwen and Hohenstoffeln (close together) and the Hohentwiel in Swabia. Towards the E., behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, a glimpse is obtained of the Lake of Egeri, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten (p. 323). Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the Rossberg, the S. slope of which was the scene of the disastrous Goldau landslip. Between the Rossberg and the E. ramifications of the Rigi lies the Lake of Lowerz with its two little islands; beyond it, the town of Schwyz, at the foot of the barren heights of the Mythen, overtopped by the imposing Glärnisch. To the right opens the Muottathal, celebrated in military annals. To the S. and S.E. the different summits of the Rigi form the foreground, viz. the Hochfluh (below it the Rothenfluh), Scheideck, Dossen, and Schild, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli. To the left of the Schild part of the Lake of Lucerne is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the bay called the Lake of Buochs, with the Buochser Horn above it; a little more to the right the Stanser Horn with Stans at its base; nearer, the less elevated Bürgenstock and the Rigi-Rothstock. Beyond these heights, to the left, the lake of Sarnen, embosomed in forest, to the right the bay of Alpnach, connected

with the Lake of Lucerne by a narrow strait formed by the Lopperberg, a spur of Pilatus.

From the middle of July to the middle of September, in fine weather, the hotel is crowded towards evening (precautions about securing accommodation, see p. 62). The concourse of strangers, composed of such various elements, is of itself a source of no little amusement to the observant spectator. Every grade of society is represented here, and all the languages of Europe combine to produce a very Babel of incongruous sounds. At sunset all are attracted to the summit by one common object. Loiterers arrive breathless at the point towards which they have been toiling so many hours, while an indifferent performer on the Alpine horn somewhat tries the temper by blowing the 'retreat' of the orb of day. When the sun has at length disappeared, the prosaic attractions of the supper-table become predominant, and the belvedere is soon deserted.

Half an hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise, bustle, and confusion. As the sun will wait for no man, eager expectants often indulge in impromptu toilettes of the most startling description. A red Indian in his blanket would on these occasions be most appropriately dressed, and would doubtless find many imitators but for the penalty imposed on visitors borrowing so tempting a covering from the hotel. The sleepy eye soon brightens, the limb stiffened by the exertions of the preceding day is lithe again in that exciting moment; the huge hotel is for the nonce without a tenant; and if the eager crowd are not, like the disciples of Zoroaster, ready with one accord to prostrate themselves before the great source of light and life, there are probably few whose thoughts do not turn in silent adoration towards that mighty hand which created 'the great light which rules the day'.

A faint streak in the E., which pales by degrees the brightness of the stars, is the precursor of the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold in the extreme horizon; each lofty peak is in succession tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun suddenly bursts from behind the mountains, in all its majesty, flooding the whole of the superb landscape with light and warmth (comp. Panorama).

Among the most picturesque points of this magnificent scene, embracing a circuit of nearly 300 miles, are the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne, which last branches off in so many directions as almost to bewilder the eye; and they approach so close to the foot of the Rigi, that it seems as if a stone might be thrown into them. Eleven other small lakes are also visible.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into

clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. The chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell aptly observes :

Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.

But the mists themselves possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, or veiling the Kulm, and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The different effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are a source of constant admiration to the spectator. At a very early hour the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage; and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. Those who have sufficient leisure will not repent devoting several days to the Rigi. In the evening and morning the vast concourse of visitors is a great hindrance to the thoughtful study of the scene, while during the day the lover of nature can uninterruptedly contemplate the mighty prospect around him. When the view has been sufficiently surveyed, any leisure time will be well spent in visiting (on foot or by railway) the Staffel (p. 64), the Kaltbad (p. 64), the Klösterli (p. 65), or the Scheideck (p. 70), or in ascending the Rothstock (p. 64).

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within the 24 hrs., overcoats and shawls should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the S. wind (Föhn) the mountains seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and the same effect is produced by the W. wind on the Jura, but both these winds are generally the precursors of rain.

A singular atmospheric phenomenon is sometimes witnessed on the Rigi, as on some other high mountains. When the vapours rise perpendicularly from the valleys, on the side opposite the sun, without enveloping the mountain itself, a kind of screen is formed, capable of exhibiting the outline of the mountain and any objects on it. In such a case persons standing on the summit of the Rigi have their shadows cast upon this misty screen in greatly enlarged proportions, encircled by a prismatic halo, which is sometimes double, if the fog is thick.

FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHIEDECK. The **Kaltbad**, see p. 64. The railway (p. 61) skirts the W. slope of the Rigi, being hewn in the rock for the greater part of the distance, and ascends gradually to stat. **Rigi-First** (4747'), which commands a beautiful view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Bernese Alps (hotel, p. 62). The train runs hence to the N. side of the hill, and describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schild* (p. 70), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Mythen, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. We next cross the bridge of *Unterstellen* (55 yds. long, 33 ft. high, ascending 1' in 20', and forming a curve with a radius of 132 yds.), pass through a tunnel 55 yds. long near the *Weisseneck* (between the Dossen and Rothfluh), cross the *Dossentobel* by a stone bridge 84' high, and reach

the ridge which connects the Dossen with the Scheideck, where a view towards the S. is again disclosed.

Stat. **Rigi-Scheideck** (5407'), with the **Kurhaus* mentioned at p. 62, is a much frequented spot, and is recommended for a prolonged stay. The view which it commands is less extensive than the view from the Kulm, but also embraces the entire chain of mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (see Panorama at the inn). The flat mountain-top, upwards of 1 M. in length, affords an airy promenade; the Dossen (see below) is only $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. distant.

Routes to the Scheideck. FROM GERSAU (p. 57) a bridle-path ($\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., descent 2 hrs.), steep at places, and unpleasant in descending. Beyond the village we cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min., *Brand*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a saw-mill, where we again cross the brook; 10 min., *Unter-Gschwänd* (tavern); 10 min., *Ober-Gschwänd*, where the path from Lowerz is joined (see below). To the right rise the precipitous slopes of the *Hochfuh* (5554'), with the small chapel of *St. Joseph*. On a sharp ridge, 20 min. below the Scheideck, a view is suddenly disclosed of the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, the Rossberg, Goldau, and Arth.

FROM LOWERZ (p. 73) a bridle-path (3 hrs., guide unnecessary), ascending towards the S. to the depression between the *Hochfuh* and *Thräriberg*, the E. spur of the Scheideck, and uniting with the Gersau route at *Ober-Gschwänd* (see above).

FROM THE KLÖSTERLI (p. 65) a bridle-path ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), ascending from the Schwert inn and passing the *Dossen* (5515'), which may be visited by devoting $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the walk. (We ascend the saddle to the right between the Schild and Dossen, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Klösterli, pass the slope above Vitznau commanding a fine view, and proceed thence straight to the summit of the Dossen, which affords an admirable survey of the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and the canton of Unterwalden.)

FROM THE STAFFEL (p. 65) a good footpath (2 hrs.), which can hardly be mistaken (railway, see above). At the Staffel Hotel it diverges to the left from the path to the Rothstock and then skirts the brow of the mountain (to the right several views of the Lake of Lucerne, the Alps, and the Klösterli in the valley to the left). After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., on the *Ferst* (p. 69), it crosses the path from the Klösterli to the Kaltbad, leads round the slopes of the *Schild* (5095') to the saddle between the Schild and Dossen, skirts the latter, and then descends to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) chalets in the *Elenä*, a valley between the Dossen and Scheideck, where it joins the bridle-path from the Klösterli. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the *Kurhaus* is reached. The ascent of the Dossen may easily be combined with this route also.

21. From Zug (or Lucerne) to Arth, Schwyz, and Brunnen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 54, 62.

a. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug.

STEAMBOAT from Zug to *Immensee* in 40 min., to *Arth* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; or direct to *Arth* (in connection with the Zürich and Lucerne and the Rigi railways) in 50 min.

The **Lake of Zug** (1368') 9 M. long, 3 M. wide, and 1320' deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above the azure waters of the lake, towers the Rigi, visible here from base to summit. The broader N. end of the lake is skirted by the Zug and Lucerne railway (p. 49).

Soon after the departure of the steamer from Zug, Pilatus appears on the S.W., and then to the S.E. the Ross-Stock and the Frohnalp. On a promontory on the W. bank stands the small château of *Buonas*; on the E. bank lie the village of *Oberwyl* and the houses of *Otterschwyl* and *Eyelenegg*. At the N.W. end of the lake the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 49) glitters across the plain. On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. The steamer touches at stat. *Walchwil* on the E. bank, near the prettily situated village of that name, and then crosses to **Immensee** (**Hôtel Rigi*), pleasantly situated at the foot of the N. spur of the Rigi. Travellers to Lucerne disembark here (omnibus to Küssnacht in 20 min., see below). Ascent of the *Rigi*, see p. 66.

On the E. bank, in the distance, we observe *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (see p. 72), which on this side is wooded and sprinkled with chalets. As Arth is approached, one of the Mythen, near Schwyz (p. 73), peeps from behind the Rossberg.

Arth (**Adler*, with a garden on the lake; **Hôtel du Rigi*, R. 2½, A. ½ fr.; *Schlüssel*) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction. The *Church*, erected in 1677, contains a silver cup and vase captured at Grandson in 1476.

RIGI RAILWAY (Arth to Goldau and Rigi-Kulm), see p. 61. *Footpath* up the Rigi, see p. 65. — *From Arth to Schwyz and Brunnen*, see p. 72 to Küssnacht and Lucerne, see below.

b. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to Küssnacht in 50 min., and DILIGENCE from Küssnacht to Arth in 1 hr. — Or OMNIBUS from Küssnacht to Immensee in 20 min., and STEAMBOAT thence to Arth in ½ hr.

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 55. The steamer steers round the promontory of *Meggenhorn*, passing the islet of *Altstad* (p. 55), and enters the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne. On a slight eminence to the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen*, stands the picturesque modern château of *Neu-Habsburg*, behind which rises the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once frequently occupied by Rudolph, Count of Hapsburg, and afterwards Emperor of Germany, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stat. *Hinter-Meggen* (**Pension Gottlieben*, prettily situated ¼ M. from the lake, and suitable for a prolonged stay, 5-7 fr. per day). The steamer now crosses the lake to the hamlet of *Greppen* (path up the Rigi see p. 66) and soon reaches —

Küssnacht (1433'; **Hôtel du Lac*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pension 5-6 fr.: **Schwarzer Adler*; *Rössli*; *Tell*), a village prettily situated

at the N. end of the N.E. arm of the lake (ascent of the Rigi, see p. 66). Omnibus to Immensee (see above) from the landing-place.

The ROAD FROM LUCERNE TO KÜSSNACHT (8 M.) at first skirts the N. bank of the lake, affording a view of the Bernese and Engelberg Alps, but beyond the Pension Seeburg (p. 51) proceeds inland in order to cut off the angle which the bay of Lucerne forms with that of Küssnacht. On the right, as the road again approaches the lake, rises the castle of *Neu-Habsburg*, mentioned above. We then pass the villages of *Meggen* (1518'; see above) and *Mörlischachen* (1457').

The road from Küssnacht to Arth gradually ascends at the base of the Rigi. To the right of the road, on a wooded hill about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Küssnacht, are the scanty remains of *Gessler's Castle*, which is said to have been destroyed in 1303. The omnibus then passes through the '*Hohle Gasse*' ('chemin creux', or 'hollow lane'; see Schiller's *Tell*), which has been partially filled up, the name being now appropriate at one point only, where the road passes through a kind of cutting shaded by overhanging trees. At the end of this part of the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is situated **Tell's Chapel** (1584'), a modernised building, with a painting over the door representing Gessler's death, and an inscription.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, by the inn *Zur Eiche*, the road divides, the branch to the left descending to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Immensee* (p. 71). The road to Arth leads round the extreme N. spur of the Rigi to *Ober-Immensee*, and skirts the W. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 71), affording a beautiful view of the lake and the *Rosberg*, which rises opposite (see below).

5 M. **Arth** (p. 71).

c. From Arth to Schwyz and Brunnen.

$11\frac{1}{4}$ M. **DILIGENCE** from Arth to Schwyz twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to Brunnen in 2 hrs. (fare 3 fr. 80 c.). An omnibus also runs eight times daily from Schwyz to Brunnen in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Carriage with two horses from Arth to Brunnen, 18-20 fr.

Arth, see p. 71. As far as Goldau, and a little beyond it, the Schwyz road runs parallel with the *Rigi Railway* (p. 64). As we approach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

Goldau (1726'; **Rössli*), we observe traces of the disastrous landslide of the *Rosberg*, which completely buried this large and prosperous village in 1806. Two tablets of black marble on the outside of the church (erected in 1849, almost on the same site as the old edifice), record the names of some of the ill-fated villagers, and a brief notice of the catastrophe.

Goldau Landslip. The *Rufi*, or *Rosberg* (5141'), which rises above the village of Goldau, is composed, like the Rigi, of 'Nagelluc', a conglomerate consisting chiefly of rounded limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. This rock, itself extremely hard, is frequently interstratified with layers of sand, which are disintegrated by exposure to the weather, or eroded by subterranean waters, so that the solid superincumbent strata, being deprived of their support, are from time to time precipitated into the valley. The summer of 1806 had been very rainy. On 2nd Sept., about 5 p.m., one of these strata, 2 M. in length, 1000' in breadth, and 100' in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000'

into the valley below, burying four villages with about 500 of their inhabitants, and converting the smiling landscape into a scene of desolation. It filled up about one-fourth of the Lake of Lowerz, the sudden rise of which occasioned new disasters. The anniversary of this event is commemorated by a religious ceremony at Arth.

The high road traverses part of this scene of devastation, which extends from the summit of the Rossberg to the base of, and a considerable way up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and pools of stagnant water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

The village of **Lowerz** (1476'; *Rössli; Adler*), on the lake of that name. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Arth, lost its church and some of its houses by the same catastrophe. Driven violently from its bed, the water rose like a wall to the height of 80', inundating the islands of *Lowerz* and *Schwanau*, and sweeping away everything from the opposite bank of the lake. The ruined castle of *Lowerz* on the island of *Schwanau* is said to have been destroyed in 1308 by the burghers of Schwyz.

The road skirts the rocky and precipitous S. bank. The boatmen at Lowerz or Seewen convey pedestrians across the lake for a moderate fare. The lake is 3 M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, 54' only in depth, and is entirely frozen over in winter.

Path up the Rigi, see p. 66. As Schwyz is approached, the scenery becomes more attractive. **Seewen** (1512'; **Rössli; Stern*), at the E. end of the lake, possesses a chalybeate spring which attracts visitors.

FOOTPATH TO BRUNNEN (1 hr.; pleasanter than the Schwyz road, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. shorter). We follow the brook, at first by a carriage-road on the right bank, then by a footpath on the left, and at length cross the *Muotta* by a long and narrow bridge of planks. At *Ingenbohl* (see below) the high-road is regained.

$8\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Schwyz** (1686'; **Rössli*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., B. 1 fr.; **Hôtel Hediger*, and **Hirsch*, same charges; **Pension Jütz*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, with pleasant view), a straggling town with 6153 inhab. (34 Prot.), the capital of the canton, lies picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Mythen* (5954') with its two peaks, and the *Great Mythen* (6244'). The Mythen are, strictly speaking, peaks of the *Hacken*; but the latter name is generally applied to that part of the mountain only which slopes towards Steinen, and which is crossed by a path to (4 hrs.) Einsiedeln (p. 323).

The ascent of the **Great Mythen* (6244') has been greatly facilitated by the construction of a good path to the summit. The view vies with those from the Rigi and Pilatus. Guide unnecessary. Carriage-road from Schwyz to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Rickenbach* (**Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*, moderate; fine view), whence a good bridle-path, which cannot be mistaken, ascends to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Holzegg* (5010'; small inn). Another and more direct path leads from Schwyz to the Holzegg via *St. Joseph* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen via *Isbach* and *Rickenbach* the Holzegg is reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alpthal* to the Holzegg in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — By the new path from the Holzegg, the summit of the

Mythen is attained in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Small inn at the top. Good panorama by A. Heim.

Apart from its picturesque situation, Schwyz presents few objects of interest. The *Parish Church*, completed in 1774, is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The *Town Hall* contains the portraits of 43 landammans (magistrates) from 1534 downwards. The ceiling of the council-chamber is adorned with some fine old carving (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A relief of the valley of Muotta is exhibited by Hr. Schindler, a dyer (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The large building with the church on the height, originally destined to be a Jesuit monastery, is now a grammar-school. Near it is the ancient *House of the Redings*, with two red towers, adorned with the family escutcheon.

Brunnen is 3 M. from Schwyz. The road leads by *Ibach*, at the entrance to the Muottathal (R. 78), *Ingenbohl*, with a pilgrimage-church, and the nunnery of *Mariahilf*, founded in 1855.

$11\frac{1}{4}$ M. Brunnen, see p. 58.

22. Pilatus.

Routes. Pilatus is ascended from *Hergiswyl*, from *Alpnach-Gestad*, or from *Alpnach*. Steamboat 3 times daily to Hergiswyl in 35 min. (fares 1 fr. 40. 80 c.), to Alpnach-Gestad in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 20 c.). Description of the route, see p. 77. Two-horse carr. from the railway-station at Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 1 hr., 1-2 pers. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., 3-4 pers. 6 fr.

FROM HERGISWYL to the Hôtel Klimsenhorn by the bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), whence the Klimsenhorn may be ascended on foot in 10 min. the Tomlishorn in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and the Esel also in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

FROM ALPNACH GESTAD (p. 78) to the Hôtel Bellevue by the bridle-path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in 3 hrs.): thence to the top of the E. cl in 8 min.

FROM ALPNACH (p. 78) to the Hôtel Bellevue by the bridle path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in 3 hrs.).

Porter from Hergiswyl to the top 3, Horse (without luggage) 12 fr.; Chaise-a-porteurs 20 fr.; from Alpnach-Gestad and from Alpnach same charges. Guides on both routes unnecessary.

Hotels. KLIMSENHORN, 10 min. from the top of the peak of that name, R. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pension 6 fr.; BELLEVUE on the ridge between the Oberhaupt and the Esel, with an uninterrupted view towards the E., R. 3, L. and A. 1, D. 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

***Pilatus**, the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (*mons pileatus*, the capped mountain) came into general use about the close of last century. The names of the separate peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggyüpf* or *Gnepfstein* (6299'), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6893'), the *Widderfeld* (6824'), the most barren of the summits, the

Tomlishorn (6998'), the *Gemsmättli* (6732'), to the S. the *Matt-horn* (6693'), to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6266'), which when seen from Lucerne appears the farthest to the W.), in the centre the *Oberhaupt*, then the *Esel* (6965', the most frequently ascended), and finally the *Steigli-Egg* (6486'). Pilatus, which was formerly one of the best-known of the Swiss mountains, was for many years almost entirely superplanted by the Rigi, but it has recently again become one of the most popular points of view in Switzerland.

Ascent. FROM HERGISWYL (*Rössli), a village at the E. base of Pilatus, the easy bridle-path constructed in 1855-58 cannot be mistaken (to the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* 3½ hrs.). In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, at first traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At (1¼ hr.) *Brunni* is a small inn; 6 min. farther, a bench shaded by pines; ¼ hr., a second bench. After 12 min. the path leads through a gate to the *Gschwändalp*, where a third bench (6 min.) commands a fine view of the lake. Near a chalet (20 min.) we pass through another gate and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first passing through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and rubble. In 1¼ hr. more we reach the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn*, situated on the *Joch* (5935', 29' higher than the Rigi-Kulm), which connects the *Oberhaupt* with the *Klimsenhorn*.

From the hotel we may walk in 10 min. to the summit of the **Klimsenhorn* (6266'), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect towards the E., N., and W., from the mountains of Uri and the Lake of Lucerne to the vicinity of Freiburg and the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus. — We may also ascend the **Tomlishorn* (6998') from the hotel in ¾ hr. by a new, but badly kept path, which at first descends to the rock-strewn *Kastelenalp* on the W. slope, and then mounts towards the S.W., where it is hewn in the solid rock at places. It finally leads through a steep gully by means of wooden steps to the ridge which connects the *Tomlishorn* with the *Gemsmättli* (6732'), and thence towards the W. to the summit. The view is little inferior to that from the *Esel*, but those who intend to ascend one peak only will naturally prefer the latter as it commands a more complete panorama.

A well-constructed zigzag path ascends in ½ hr. from the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn*, traversing the precipitous and stony slope of the *Oberhaupt*, to the *Krisiloch*, an aperture in the rock somewhat resembling a chimney, 20 feet in height, through which 41 wooden steps ascend to the ridge between the *Oberhaupt* and the *Esel*. A *view of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed here. The path then leads in a few minutes to the *Hôtel Bellerue* (6790'), to which the Alpnach route ascends, and thence in 8 min. more to the summit of the **Esel* (6965').

The View from this point resembles that from the Rigi, but sur-

passes it in grandeur, the Bernese Alps being nearer and more conspicuous (from E. to W. the Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Wetterhorn, Monch, Eiger, and Jungfrau; then the Tschingelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, Blumlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Balmhorn). Towards the N. and E. the Lake of Lucerne is visible from Lucerne to Brunnen, flanked by the Rigi, Burgenstock, and the Buochser and Stanser Horn, and its cruciform shape is distinctly traced. Immediately in the foreground are the wild and furrowed rocky pinnacles of Pilatus itself, below which are green pastures. The higher Tomlishorn intercepts the view towards the W. (A good panorama is sold by Schwegler at Lucerne.)

FROM ALPNACH-GESTAD (p. 78), a bridle-path ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.). By the chapel near the Rössli, 3 min. from the landing-place. it diverges to the right, crossing pastures, at first ascending gradually, and affording beautiful retrospects of the lake and the mountains of Unterwalden. Passing ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a bench, we enter a wood, cross a bridge, and ascend in zigzags through a ravine (with several small waterfalls) to the (2 hrs.) *Aemsigenegg* (4431'; refreshments). We then traverse the *Aemsigenalp* and *Muttalp* and reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ridge (6132') between the Esel and Matthorn, where our path joins that from Alpnach. The Hôtel Bellevue (see above) is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

FROM ALPNACH (p. 78). The bridle-path ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) which cannot be mistaken, crosses the *Kleine Schlierenbach*, a little beyond the village, to *Im Grund*, and ascends through pastures (picturesque waterfall in the ravine to the right) and wood to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Lütholdsmatt* (3769'; refreshments). It turns to the E. here, leads past the chalets of *Schwändi* and *Hinter-Fragnünd*, between the slopes of the Widderfeld and the Tomlishorn on the left and those of the Matthorn on the right, and finally ascends in zigzags across stony detritus to the Hôtel Bellevue.

The Rigi possesses a marked advantage over Pilatus in frequently enjoying clear and sunny weather while its rival is enveloped in fog. Every storm approaching from the N. or W. is attracted by the pinnacles of Pilatus, an advanced outpost of the Alpine chain, and shrouds them in dense clouds.

Pilatus is the popular and generally trustworthy barometer of the district. An old saying runs thus:—

If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day;
If his collar he puts on, you may venture on the way;
But if his sword he wields, at home you'd better stay!

If the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if shrouded in fog till midday, a fine afternoon may be expected.

Many legends are connected with the Pilatus, especially with its caverns (the *Mondloch* below the Tomlisalp, and the *Dominikhöhle* above the Brundlisalp) and its *Lake* (to the S.W. of the Klimsenhorn). One of the oldest, and at the same time most groundless, is, that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither, and in the bitterness of his remorse, precipitated himself into this lake.

23. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen).

Comp. Maps, pp. 54, 102.

36½ M. STEAMBOAT from *Lucerne* to *Alpnach-Gestad* 4 times daily in 1¼ hr.; DILIGENCE from *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Brienz* 3 times daily in 6 hrs., and also to *Meiringen* once daily in 6 hrs. (passengers for Meiringen change carriages at Lungern). From *Brienz* travellers may at once proceed (steamboat corresponds with diligence) to *Bönigen* (*Interlaken*), and thence to *Därfligen* and *Thun*, so that the journey from *Zürich* to *Interlaken*, and from *Lucerne* to *Bern* may be accomplished in one day (railway, see p. 95). Tickets to *Interlaken* are obtained at the post-office (branch-office next door to the Engl. Hof) at *Lucerne* (in which case the coupé may be secured), or on board the steamboats: from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* 10 fr. 50 c., coupé 12 fr.; to *Interlaken* 12 fr. 50 c., coupé 14 fr.; from *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Brienz* 9 fr. 10 c., coupé 10 fr. 60 c.; 40 lbs. luggage free. — Seats are assigned to the diligence-passengers in the order in which their tickets have been issued. Late comers, who have failed to secure the coupé, will therefore be more likely to obtain a seat in one of the open supplementary carriages if they delay taking their tickets until shortly before the time of starting. Those who are first on the conductor's list are invariably consigned to the 'intérieur,' from which little or no view is obtained.

CARRIAGES. With two horses, from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* or *Meiringen* 45-50, to *Interlaken* 60 fr. From *Stansstad* to *Sachseln* one-horse 8, two-horse 15 fr.; to *Lungern* 15 or 25 fr. From *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Lungern* one-horse 12, two-horse 20 fr.; to *Brienz* one-horse 25, two-horse 40 fr.; the latter, for 4-5 persons, pleasanter and not dearer than the diligence.

FROM ALPNACH-GESTAD TO VITZNAU (for the Rigi) through-tickets are issued, costing 1 fr. less than if the traveller books to *Lucerne* and thence to *Vitznau*.

THE ROAD FROM LUCERNE TO ALPNACH-GESTAD leads first along the impetuous *Kriensbach*, then by *Horw* (1673'), with its picturesquely situated church, to *Winkel* (Stern, unpretending), a village on a bay of the Lake of *Lucerne*, described below, and along its bank to *Hergiswyl* (see below). The road now skirts the base of the *Lopper* (see below) close by the lake, and at the *Jcherbrücke* (see below) reaches the Lake of *Alpnach*, on the N.W. bank of which it leads to *Alpnach-Gestad* (see below).

Beyond the central point of the lake (see p. 55), the steamer passes the pretty country-seat of *Tribtschen*, the château of *Stutz* (now a pension) on an eminence, and the *St. Niklauscapelle* on a promontory, and enters the bay of *Stansstad*. At the foot of the steep *Bürgenstock*, to the left, lies the little village of *Kehrsiten*, high above which stands the new *Kurhaus* (see below). To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* extends far into the lake, forming a bay on the W. side which extends to the N. to *Winkel*. The steamer steers to the S.W. to *Hergiswyl* (**Rössli*, unpretending, R. 1, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; ascent of *Pilatus*, see p. 75), and then to the E. to *Stansstad* (1444'; *Hôtel Winkelried*, pension 6 fr.; **Freienhof*; *Rössli*; *Schlüssel*). *Stad*, or *Gestade*, signifies a landing-place or harbour; *Stansstad* is therefore the 'harbour of *Stans*'. The square pinnacled tower called the *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 for defence against the Austrians, from whose yoke they had emancipated themselves.

The *Bürgenstock* (3721') may be ascended from *Stans*, *Buochs*, or *Kehrsiten*, but most easily from *Stansstad*. The new carriage-road (one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 12 fr.) diverges from the *Stans* road, after ¼ M.,

to the left (finger-post), and ascends in windings on the wooded slopes of the *Bürgenstock*. It then enters the valley of (*Obbürgen* (leaving the chapel to the left, past which runs a short-cut) and reaches (3½ M.) the **Hôtel Bürgenstock* (R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.), situated on the *Trill* (2854'), the W. spur of the mountain, a favourite summer resort, with extensive grounds, and commanding a beautiful view of the lake and of the Alps (Glarnisch, mountains of Unterwalden, Wetterhorn, and Jungfrau) in the opposite direction. — A good new path leads from the hotel to the (¾ hr.) *Hammelschwand* (3721'), the summit of the *Bürgenstock*, from which we obtain a striking view of the lake of Lucerne, lying almost immediately at our feet, the Rigi, etc.

The *Lopper*, the E. spur of Pilatus, which extends far into the lake, is skirted by the above-described road from Lucerne to Alpnach. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has considerably narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the *Lake of Alpnach* with its alluvial deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (*Acherbrücke*), which is raised to admit of the passage of the steamboat (on the right the Inn 'Zur Acherbrücke'). Within the Bay of Alpnach rises the *Rozberg* (2214'; *Roz*, *Ross*, akin to *Roche*, rock), separated from the *Plattiberg* by the *Rozloch*, a narrow ravine, in which the *Mehlbach* forms several waterfalls and turns the water-wheels of a paper manufactory. The **Hôtel and Pension Blättler* (R. 1½, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.) is situated here on the lake, amidst gardens and orchards. On the slope of the *Rozberg*, ¼ hr. to the E., is the **Pension Kenel-Christen*.

WALK FROM STANSSTAD TO SACHSELN. The path skirts the lake for a short distance, and then enters the *Rozloch*. At *Altueg* (2 M. from Stansstad), where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 16, 81) and an **Inn*, our route joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road* (no diligence), which passes the W. base of the *Stanserhorn* (p. 81), and leads by *Rohren* to (2¼ M.) *St. Jacob*, a village with an old church (where the *Mehlbach* is crossed), and through the *Kernwald* to (3 M.) *Kerns* (=Krone; Hirsch; Rössli), a pleasant village with a handsome church, and to (2¼ M.) *Sarnen*. The direct road from Kerns to Sachseln does not pass through Sarnen, but crosses the entrance of the *Melchthal* (see p. 79), and is 1½ M. shorter.

1¼ M. **Alpnach-Gestad** (**Hôtel Pilate* or *Post*, on the lake, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Stern*; *Rössli*) is the harbour for the village of (1½ M.) **Alpnach** (1529'; *Schlüssel*; *Sonne*). The church of Alpnach with its slender spire was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the forests of Pilatus, which were rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and were cut down in 1811-19. — Ascent of *Pilatus*, see p. 76.

The road to Sarnen follows the left bank of the *Aa*, which descends from the lake of Sarnen to that of Alpnach, and near Alpnach, *Kägiswyl*, and Sarnen crosses its affluents by means of covered wooden bridges.

1¾ M. **Sarnen** (1630'; *Obwaldner Hof*; *Sarner Hof*; *Adler*, R. 1½, B. 1½ fr.; *Schlüssel*; *Post*; *Pension Niederberger* on the 'Boll', ¼ hr. to the E.), with 3720 inhab. (81 Prot.), the capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of the canton of Unterwalden, and the seat of government, lies at the confluence of the *Melch-Aa* and

the *Sarner-Aa*, and possesses a nunnery and Capuchin monastery. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below), and a relief map of Unterwalden and Hasli. The church, on a hill, the cantonal hospital and the large poor-house at the S. end of the town, and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1667') are conspicuous objects; fine view of the Sarnen and Melch valleys from the latter. The peasant women of Unterwalden interlace the plaits of their hair with white ribbon, fastening it up with a peculiar spoon-shaped silver buckle.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*, 3½ hrs. W. of Sarnen, lies the sequestered *SCHWENDI-KALTBAD (4737'), with a chalybeate spring, and whey-cure. A road ascends the slope of the *Schwendiberg*, to the W. of Sarnen, as far as (¾ hr.) *Stalden*, situated high above the lake of Sarnen, whence a good path, partly through wood, leads to Schwendi.

To the E. of Sarnen opens the *Melchthal*, a romantic valley, 15 M. in length, studded with numerous chalets, and enclosed by lofty mountains. At the upper end is the *Melchsee* (6427'), whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below re-appear as the *Melch-Aa*. A good road leads by *St. Niklausen* (see below) to the (7½ M.) village of *Melchthal* (2933'); good accommodation at the curé's and the (2 M.) *Balmatt* (3150') at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh*; thence to the Melchsee (see below) by a bridge-path in 2½ hrs. From the village of Melchthal, there are several mountain-passes to Engelberg (p. 82): one over the *Juchli* (7119') in 5-6 hrs.; another, less interesting, over the *Storregg* (5709') in 4½ hrs. From the Juchli the *Nünalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7831'), commanding a fine view of the Titlis and the Bernese Alps, may be ascended in 1 hr. The view is still more extensive from the *Hutstock* (8789'), reached by active climbers from the Juchli in 2 hrs. — From the *Melchsee* (Hotel-Pens. Frutt, unpretending) an easy pass crosses the *Tannenalp* (6818') in 1¾ hr. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (8. 134); another, more laborious, leads over the *Laubergrat* (8068') to (1½ hrs.) *Meiringen* (p. 129).

At the entrance of the valley stands *St. Niklausen* (2752'), or *St. Klaus*, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is called by the natives *Heidenthurm* (Heathens' Tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from Sarnen, is the *Ranft* (brow of the mountain), formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of *St. Nikolaus von der Flüe*, part of the woodwork of which, and of the stone which served him for a pillow, have been carried away by relic-hunters. The saint derived his name from the 'Flüe', or rock, near which he lived. In his fiftieth year he is said to have left his family of ten children, retired from public life, and for the first 20 years of his seclusion to have subsisted solely on the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After the successful termination of the war against Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the Federal deputies assembled at Stans could not agree about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the dispute was soon amicably settled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons of Unterwalden that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

The *Lake of Sarnen* (1552'), 4 M. long, ¾-1 M. broad, is well stocked with fish. Pedestrians save ½ hr. by rowing to the other end of the lake (2 fr.). The *Valley of Sarnen*, although pleasing and picturesque, has no pretension to Alpine grandeur.

At *Sachseln* (1598'; **Kreuz*; *Engel*; *Rössli*), a village on the E. bank of the lake, 1½ M. from Sarnen, is a large church, erected in 1663, containing the bones of St. Nikolaus and other relics.

The village of (4 M.) **Giswyl** (1801'; *Krone*, unpretending), situated between the lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, was partly destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the *Lauibach*. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard. On the slope to the left are the ruins of a château of the *von Rudenz* family.

The *Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 130) may be ascended from Giswyl in 6 hrs.; path for the first 3 hrs. good, afterwards steep and disagreeable.

The road now ascends the *Kaiserstuhl* (2306'), and at (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bürglen* reaches the **Lake of Lungern** (2162'). The three peaks of the *Wetterhorn* become visible to the S. The road skirts the E. bank of the lake (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), at a considerable height above it, and next reaches (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the large village of —

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Lungern** (2293'; *Löwe*, or *Post*, D. 4 fr.; *Hôtel Brünig*), entirely built of wood, situated in a basin at the foot of the Brünig and near the S. end of the lake, one-half of which was drained into the Sarner See in 1836. The *Dundelsbach* forms a picturesque fall on the W. side.

The new post-road over the Brünig ascends to the left in long windings through wood, affording occasional views, enters Canton Bern, and reaches (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the summit of the **Brünig Pass** (3396'), beyond which is the *Hôtel Brünigkult*.

Fine prospect from the *Wyler Alp* (4856'), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.W. of the Brünig; more extensive view from the *Wylerhorn* (6581'), 3 hrs. from the pass.

The road to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Meiringen* diverges to the left about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the summit of the pass, leading through the hamlet of *Brünigen*. (A path, descending to the left near the inn, cuts off the angle formed by the roads.) The pleasant road to *Brienz* (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) winds down the hill, occasionally under overhanging rocks. Opposite to us the *Engelhörner* (p. 128) become visible. To the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the *Kirchet* (p. 137), and Meiringen itself; at the foot of the mountain-range to the S., the lower fall of the *Reichenbach* (p. 129) is visible; opposite is the fall of the *Oltschibach* (p. 130); below us the river *Aare*, and to the right a portion of the lake of *Brienz*. The road, the windings of which may be avoided by short-cuts, descends by *Brienzwyl* (*Bär*), a village situated among pastures and orchards, to the *Bridge of Brienzwyl* over the *Aare* (1890'), where it unites with the high road from Meiringen to Brienz. From this point to — 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Brienz**, see p. 130.

24. From Lucerne to Altorf by Stans and Engelberg. Surönen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 84.

STEAMBOAT four times daily from Lucerne to Stansstad in 40 min., fare 1 fr. 40 c. or 80 c. (see p. 77) — DILIGENCE from Stansstad to (15 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Engelberg twice daily in 3 hrs. 50 min., fare 4 fr. 50 c. coupé 5 fr. 20 c. (to Stans eight times daily in 20 min. fare 1 fr.); carriage with one horse

to Engelberg 15, with two horses 25 fr. (one-horse carr. from Beckenried to Engelberg 15 fr. and 2 fr. gratuity). — Walkers should dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. distant, a drive of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., one-horse carr. 6 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that passengers usually alight and proceed on foot. From Engelberg to Altorf over the Surenen, a picturesque route (bridle-path, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 12 fr., but may be dispensed with in settled weather: persons coming from Altorf require a guide to the summit of the pass at farthest, 6 fr.).

From Lucerne to Stansstad see p. 77. The road leads round the S. base of the *Bürgenstock* (p. 77), traversing orchards and pastures, to —

$2\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Stans**, or **Stanz** (1502'; **Krone*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; **Engel; Rössli; Pension Mettenweg*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of the canton of Unterwalden, with 2070 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., situated in a rich and fertile valley, on which from 11th Nov. to 2nd Febr. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Hohe-Briesen* (7894') and the *Stanserhorn* (see below). Adjacent to the handsome *Parish Church* is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 16), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth*, but placed in an unpleasing niche. A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard on the N. side of the church bears an inscription in memory of a number of persons massacred here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance of the inhabitants of Unterwalden. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the mayors from the year 1521; below them is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist *Würsch*, who perished in 1798; another by *Volmar*, representing Brother *Klaus* taking leave of his family (p. 79). In the *Arsenal* is preserved the coat of mail of *Arnold von Winkelried*. Fine vie. from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The *Stanser Horn* (6231') is ascended from Stans by the *Blumattalp*, or from *Kerns* (p. 78) viâ *Wysserten* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide not absolutely necessary. View remarkably fine. — The ascent of the *Buochser Horn* (5934'; 4 hrs.) is less interesting.

The road to Engelberg ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Stans) first traverses the valley of the *Engelberger Au*, between the *Stanser Horn* on the right and the *Buochserhorn* on the left. In the background rises the *Tillis* (see below), with its fields of snow. Near *Thalwyl*, the church of which stands on a mound of detritus at the mouth of the *Steinbach* to the right, the road crosses the *Aa*, and next reaches ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wolfschiessen* (1709'; *Kreuz; Eintracht*). On the left, high above us, lie the chalets of *Nieder-Rickenbach* (3828'; *Kurhaus*, unpretending).

The next village is (3 M.) *Grafenort* (1886'), which consists of a chapel, an *inn, and a farm belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg. A little beyond *Grafenort* the road ascends through beautiful woods. To the right, below the road, flows the impetuous *Aa*. (The old road affords short-cuts to walkers.) Leaving the wood, we pass ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the small inn 'Im Grünen Wald', far below which, in the valley to the right, a brook descending from the *Trübsee* (p. 134)

falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent, the road turns to the left, and suddenly affords a view of the **Engelberger Thal*, a green Alpine valley, 6 M. in length and 1 M. in width, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Titlis* with its mantle of ice stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the *Great* (10,515') and *Little Spannort* (10,382'), the rocky pinnacles of which rise from amidst snow and ice.

15¾ M. **Engelberg** (3314'). — *ZUM TITLIS, pension 7-10 fr., and ENGEL. 5½-7 fr., belonging to the same proprietor; private apartments at *Dr. Cattani's*, adjacent, but without board; *HÔTEL SONNENBERG, finely situated, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1¼ fr.; *PENSION MÜLLER. 4½-6 fr.; *Dr. Müller's* new pension adjacent; *HÔTEL ENGELBERG. Rooms may also be procured at several other houses; usual charges. R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; whey also procurable.

Guides: the brothers *Feierabend*, *Jos. Kuster*, *Amrein*, *Infanger*, *Hess*, and the saddler *Cattani*.

Engelberg, being prettily situated and sheltered from the N., is well adapted for a prolonged stay, and is much visited for the sake of its whey-cure and healthful air. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of that name, founded in the 12th cent., and named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus XI. The present building was erected after a fire in 1729.

The *CHURCH contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Würsch* (p. 81). High altar-piece an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparent pictures by *Kaiser*, the Conception and the Nativity. The LIBRARY, which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery must be obtained from the abbot, to whom a visiting card is sent with a request that he will fix the hour.

The school connected with the abbey is well attended. The farm-buildings, with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and several thousand cheeses are frequently stored in the cheese magazine at one time. The revenues of the abbey, which formerly exercised sovereign rights over the entire district, were considerably impaired by the French in 1798. — The talented wood-carver *Nicodemus Custer* resides at Engelberg.

Numerous short excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. Of the longer, the following deserve mention: —

Ascent of the *Rigidalstock* (8514'), 4½ hrs., the last hour only laborious, fine panorama (guide 9 fr.); the *Geissberg* (8904'), 5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.); the *Widderfeld* (7723'), 4 hrs., less fatiguing (guide 8 fr.). To the *Fürrenalp* (6073'), 2½ hrs.: the path ascends to the left before reaching the *Täschbachfall*, and then skirts the slope above (beautiful view of the *Titlis*). The *Täschbachfall* and *Herrenrüti*, see below.

The **Titlis* (10,627'), rising to the S.E., may be ascended (with guide, 10 fr. and a gratuity) in 7-8 hrs. from Engelberg (or from the Engstlen-Alp in 6½ hrs., see p. 134). It is advisable to proceed on the evening before the ascent to the (2½ hrs.) *Obere Trübsee-Alp* (riding feasible thus far), in order not to have the steep *Pfaffenwand* (p. 134) to ascend at first starting (Inn, see p. 134). From this point it is usual to start next morning at 2 a.m., in order that the snow may be traversed before the heat of the day. Those who ascend from Engelberg direct frequently start at midnight with lanterns. On the *Stand*, above the *Trübsee-Alp*, the paths from Engelberg and the Engstlen Alp (p. 134) unite. The path then ascends a steep slaty acclivity

in zigzags, and leads over rugged limestone rocks (*Rotheegg*) to the glacier (3 hrs. from the Trübsee-Alp). the first part of which is covered with snow, and ascends gradually. At a slight depression, the route passes between long fissures, and then ascends more rapidly, steps being hewn if the 'Firn' is hard enough. Farther up, a broad gently-sloping field of snow is traversed. The large crevasse which it crosses presents no difficulty; slate-rocks and snow are next encountered, and after an ascent of 2 hrs. more, over ice and snow, the summit is attained. The highest rounded point (room for 20 persons) is called the *Nollen*. The view, which is highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The ascent of the Titlis, although requiring considerable perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult of all glacier excursions of the kind.

FROM ENGELBERG TO ERSTFELD over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635'), a fatiguing, but interesting walk of 10-12 hrs., suitable for experienced mountaineers only, with good guides. — To WASEN over the *Grassen-Pass* (*Bärengrube*, 8917'), 10 hrs., laborious. — To THE STEINALP over the *Wenden-Joch* (8694'), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting.

From Engelberg over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen*, see R. 29; over the *Storregg* or the *Juchli* to the *Melchthal*, see p. 79.

The path from Engelberg to the Surenen-Pass follows the right bank of the Aa, passing (40 min.) on the left the picturesque waterfall of the *Tätschbach*, which rises on the Hahnenberg or Engelberg; 25 min. farther, on the left bank of the Aa, is the chalet of *Herrenrüti* (3894'; refreshments), belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg, to which excursions are frequently made (horse there and back 5 fr.). Views are obtained here of the *Firnalpeli* and *Grassen* (*Glaciers*). In 25 min. we reach the frontier of Canton Uri at *Nieder-Surenen* (4134'), and after a moderate ascent the (1½ hr.) *Stäffeli*. A steep ascent next brings us to the (50 min.) **Stierenfall*. The best points for a closer survey of the waterfall are near its foot. Having reached the top of the hill, we cross (5 min.) the brook, and after 40 min. more recross it to the *Blackenalp* (5833'), where there is a chapel. The path then ascends gradually, leading in the early part of summer across patches of snow, which melt in July, to the summit of the (1½ hr.) *Suränen Pass*, or *Suränen Eck* (7562'), on the S. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587').

The *Titlis* increases in grandeur as we ascend, and a long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the *Klein-* and *Gross-Spannort* and the *Schlossberg*, extends as far as the Suränen. On the other side the prospect embraces the summits of the two mountain-ranges enclosing the Schächenthal, on the opposite side of the Reuss, the Windgelle being one of the most conspicuous. In the extreme distance the horizon is bounded by the snowy crest of the Glärnisch. On the E. side of the Surenen the snow never entirely melts, but in the height of summer it is crossed in ¼ hr. We now descend a steep slope to the (1 hr.) *Waldnacht-Alp* (4754') which is visible from the height in the long valley below. At a stone bridge (10 min.) the road divides. The very steep path in a straight direction leads to (1¾ hr.) *Altorf*. That to the right, crossing the bridge leads to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld*. By the latter, which is less precipitous, we reach the (5 min.) *Bockitobel*, containing the pic-

tures, the falls of the *Waldnachtbach*, descend through wood into the valley, traverse the pastures, and soon arrive at the village. Beyond it we cross the Reuss to *Klus*, the post-station on the St. Gotthard road for Erstfeld (p. 86).

25. From Lucerne to Bellinzona (*and Milan*) over the St. Gotthard.

107 M. THROUGH SERVICE three times daily by steamer and diligence from Lucerne to Biasca (railway station) in 15½ hrs., fare 26 fr. 65 c. (coupé 30 fr.). DILIGENCE from Flüelen to Andermatt in 5½ hrs., fare 7 fr. 75 c. (coupé 8 fr. 95 c.); to Airolo in 9 hrs., fare 14 fr. (coupé 16 fr. 10 c.); to the Biasca station in 13 hrs., fare 22 fr. 15 c. (coupé 25 fr. 45 c.). — RAILWAY (*St. Gotthard Line*) from Biasca by Bellinzona to Locarno in 1¾ hr., fares 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 90 c. (in connection with the steamboat to Arona, and the railway thence to Milan). — DILIGENCE from Bellinzona to Lugano in 4 hrs., fare 4 fr. 90 c. (coupé 6 fr.); RAILWAY from Lugano to Milan in 4 hrs., fares 8 fr. 55, 7 fr. 10, 5 fr. 5 c. — Through-tickets may be procured at the branch post-office at Lucerne (Schweizerhof-Quay) or of the captains of the steamboats. Those who wish to secure the coupé had better apply at the post-office, where through-tickets for luggage also may be obtained. Fare to Bellinzona 27 fr. 55 (coupé 31 fr. 10 c.); to Locarno 28 fr. 80 c. (coupé 32 fr. 95 c.); to Lugano 32 fr. 35 c. (coupé 37 fr. 10 c.); to Milan 44 fr. 50, or 43 fr. 5 c.; to Florence 86 fr. 65, 76 fr. 10 c.; to Genoa 55 fr. 35, 49 fr. 5 c.; to Naples 158 fr. 35, 125 fr. 60 c.; to Rome 127 fr. 75, 104 fr. 50 c.; to Turin 50 fr. 45, 46 fr. 40 c.; to Venice 82 fr. 50, 70 fr. 70 c. — 'EXTRAPOST' from Flüelen to Biasca with two horses 152 fr. 10, with three 212 fr. 50, with four 272 fr. 90 c.

Carriages. The most recent tariff issued by the authorities of Canton Uri includes the following charges (exclusive of gratuities), which however are very apt to be exceeded by the drivers. Carriage and pair from Flüelen to Amsteg 20 fr., to Geschenen 35 (and back 60), Andermatt 50 (and back 80), St. Gotthard Hospice 70, Airolo 100, Faido 120, Biasca 150, Bellinzona 180, Lugano 220, to the Furca 85 fr. — The innkeepers will generally provide good carriages with trustworthy drivers at the above fares, but extortionate demands are often made by the drivers themselves, especially on the Italian side, where a spurious printed tariff is even sometimes exhibited. In every contract the number of horses, duration of the journey, stations for the night, amount of gratuity, etc., should be distinctly specified. The drivers are prohibited to change horses (comp. *Introd. IX*). The importunities of guides, drivers, and landlords, with which travellers used to be assailed at every step, and especially on board the steamers, have happily been put a stop to by the government.

The **St. Gotthard Route** was the most frequented of all the Alpine passes until the beginning of the present century, but as it was only a bridle-path, it was gradually deserted after the construction of the roads over the Simplon (R. 63), the Splügen (RR. 91, 92) and the Bernardino (R. 94). In 1820 the governments of the cantons of Uri and Ticino began the present road, which is 19 ft. in width, and was completed in 1832. In convenience and utility it is second to none of the Alpine routes, while in magnificence of scenery the St. Gotthard pass is far superior to any of the others, especially on the S. side. The St. Gotthard and Bernardino roads are usually practicable for carriages during four or five months, from the beginning of June (the Splügen generally a week earlier), but in the early summer large quantities of snow are often seen by the road-side. In winter travellers are conveyed across the mountain in small one-horse sledges. After a heavy snow-storm, communication is sometimes broken off for a whole week.

Those who desire to see the finest part of the St. Gotthard route on the N. side only need not proceed beyond Andermatt. Walkers should





drive as far as Amsteg, in order to avoid unnecessary fatigue before reaching the finest part of the route (from Amsteg to Andermatt). Luggage forwarded by post by travellers about to cross the St. Gotthard should be addressed to the head-office at Altorf, and not to Flüelen.

St. Gotthard Railway. The St. Gotthard line now in course of construction comprises the *Lucerne*, *Küssnacht*, and *Goldau*, the *Zug*, *Goldau*, *Flüelen*, *Geschenen*, *Airolo*, *Biasca*, *Bellinzona*, and *Locarno*, the *Bellinzona*, *Lugano*, and *Como*, and the *Bellinzona*, *Magadino*, and *Pino* lines. The *Biasca-Locarno* and the *Lugano-Como* portions of these lines were opened in 1875-76. The great *St. Gotthard Tunnel* will be $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length (i.e. about $12\frac{3}{4}$ M. longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel), extending from *Geschenen* (p. 87) on the N. side to *Airolo* (p. 92) on the S. side. From the central point of the tunnel (3779' above the sea-level, i.e. 610' lower than the highest point of the Mont Cenis tunnel) there will be a fall towards *Geschenen* of 6' per 1000', and towards *Airolo* of 1' per 1000'. This colossal work has been contracted for by M. Favre, and is to be completed in 1880, at a cost of about 50 million francs. The process of boring was begun in 1872, the machinery used being worked by means of compressed air, which also serves for the purpose of ventilation. Steam-engines, as well as the water-power afforded by the Reuss at *Geschenen* and the *Ticino* at *Airolo*, are also employed in the works.

From *Lucerne* to (27 M.) **Flüelen**, see R. 19. The road to (2 M.) Altorf traverses the broad lower part of the *Reussthal*. In the background rises the *Bristenstock* (p. 87), to the left of which are the two *Windgellen*.

29 M. **Altorf**, or *Altdorf* (1466'; **Adler* or *Post*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, L. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Schlüssel*; **Lörwe*; *Krone*; *Tell*, unpretending; beer at *Reiser's*; hotel-omnibus to or from Flüelen $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), 2 M. from Flüelen, situated in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains, is the capital of Canton Uri, with 2724 inhab. (50 Prot.). The church contains, over the S. entrance, a Nativity by *Van Dyck*; in the N. chapel an Entombment by *Caracci*, and a marble Madonna in relief, by *H. Imhof* of Rome.

This pleasant little town (rebuilt after a great fire in 1799) is interesting as the traditional scene of the exploits of Tell, which resulted in the liberation of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A colossal *Statue of Tell*, in plaster, presented to Altorf in 1861 by the riflemen of Zürich, is said to occupy the spot whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on the head of his son at the command of the tyrant Gessler. At the base is an inscription from Schiller's Tell. About 150 paces from this stands a fountain, with a statue of *Besler*, a magistrate of the town (on one side of the banner is the head of a bull, the arms of the canton, on the other the arms of the town), erected by himself on the supposed site of the lime-tree by which Tell's child stood during the agonising moment when he awaited the arrow of his father, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. It is maintained by some that the lime-tree was thirty paces farther back, on the ground where the tower now stands; the latter is, however, known to have existed before the beginning of the 14th century. On its N. and W. sides are frescoes representing Tell's celebrated feat with his bow, his leap from the boat, and the death of Gessler. Below the battle of Morgarten, 15th Nov., 1315 (see p. 323).

The *Capuchin Monastery* above the church, which claims to be the oldest in Switzerland, and the neighbouring *Pavilion Waldeck* command beautiful views. (Ascent by the tower, or from below the statue of Tell.) Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is pro-

scribed, as it protects Altorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's *Tell*, Act iii. Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a *Nunnery*, to the left the *Arsenal*; then to the left the village of **Bürglen** (1804'; **Tell*, R. 1-2, B. 1 fr., A. 30 c., suitable for a prolonged stay), picturesquely situated on a height at the entrance to the *Schächenenthal* (p. 317), the traditional birthplace and home of *Tell*. The supposed site of his house is occupied by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, the walls of which are painted with scenes from his life. — Through the *Schächenenthal* and over the *Klausen-Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see R. 74.

The road here crosses the rapid *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the *Reuss*. The large meadow on the right, near the bridge, is used annually on the first Sunday of May as a place of assembly by the democratic estates of Canton Uri. Among fruit-trees to the left peeps the church of *Schaddorf*. To the right, beyond the *Reuss*, the church-tower and ruined castle of *Attinghausen* next become visible. The Baron of Attinghausen mentioned in Schiller's *Tell* is said to have died in this castle in 1307. (Route to *Engelberg* by the *Surenen-Pass*, see R. 24.)

Beyond ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bötzlingen* the background of the valley is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (p. 87). To the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (p. 61) and the *Bockli* (6808'), to the left the *Mittagstock* (6663'), *Belmistock* (7933'), *Hohe Faulen* (8212'), and lastly the two *Windgellen* (see below). The church of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Erstfeld* (1542') is on the opposite bank of the *Reuss*. At ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Klus** the road approaches nearer the river. To the left rise the *Kleine Windgelle*, or *Sewelistock* (9846'), and the *Grosse Windgelle*, or *Kalkstock* (10,463').

The *Erstfelder Thal*, on the left bank of the *Reuss*, opens near the parish church, and extends to the *Schlossberg Glacier*, a walk of 4 hrs. between steep and lofty mountains. At the upper end of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee* (5408'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the glacier) and the *Obersee* (6463'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther to the S., at the base of the *Krönlet* or *Krönte* (10,197'). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the latter, forms a beautiful cascade. Difficult passes (10-12 hrs.; experienced guides necessary) lead hence over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635') and over the *Spannörter-Joch* (9610') to *Engelberg*. — By the *Surenen-Pass* to *Engelberg*, see R. 24.

On the road to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Silänen** (1771') a beautiful view is obtained of the pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (10,089'), occupying the entire background, and visible from base to summit. Near the chapel of the *Vierzehn Nothhelfer* ('fourteen saints who help in time of need') rises the tower of the old castle of *Silänen*. To the left in approaching (2 M.) *Amsteg*, on a rocky hill, are seen some remains of a ruined castle, believed to be that of *Zwing-Uri* built by Gessler (inn on the top).

$37\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Amsteg** (1759'; **Stern*, or *Post*; *Kreuz*; **Hirsch*; in all, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Löwe*), a small, substantially built village, beautifully situated at the foot of the *Bristenstock* and the *Windgelle*, at the mouth of the *Maderaner Thal*, through which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the *Reuss*.

MADERANER THAL (bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 75. — Over the *Kreuzli-Pass* or *Brunni-Pass* to *Dissentis* and over the *Clariden-Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see pp. 319, 333.

The **Bristenstock** (10,089'), which may be ascended from Amsteg in 7-8 hrs. (laborious, not without guide, 20 fr.), affords an admirable survey of the mountains of the Reuss and Maderaner valleys. Descent to the *Etzli-Thal* or *Felli-Thal* difficult.

Beyond Amsteg the road crosses the Reuss, and here the **St. Gotthard Route**, properly so called, begins; on the left is the vast pyramid of the Bristenstock; below rushes the foaming Reuss through its ravine, forming a succession of waterfalls. (The old St. Gotthard road follows the right bank of the Reuss from Amsteg to the second bridge.) In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, which present the appearance of earth or detritus, are seen in some of the gorges. Beyond —

Inschi (2168'; *Lamm*, rustic), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Amsteg, a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach* is passed. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Meitschlingen*, with a chapel. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the road crosses the *Fellibach*. (Through the narrow *Felli-Thal* or *Fellenen-Thal*, where crystals are often found, the Oberalp-See may be reached by the *Felli-Lücke* in 6 hrs.; p. 335.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtellen*. Beyond the village of *Wyler* (3 M.) is a third bridge (2661'), the *Pfuffensprung* ('priest's leap', from the tradition that a monk once leaped across the stream here with a girl in his arms), by which the road recrosses to the left bank. Far below, the river is precipitated through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the impetuous *Meienbach* (*Meien-Reuss*), which rises on the Susten (p. 136), shortly before reaching —

45 M. **Wasen** (2779'; **Hôtel des Alpes*; **Ochs*, unpretending; **Krone*, moderate), a considerable village with a loftily situated church (magnificent view from the terrace). The path ascending to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road.

Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Wattingen** (2998') is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a beautiful fall of the *Rohrbach*. The village consists of a few roadside houses, one of which, with a rude representation of the Rütli conspiracy, is said to have been the ancestral dwelling of the Barons of Wattingen.

The ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212') crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left of the road rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place is (1 M.) **Geschönen**, or *Göschenen* (3488'; **Hôtel Göschenen*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Rössli*), at the mouth of the wild and beautiful *Geschenen-Thal*, from which the *Geschenen-Reuss* descends.

Attractive walk hence to the (3 hrs.) **Geschenen-Alp**, near the head of the valley. A good path leads by *Abfrutt* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Wicki* (4350'), where the *Voralp-Thal* branches off to the right; from its narrow mouth (the *Kaltbrunnen-Kehle*) the *Voralper Reuss* is precipitated in a

picturesque fall. The path in the main valley next leads by *St. Nicolaus* and the *Bründistafel* (5043') to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) solitary chalets of the *Geschenen-Alp* (6040'). To the W. descends the beautiful *Dammastirn* glacier from the *Winterberg* range (culminating in the *Dammastock* and *Rhone-stock*); and 1 hr. farther up the valley the *Geschenen-Reuss* issues from the *Kehlen-Glacier*, which is imbedded between the *Winterberg* and *Steinberg*. — A moderately easy path (7 hrs., with guide) leads from the *Geschenen-Alp* over the *ALPIGLEN-LÜCKE* (9111'), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg* (p. 143), to *Realp* (p. 143). The S. peak of the *Lochberg* (9400'), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from the top of the pass. — Several passes lead from the *Geschenen-Alp* over the *Winterberg* range to the *Rhone* and *Trift* Glaciers (*Winterjoch*, *Dammapass*, *Maasplankjoch*), but should not be attempted except by experienced mountaineers with good guides (comp. p. 135). — Over the *SUSTEN-LIMM* to the *Steinalp* (p. 136), 9 hrs., laborious. — Over the *KEHLENJOCH* (*Thierberg-Limm*) to the *Trift Glacier* and *Mühlestalden*, 10 hrs., fatiguing but interesting. The track lies over the *Kehlen-Glacier* to the summit of the pass (about 10,500') between the *Steinberg* and *Hinter-Thierberg*; it then passes through the gap between the *Hinter* and *Vorder Thierberg* ('*Zwischen Thierbergen*') and descends the steep *Thierberg Glacier* to the *Trift Glacier* and *Windegg-hut* (p. 135). — Ascent of the *FLECKISTOCK* (*Spitzliberg*, 11,214') difficult, for thoroughly practised mountaineers only. The path ascends from *St. Nicolaus* (see above) by the *Voralp-Thal* to the *Hornfett-Alp* and the highest chalet *Auf den Flühen* (7874'), 4 hrs. from the *Geschenen-Alp*, whence the top is reached in 3-4 hrs. more. Magnificent view.

Immediately below the *Vordere*, or *Häderli-Brücke* (3720'), the sixth bridge, is the N. end of the great *St. Gotthard Tunnel* (comp. pp. 85, 92), to which visitors are not admitted without special permission. At the entrance to the tunnel are the large workshops where the air is compressed as a motive power for the boring machinery (p. 85) by means of water-power. The iron tube which conveys the water of the *Reuss* to this point accompanies the road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. as far as the tower in the *Reuss* above the 'long bridge' (see below). Here, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond *Geschenen*, begins the sombre rocky defile of the **Schöllenen* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular walls of granite, at the base of which dashes the impetuous *Reuss*. The road ascends by numerous windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or the old bridle-path. Beyond a few of these windings, the disused *Lange Brücke* is passed (no saving is effected by crossing it), and the *Sprengibrück* (4048'), the seventh bridge, crossed. The road in the *Schöllenen* is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous spots is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. in length, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of *Uri*.

The **Devil's Bridge* (4593'), *Teufelsbrücke* (the eighth), in the midst of a scene of wild desolation, is now reached ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Geschenen*). The *Reuss* here falls in a picturesque cascade into an abyss 100' below, while its spray bedews the bridge above. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of unwary travellers. The new bridge, constructed of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26' span. The old bridge, 20' below, is disused and overgrown with moss.

A battle between the Austrians and French took place here on 14th Aug., 1799. The former had taken up a strong position near the bridge, but were unable to withstand the impetuous attack of the French. They therefore blew up the small side-arch, in consequence of which hundreds of soldiers were precipitated into the abyss, and communication was cut off. The French then scaled the right bank of the Reuss, and compelled the Austrians to retire in the night. Their success, however, was of short duration. A month later *Suwarow* marched over the St. Gotthard and pressed hard upon the French, who had filled the Urner Loch with masses of rock. The Russians removed the obstacles and re-opened the road, but near the ruins of the *Teufelsbrücke* they found themselves exposed to a murderous fire from the French. In spite of this, however, they forced a passage, and drove their enemy back as far as the Lake of Lucerne.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge the road winds upwards past a chapel to the (5 min.) **Urner Loch** (4642'), a tunnel 70 yds. long, cut through the rock in 1707, originally only broad enough for pedestrians and horses, but now admitting two carriages abreast. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, called the *Stäubende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through a constant shower of spray.

The **Valley of Uri**, or **Urseren**, which the road enters beyond the gloomy Urner Loch, presents a striking contrast to the wild region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 143), with its green pastures watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M. in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Before the Reuss had forced a way for itself through the Schöllenen, this valley was probably a lake. Corn grows here but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary. The 1400 inhabitants of the valley gain their livelihood by feeding cattle, and conveying travellers and goods across the St. Gotthard.

52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Andermatt**, or **Urseren**, Ital. *Orsèra* (4738'; **Bellevue*, a large hotel, well situated outside the village, R. 3-4, L. and A. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; **St. Gotthard*, less expensive; **Drei Könige* and **Hôtel Oberalp*, moderate; *Krone*, unpretending), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Devil's Bridge, is the principal village (744 inhab.) in the valley. Adjoining the church, which is believed to date from the time of the Lombards, is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing inscriptions (comp. p. 50). The *Mariahilf* chapel affords a good survey of the valley: to the W. rises the barren grey Bözberg, in the background the Furca with its inn, to the left the Mutthorn; a few paces beyond the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Oberalp (R. 80). — The fine *Collection of St. Gotthard Minerals* of the late chaplain Meyer has been purchased by the landlord of the 'Three Kings', and is exhibited in a small house opposite. — *F. J. Nager-Donazians* sells minerals, etc. at moderate prices.

From *Andermatt* by the *Oberalp* to *Coire*, see R. 80. — From *Andermatt* over the *Furca* to the *Rhone Glacier* in the Upper Valais, see R. 32.

The **Six-Madun**, or **Badus** (9616'), a vast pyramid of rock forming the termination of the Oberland of the Grisons, is sometimes ascended (in 4 2-5 hrs.) from Andermatt; guide necessary (ascent from Sedrun easier and shorter, p. 334). The traveller may descend to the Toma-See (p. 334), and thence to the valley of the Vorder-Rhein. The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands a view of innumerable peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, with their snow-fields and glaciers, and of the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. — The *Gurschenstock* (9423'), and *Gamsstock* (9728'), both of which afford fine views, may be ascended from Andermatt in 4-4½ hrs. (guide necessary). — By the *Unteralp-Pass* to *Airolo* (8 hrs.), see p. 92.

On the way from Andermatt to Hospenthal the *Glacier of St. Anna* rises high above the brow of the mountain to the left.

5¼ M. **Hospenthal** (4800'; **Meyerhof*, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 5, L. and A. 1½ fr.; **Löwe*, moderate), 1¾ M. from Andermatt, derives its name from a hospice which formerly stood here. The tower on the hill is said to be the remains of a castle built by the Lombards. The magazine (*Sust*) at the end of the village is now disused. The Furca road diverges here to the right (R. 32).

The St. Gotthard road now ascends in numerous windings through a desolate valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which flows from the Lake of Lucendro and below Hospenthal unites with the Realper Reuss (p. 143). A footpath diverging to the left by the second house beyond the bridge over the Reuss cuts off the first windings of the road. Pleasant retrospects of the Ursern-Thal and the jagged peaks of the Spitzberg (p. 143), as far as the Galenstock to the W. To the left of the bleak (2½ M.) *Gamsboden* opens the precipitous *Guspis-Thal*, at the head of which are the small *Guspis-Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (see below). At a great bend in the road, ½ M. farther, stands the first *Cantoniera* (5876'); to the right rise the slopes of the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8747'). The road now enters the canton of Ticino and crosses the Reuss for the last time near its source in the *Lake of Lucendro* (not visible), by the (2½ M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6621'), ¼ M. above the second *Cantoniera*.

A visit to the ***Lake of Lucendro** (6834') forms an easy digression of ½ hr. only. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (left bank), leads over masses of rock to the (10 min.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks and glaciers, and then skirts its N. bank. To the S. rises the imposing *Piz Lucendro* (9708'), to the W. the *Yceberhörner* (9265'), the *Piz dell Uomo* (8819'), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and finally rejoins the St. Gotthard road near the summit of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6936') the road passes between several small lakes.

The remark is sometimes made, that the St. Gotthard, although frequently mentioned, is never seen. This is to some extent true, inasmuch as the name is applied, not to a single peak, but to an extensive mountain-group. The peaks to the W. are the *Fibbia* (8996'), and the *Pizzo di Vinei*, or *Lucendro* (9708'); to the N. the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8747'); to the E., immediately above the summit of the pass, the *Sasso di San Gottardo* (8235');

beyond it *Monte Prosa* (8983') and the *Pizzo Centrale*, or *Tritthorn* (9849'), and farther S. the *Schipsius* (7907').

62½ M. **Albergo del S. Gottardo** (6867'), ¼ M. to the S. of the culminating point, a large, gloomy Italian inn. Opposite to it is the **Hôtel du Mont Prosa* (R. 3, L. and A. 1½ fr.), the post and telegraph office. Adjoining it is the *Hospice*, erected by Canton Ticino, containing 15 beds for poor travellers, who are received gratuitously. Newfoundland dogs of a superior race may be purchased here at prices varying from 75 to 400 fr.; also St. Gotthard minerals at fixed prices. A little to the S. of the hotel, on the old road, is the *Mortuary Chapel*, which is now rarely used.

The ascent of the *Pizzo Centrale*, or *Tritthorn* (9849'), an admirable point of view, has been more frequently undertaken of late, the path having been improved by the landlord of the Mt. Prosa Hotel (3½ hrs., no difficulty; guide advisable, 7 fr. and a gratuity of 1 fr.). Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo through a dreary expanse of detritus to the entrance of the Sella valley, through which the route leads. The *Prosa* (see below) soon becomes visible to the left, above; farther on, the *Sella Lake* is seen far below. A snow-field is finally crossed to the base of the highest peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. The space on the summit is very limited. The View is one of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (excellent panorama by Heim). — The *Monte Prosa* (8983') may also be ascended from the hotel without much difficulty in 2½ hrs. (guide 5 fr.). By the hut above the *Sella Lake* (1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left from the path to the *Pizzo Centrale*, and ascend across poor pastures and patches of snow to the saddle (½ hr.) between the *Prosa* and *Blauberg*. We then turn to the left again and traverse the arête, and finally pick our way laboriously over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the summit. The W. peak, 41 ft. higher than the E., is separated from it by a chasm about 20 ft. deep. The view is inferior to that from the *Centrale*.

The *Fibbia* (8996'), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. side and rises precipitously above the Val Tremola, may also be easily ascended from the hotel in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable). The summit affords an excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, &c. — The ascent of the *Pizzo Lucendro* (9708') and the *Leckihorn* (10,069') presents no unusual difficulty; the *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,489'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard (p. 144), is more difficult, and should be attempted by none but practised climbers.

The ascent of the *Sorescia*, or *Scara Orell* (7349'), forms a pleasant short excursion (1 hr.). We descend the road towards the S. as far as the Ticino bridge, and beyond it ascend by a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Alps of Ticino, the *Cristallina*, *Campo Tencia*, *Basodino*, etc. Descent to the Sella valley not recommended, as there is no bridge over the Ticino, which is here of considerable breadth.

Lake of Lucendro, see above. — By the *Orsino-Pass* to *Realp* (4 hrs.), interesting (guide unnecessary for practised mountaineers). The track ascends N.W. from the Lucendro lake over grass slopes, past the *Orsira Lake* (8068') to the summit of the pass (8530'), on the W. side of the *Pizzo Orsino* (see above). It commands a striking view towards the S. of the St. Gotthard range from the Furka to the *Fibbia*, of the *Finsteraarhorn* and *Agassizhorn* to the N.W., and the range of the *Galenstock* and *Damma-stock* as far as the *Sustenhörner* and *Titlis* to the N. The descent to *Realp* across pastures and brushwood cannot be mistaken.

From the Hospice to *Airolo* is a walk of 1½ hr. (by short cuts); in the reverse direction 2½ hrs., while the diligence takes 3 hrs. In winter and spring the snow is often piled up

on the road-side in heaps 30-40' high, and sometimes remains unmelted throughout the summer (comp. p. 84). Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., below the hospice, the road crosses the branch of the *Ticino*, which flows from the *Sella Lake* (see above). A little farther on, near a large mass of rock lying by the road-side, an inscription on the rock near the *old bridle-path* commemorates the events of 1799 (p. 89). The words '*Suwarow Victor*' only are now legible.

Near the first house of refuge, the *Cantoniera S. Antonio* (6375'), the road enters the **Val Tremöla**, a dismal valley $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, into which avalanches are frequently precipitated, and descends in numerous windings, which are avoided by the old bridle-path at the bottom of the valley, following the telegraph-wires, to the second refuge, the *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (6010'). At the third refuge, the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564'), the Val Tremola terminates, and the *Val Leventina* (p. 93) begins, and a fine *view of the latter as far as Quinto is obtained. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 145), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends to the St. Gotthard branch. Before Airolo is reached, to the right below the road is the S. end of the *St. Gotthard Tunnel* (p. 88).

$70\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Airolo** (3868'; **Posta*, moderate; *Hôtel Airolo*, new), the first village where Italian is spoken, on the *Ticino*, affords good head-quarters for excursions on the S. slopes of the St. Gotthard.

Bridle-path through the Val Bedretto over the *Nufenen-Pass* to Obergestelen in the Valais in 8 hrs., see p. 144; or from *All' Acqua* over the *S. Giacomo-Pass* (7572') to the Falls of the Tosa in the Val Formazza, in 7 hrs., see p. 148. — Through the *Val Maggia* to Locarno (14-16 hrs.), see p. 399. — Through the *Val Canaria* over the *Nera-Pass* and the *Unteralp* to Andermatt (7 hrs.), fatiguing, and very steep on the S. side.

FROM AIROLO TO DISSENTIS BY THE VAL PIORA (10 hrs., guide unnecessary). Descending the St. Gotthard road for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., we diverge to the left, cross the *Canaria* brook, and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (4109'). After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the path ascends the slope to the left to (20 min.) *Brugnasco* (4548'). It then runs on nearly at the same level, commanding picturesque views of the Val *Ticino* and afterwards passing through wood. At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Altanca* (4567') we turn to the left and ascend in zig-zags past a small chapel to (40 min.) *Valle*, where there is a spring by the wayside. (The rock below bears a very ancient inscription.) In the gorge to the right are several picturesque waterfalls. Fine retrospect of the Alps of *Ticino*. We next cross a rocky saddle to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) sequestered **Lake Ritom** (6001'; *Hôtel Piora*, new), and pass round it to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend by a narrow path on the slope to the left to the (25 min.) chapel of *S. Carlo*. (Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its summer village, to the left), we reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Piora*, a poor hamlet, and (20 min.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in a straight direction, and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. (The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below us. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross a pass between the *Piz Scui* and *Piz Columbe*, and thus reach the *Casaccia* hospice by a shorter route; p. 336.) We now ascend the deserted *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9022') ris-

ing on the left, to the summit of the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Uomo Pass** (7257'), with its abandoned hut (10 min. before reaching which we pass a good spring by a heap of stones). The path descending on the other side is marshy at places. Before us to the right rises the Scopi, to the left in the distance the Tödi chain. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hospice of St. Maria*, see p. 336. Thence to *Dissentis*, see R. 81.

Below Airolo opens the geologically interesting *Val Canaria*. The road enters the *Stretto* (defile) *di Stalvedro*, which in 1799 was defended by 600 French grenadiers against 3000 Russians for 12 hrs. (comp. p. 89). The French afterwards retired by the Nufenen Pass into the Valais. The ruins of a marble tower of Lombard origin (*Casa dei Pagani*) command the mouth of this picturesque ravine on the right. On the left bank of the Ticino four parallel ridges of rock descend to the river, through which four openings have been cut for the road. About 1 M. beyond the defile, on the right bank, is the beautiful cascade of the *Calcaccia*.

The road, now nearly level, next passes (3 M.) *Piotta*, ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ambri* (to the right the *Piz Massari*, 9062'), opposite *Quinto*, then ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Piesso* and the hamlet of ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Dazio Grande* (3110'). Immediately beyond the inn (very poor) the mouth of a second rocky *ravine is reached. The Ticino has here forced a passage for itself through the *Monte Piottino*, or *Platifer*, and precipitates itself in a succession of cataracts through the gloomy gorge. The road descends the defile close to these *waterfalls, and crosses the river several times. To the right, near Faïdo, the *Piumogna* precipitates itself by a picturesque fall into the Ticino.

81 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Faïdo**, Ger. *Pfäid* (2365'; **Angelo*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Prince of Wales*; *Hôtel Vella*), the capital of the *Leventina*, is a village of thoroughly Italian character.

The **Leventina** (*Vallis Lepontina*), or Valley of the Ticino, formerly belonged to the canton of Uri, and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their appointment from the *Lands-gemeinde*, as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops; the leaders were executed, and their heads suspended from the chestnut trees. The French effected a change in the mode of government in 1798. The canton of Uri endeavoured to re-establish the original constitution in 1814, but the Congress of Vienna decided that the *Leventina* and the other seven Italian bailiwicks belonging to the twelve Swiss cantons should together constitute the new canton of *Tessin*, or *Ticino*.

The road passes through beautiful scenery; the numerous campanili in the Italian style, crowning the summits of the hills, have a very picturesque effect. To the right and left several cascades precipitate themselves over the cliffs, that of the **Cribiasca*, resembling a veil, being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, between which handsome chestnut trees have taken root. Vines and mulberry trees begin to appear. At the point where the road descends in windings to the bottom of the valley, the Ticino forms another beautiful fall, spanned by a bridge over which the road passes.

88½ M. **Giornico**, (Ger. *Irnis* (1325'; *Cervo*; *Corona*), the capital of the district, is noteworthy on account of its antiquities and picturesque situation. The former consist of a lofty old tower, remains of a Gallic or Lombard fortification (near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*), and the church of *S. Niccolò da Mira*, in the earliest Romanesque style, supposed to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Beyond Giornico, to the right, is the picturesque waterfall of the *Cramosina*.

91 M. **Bodio** (1086'; *Posta*; *Aquila*). Beyond *Polleggio* (978') the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blegno* (p. 337). The valley of the Ticino now expands and takes the name of the *Riviera* down to the mouth of the *Moësa*. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the Earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10' in height.

94 M. **Biasca** (**Grand Hôtel Biasca*, R. 2, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Unione*, tolerable), with an old Romanesque church on an eminence (1112'), is at present the terminus of the St. Gotthard Railway. The station is about 1 M. to the S. of the village. A series of chapels leads to the *Petronella-Chapel*, a good point of view. The cellars in the neighbouring rocks are used by the wine-merchants of Bellinzona. — Diligence from Biasca to *Olivone*, and bridle-path over the *Lukmanier* to *Dissentis*, see R. 81.

The RAILWAY runs close to the base of the rich E. slopes enclosing the valley of the Ticino, which is very hot and dusty in summer.

4½ M. (from Biasca) *Osogna* (964') lies at the foot of an abrupt rocky hill with a rounded summit. Near *Cresciano* (886'), to the left, are some picturesque waterfalls. — 7½ M. *Claro* (1027'), at the base of the mountain (8921') of that name, which is one of the most beautiful and fertile in Switzerland, with the monastery of *S. Maria* (2074') halfway up. Beyond (10 M.) stat. *Castione* the train passes the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 394) and crosses the *Moësa*, which descends from the Bernardino (p. 393). *Arbedo* (p. 394) lies to the left. We now approach Bellinzona. From a distance, the appearance of the town with its lofty walls and turrets, which formerly extended into the valley, its three castles, and the extensive barracks at the N. gate, is very striking.

13 M. (from Biasca, 107 M. from Lucerne) **Bellinzona**, Ger. *Bellenz* (761'; **Posta*, outside the N. gate. R. 2½, A. ½, B. 1½ fr.; *Hôtel de la Ville*, outside the S. gate, same charges; *Angelo*, near the S. gate, in the town, Italian style, R. 2, D. 4 fr.), on the *Ticino*, one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, with 2361 inhab., presents all the characteristics of an Italian town. It was strongly fortified in the middle ages, and regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partly restored of late. It was the scene of frequent conflicts

between the Swiss and the Milanese, but from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th cent. the former remained in undisturbed possession. The *Abbey-Church* adjoining the post-office is a fine building in the Italian style of the 16th cent.

The three picturesque *Castles* were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. p. 93), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each castle possessed a small garrison and a few cannons. The largest, the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated eminence to the W., belonged to Uri; it is now used as a prison and arsenal; visitors readily admitted (gratuitously to guide). Of the other two, towards the E., the lower, the *Castello di Mezzo*, belonged to Schwyz; the upper, the *Castello Corbario* or *Corbé* (1502), now in ruins, to Unterwalden. The view from the Castello Grande is striking and beautiful; that from the loftily-situated pilgrimage-chapel of *S. Maria della Salute* not less so.

A bridge of fourteen arches, 200 yds. long, here crosses the Ticino, which in summer is so low that most of the arches are dry. The banks are protected from inundations by a strong embankment, 766 yds. long.

From Bellinzona to **Lugano** and **Como**, see R. 95; to **Locarno**, see R. 96.

26. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

59 M. RAILWAY (*Jura-Bern-Lucerne Line*) in 3-4 hrs.; fares 10 fr., 7 fr., 5 fr.

Lucerne, see p. 51. The train passes under the Gütsch, diverges, near the bridge over the Reuss, to the left from the Zürich line (p. 50), and enters a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. in length. Beyond this we enter a broad, grassy valley, watered by the of *Kleine Emme* (see below). Stations (3 M.) *Littau*, at the base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 52), and (7½ M.) *Malters* (1693').

A good road leads hence to (3 M.) **Schwarzenberg** (2759'; *Weisses Kreuz*; *Pension Burri*), a favourite summer resort, situated on the hill to the S.

From *Schachen* (see below), 1½ M. to the W. of Malters, the old **BRAMEGG ROAD** leads past the (2 M.) *Farnbühler Bad*, an unpretending sanitary establishment, and over the *Bramegg* (3366') to (5 M.) *Entlebuch* (see below).

Above *Schachen* the valley contracts. The train approaches the Emme, and crosses it near *Werthenstein* (on the left), with its handsome suppressed monastery, now a deaf and dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12½ M.) **Wohlhausen** (1873'; *Rössli*; *Kreuz*), a considerable village, divided by the Emme into two parts (*Wohlhausen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wohlhausen-Markt* opposite). — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the *Nappf* (see below), are the baths of *Menzberg* (3314').

We now enter the *Entlebuch*, a pretty valley, 15 M. in length, with rich pastures, and enclosed by wooded mountains. The inhabitants, who are both physically and mentally superior to many of their compatriots, are chiefly engaged in the cattle-trade and in cheese-making. The train recrosses the Emme, passes through a tunnel (*Wohlhausen-Markt* lying on the right, see above), and

ascends the E. side of the valley, passing over embankments and through three short tunnels (where considerable engineering difficulties had to be overcome). Beyond a longer tunnel we observe the impetuous Emme, flowing through a rocky gorge on the right.

17 M. **Entlebuch** (2224'; **Hôtel du Port; Drei Könige*), a well-built and picturesquely situated village.

The *Napf* (4619'), to the W. of Entlebuch, commanding a magnificent view, is frequently ascended (3 hrs.) from Entlebuch, or better from Trubschachen (see below), passing the village of *Trub* (=Inn), 40 min. to the N.E., to which there is a carriage-road.

The train crosses the impetuous *Entlenbach*, which here falls into the Emme, passes the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated on the left, and next stops at —

22 M. **Schüpfheim** (2388'; *Adler; Rössli*), the capital of the valley, rebuilt after a fire in 1829. Near it, 1¼ hr. to the E., is the sanitary establishment of *Heiligkreuz* (3701), with a rustic inn and fine view.

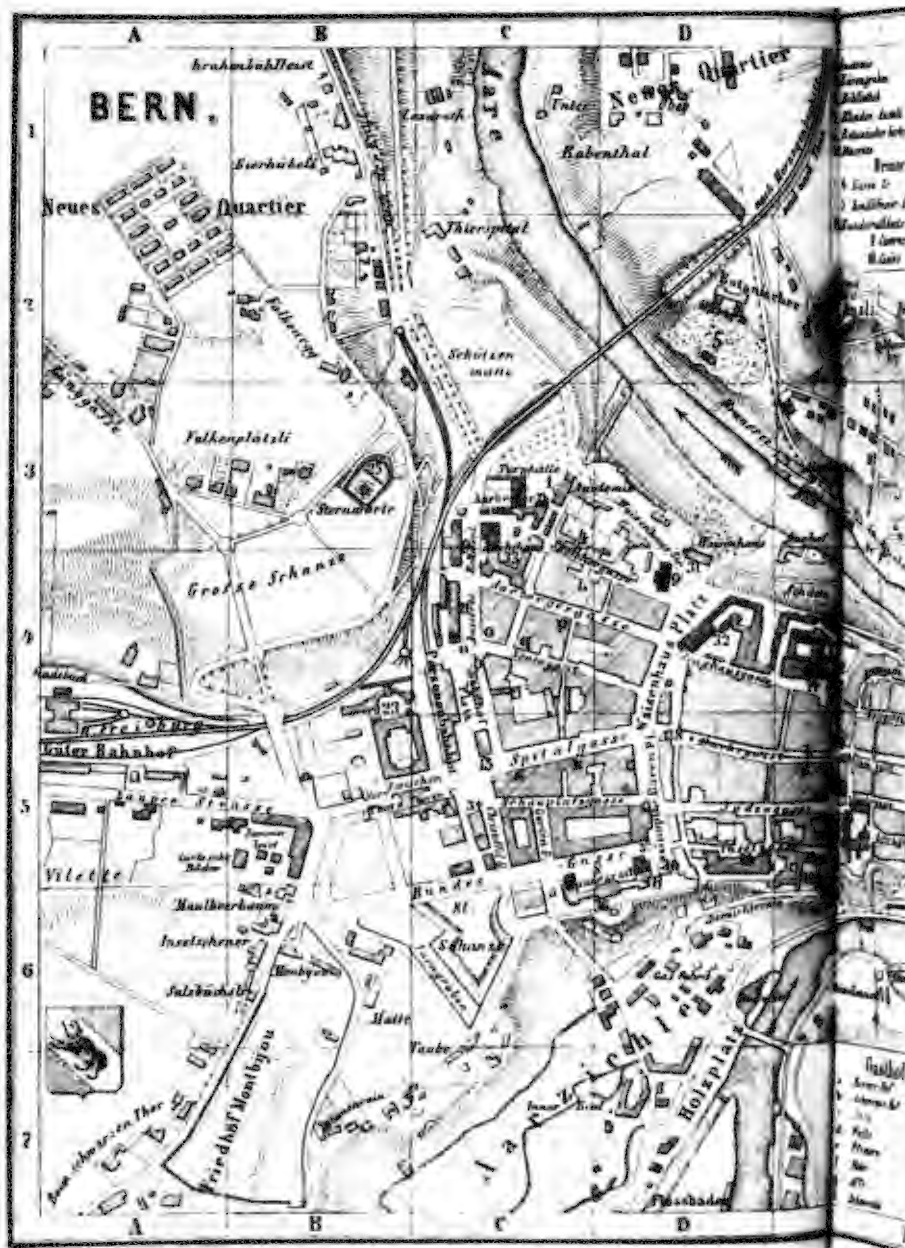
A road (diligence twice daily) leads from Schüpfheim to the S. through the narrow and rocky upper part of the valley of the Kleine Emme, by the prettily situated village of *Flühli* (Inn), to (10 M.) *Sörenberg* (3812'; =Inn), which lies in the highest part of the Emmenthal, or *Marienthal*. Guide thence to the (4½ hrs.) summit of the *Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 130), whence a bridle-path descends to (2 hrs.) *Brientz*. Comp. p. 131.

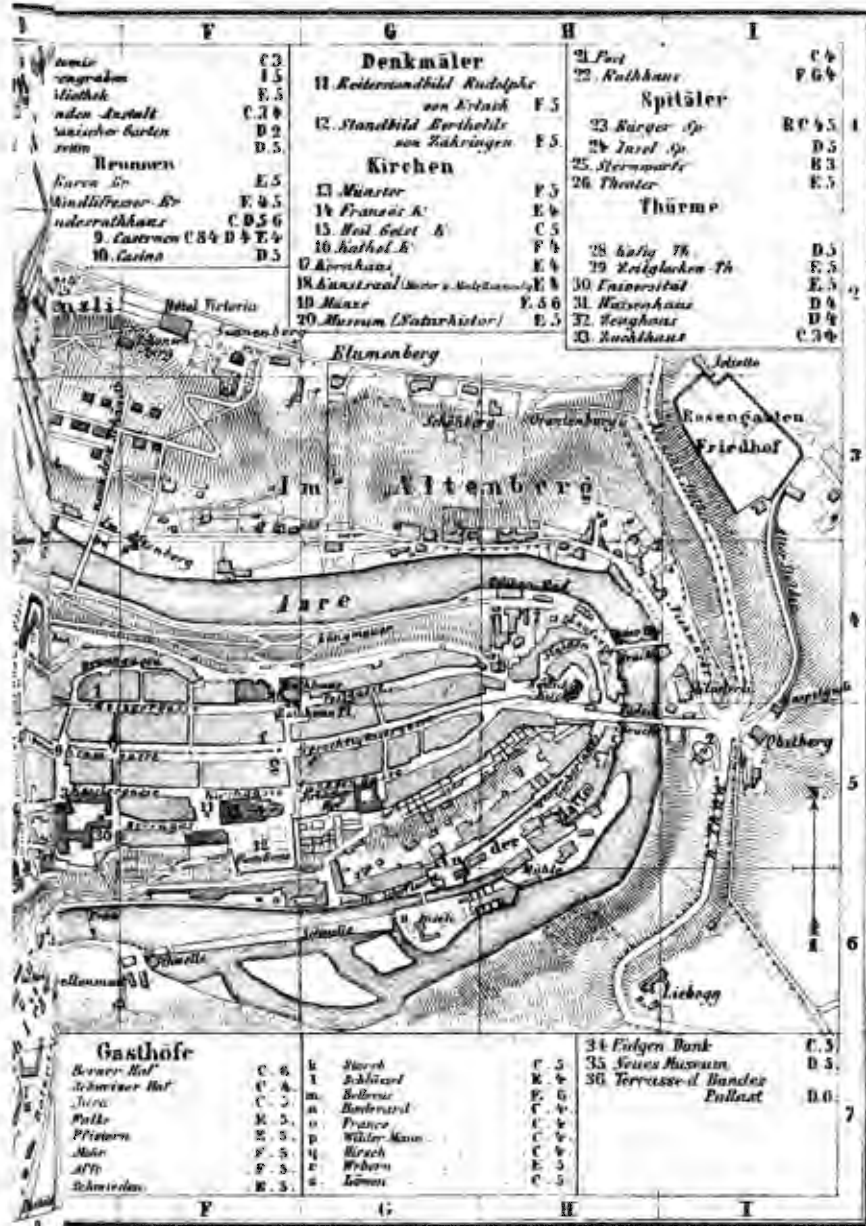
Above Schüpfheim the train crosses the Kleine Emme, which rises on the Brienzer Rothhorn, and ascends the wooded valley of the *Weisse Emme* to —

26 M. **Escholz matt** (2815'; **Löwe; Krone*), a scattered village, situated on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmenthal. The train now descends to stat. *Wiggen* (2601'; Rössli) and follows the right bank of the *Ilfis*, traversing a pleasant valley with picturesque groups of rocks. We next reach (32 M.) *Trubschachen* (2396'), the first village in Canton Bern, situated at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and *Ilfis*. (Ascent of the *Napf*, see above.) On the right, farther on, we observe the hospital of *Bärau*, a very large old wooden building.

25½ M. **Langnau** (2244'; **Hôtel Emmenthal; *Hirsch; Hôtel Bahnhof; Löwe*), a thriving village with 6214 inhab., the capital of the **Emmenthal**, a valley about 30 M. long, 12-15 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. It is famous for its wooden houses, which are sometimes exported, and for its cheese. The carefully kept meadows, fine breed of cattle, and comfortable dwellings with their pretty gardens, all bear testimony to the industry and prosperity of the Emmenthalers. A monument at Langnau was erected in 1849 to the Bernese who fell in the war of the Separate League in 1847.

Soon after leaving Langnau, the train crosses the *Ilfis* and the Emme. Stations (38 M.) *Emmenmatt*, (40 M.) *Signau* (Bär), and (43½ M.) *Zürichwil*, thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hörnberg*





in a wide curve. Stations *Konolfingen*, *Tägertschi*, (51 M.) *Worb* (Sonne; Löwe), a wealthy place, with an old Schloss. Pleasing view of the Stockhorn chain to the left. From (54 M.) stat. *Gümlingen* (Hôtel Mattenhof) on the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 103) to (59 M.) *Bern*, see below.

27. Bern.

Hotels. *BERNER HOF (Pl. a), adjoining the Federal Council Hall, R. 3 fr. and upwards, B. 1½, D. 4-5, L. and A. 2 fr.; *HÔTEL BELLEVUE (Pl. m), adjoining the Mint, less expensive; both these hotels command a full view of the Alps. *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. b), near the station, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4-5, L. and A. 1¼ fr.; *FAUCON (Pl. d), in the town, R. and L. 3½, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; *SCHÄNZLI-VICTORIA, see p. 101. — *BOULEVARD (Pl. n), R. 3, D. 3, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. o), R. 2½, B. 1½, L. and A. 1 fr.; HÔTEL DU JURA, adjoining the Bank, new; HIRSCH; these four near the station. — In the town: *PFISTERN (*Abbaye des Boulangers*, Pl. e), near the clock-tower; *STORCH (Pl. k); MOHR (Pl. f); AFFE (Pl. g); SCHMIEDEN (*Maréchaux*, Pl. h); *WEBER and ZIMMERLEUTEN, both in the Marktgasse; these seven last are all moderate. — Unpretending: SCHLÜSSEL (Pl. l); BÄR; *WILDER MANN (Pl. p), in the Aarberger Str., R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 fr. — *PENSION ZIMMERWALD (p. 102).

Restaurants. *Railway-Restaurant.* Near the station the **Restaurant du Boulevard* (see above); **Café du Nord*, at the exit from the station; at the *Schweizerhof* (see above); **Café Casino* near the Town-hall, terrace with complete view of the Alps. At the pavilion on the *Münster-Terrasse* (p. 99), coffee, tea, ices (¼ and ½ fr.), may be obtained after 1 p. m. (Sundays after 4 p. m.); concerts occasionally in the evening. — Outside the town: **Café Schänzli* (p. 101), beyond the railway bridge (½ M.) on the lofty right bank of the Aare, to the E. near the new Botanic Garden, magnificent view (concert or summer theatre daily); **Café in the Enge* (p. 102), 1 M. beyond the Aarberg Gate. — **Beer.** **König und Hahnen*, Bärenplatz; *Jucker*, Kramgasse; **Café du Commerce* and **Café Krone*, Gerechtigkeits-Gasse.

Bootmaker for mountaineers, *Riesen*, Spitalgasse.

***Zahnd's Museum** of Alpine animals, Untere Alpenegg 223 d (to the left of the railway-bridge on the way to the Enge).

Baths. *Swimming-Bath* at the Holzplatz, below the Bernerhof. *River-Baths* below the Unter-Thor Bridge, near the 'Pelikan'. The water of the Aare is very cold. — *Warm Baths* (Turkish, etc.) at Büchler's, Laupen-Str., outside the Murtener Thor.

Cabs. One-horse, drive of ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., every additional ¼ hr. 40 or 60 c. — Two-horse, at the same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Each box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., double fares. For the whole day, i. e. over 6 hrs., 1-2 pers. 12 fr., 3-4 pers. 18 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 21), a little to the N. of the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse, above the 'Mohren'.

English Church Service in the chapel of the Bürgerspital (Pl. 23).

Principal Attractions. If time is limited, first visit the Cathedral Terrace (Zähringer monument); Münster-Platz (Erlach monument), Münz-Terrasse (Pl. 19), Casino Terrace and Council Hall, new promenades on the 'Kleine Schanze', the 'Grosse Schanze' (great bastion), and proceed thence to the Café at the Enge; then cross the Railway Bridge (p. 101), past the Botanical Garden, to the 'Schanzli'. Up to this point the views gradually become more extensive and beautiful. Then return by the Railway Bridge, walk through the town to the E. as far as the Nydeck Bridge (p. 101), and cross this to the Bears' Den. — If this walk be too fatiguing, proceed at once from the great bastion across the railway bridge to the Schänzli, the finest of all the points of view.

Bern (1765'), the capital of the canton of that name, contains 39,000 inhab. (2644 Rom. Cath.), including its extensive suburbs. Bern joined the Confederacy in 1353, and is still the most important of the Swiss cantons, though it has lost Argovie (Aargau) and Vaud, which became independent in 1798. The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the windings of the *Aare*, which flows 100 feet below. Most of the streets run from E. to W. The busiest and most frequented is nearly 1 M. in length, extending from the Ober-Thor to the Nydeck Bridge, under the names of Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse. The houses in the principal parts of the old town are partly built over arcades (*Lauben*), under which the pavement for foot-passengers runs. Of the larger towns of Switzerland Bern has best preserved its characteristic features.

Most of the numerous fountains are adorned with statues. The most singular is the **Kindlifresser-Brunnen** (*Fountain of the Ogre*, Pl. 7), in the Kornhaus-Platz, near the clock-tower. It is surmounted by a grotesque figure in the act of devouring a child, while several others, doomed to the same fate, protrude from his pocket and girdle; below is a troop of armed bears. The bear, the heraldic emblem of Bern, is a constantly recurring object. Bruin appears on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen*, equipped with shield, sword, banner, and helmet.

Two gigantic bears, tolerably executed in granite, keep guard over the pillars of the (W.) *Obere Thor*; others support a shield in the pediment of the **Corn-Hall** (Pl. 17), a handsome building, which down to 1830 always contained a store of corn to be used in case of famine. The large wine-cellar under it is much frequented, and is not unlike the famous Rathskeller at Bremen. A whole troop of bears go through a performance at the E. side of the **Clock-Tower** (Pl. 29), two minutes before every hour.

At 3 min. before the hour a wooden cock gives the signal by clapping its wings and crowing; the bears then march round a seated figure, and a harlequin indicates the number of the hour by striking a bell. The cock then repeats his signal, and when the hour strikes, the seated figure, an old man with a beard, turns an hour-glass and counts the hour by raising his sceptre and opening his mouth; while the bear on his right does the same by inclinations of his head; at the same time a stone figure in the tower above strikes the hour on a bell with a hammer. The cock concludes the performance by crowing for the third time. This spectacle always attracts a number of admirers. The Clock-tower is now almost in the centre of the town, but at the time of its erection it was at the E. end, and served as a watch tower (inscription, '*Bertholdus V. dux Zaeringiar., rect. Burgund., urbis conditor turrim et portam fecit a. Chr. 1191, renov. 1770*'). The *Käfigthurm* (Pl. 8), a similar tower farther W. in the same street, is now used as a prison.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 13), a fine Gothic structure, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, 76' high, begun in 1421, completed in 1573, and restored in 1850, is remarkable for its beautiful decorations and the open *Balustrade* of the roof, the design of which

varies between each pair of pillars. The *W. Portal* is particularly fine; the sculptures represent the Last Judgment; the upper figures at the sides are the Prophets, the lower the Apostles and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished *Tower*, 134' high, is covered with a clumsy tiled roof. The entrance to the tower is by the side-door in the *W. portal*. The visitor ascends 223 steps to the lodge of the tower-keeper and a gallery commanding a beautiful view. The tower-keeper ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) shows the relative proportions of all the large bells in the world.

INTERIOR (adm. 30 c.). The Choir contains some curious *Stained Glass* of the 15th cent., one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ. The *Choir-Stalls* (1512) on one side are adorned with Apostles, on the other with Prophets. The rest of the church is almost destitute of ornament. The organ rivals the celebrated instrument at Freiburg (performance almost every evening in summer at dusk, adm. 1 fr., families 2 fr.). The cathedral contains two *Monuments* only: one to *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see pp. 98, 165), erected by the city in 1600; the other to the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, surrounded by six slabs of black marble bearing the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz, near the Zollikofen station (p. 15), 6 M. to the N. of Bern, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is a *Pietas* in white marble, by *Tschanner* (1870).

The open space in front (*W.*) of the cathedral is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Rudolph von Erlach* (Pl. 11), the victor at Laupen (p. 164), erected in 1848, with bears at the corners and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The ***Cathedral Terrace** (*Münster-Terrasse*), 110' above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 12), the founder of Bern; the bronze reliefs on the pedestal have reference to the foundation of the city. A bronze bear acts as helmet-bearer. The jutting pavilions at the corners of the terrace are used as cafés (p. 97).

Views. Alpglühen. The great attraction of Bern is the view it commands of the snow-clad Alps of the Bernese Oberland, which in clear weather are visible from every open space (the Cathedral and Cathedral terrace, the Munz-Terrasse, Federal Hall, new promenades on the 'Kleine Schanz', Café Schänzli, Enge outside the Aarberg gate). By varying the point of view, the following mountains become visible in addition to those represented in the annexed panorama: to the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,100') with the *Altels* (11,922', 37 M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195', 18 M.); also to the left of the Schratfen the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515', 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,279', 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Bäuchlen* near Escholzmat (5810', 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700', 30 M.). Nothing can surpass the sublimity of these mountains at sunset in fine weather, especially when the *W. horizon* is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the *Alp-glühen* ('Glow of the Alps'), or *Nachglühen* ('after-glow') is produced. Long after the shadows of evening have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the evening sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illumined by a bright internal fire.

The **Museum** (Pl. 20; Tues. and Thurs. 3-5, and Sund. 11-12,

gratis) is open to strangers daily (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). In the *Museum of Natural History* (in the upper story) the bear of course occupies a prominent position. The St. Bernard dog 'Barry', which is said to have saved the lives of fifteen persons, is also exhibited. The collection is the largest in Switzerland, and contains specimens of all the indigenous animals which will interest the scientific. The *Mineralogical Museum* (on the ground-floor, to the left in the court) contains some fine specimens of crystal, found at the Tiefen-gletscher (p. 143) in 1868, one of them being 290 lbs. in weight, several others exceeding 200 lbs. Small portfolios of dried Alpine plants may be purchased for 6 to 50 fr. each. — The **Antiquarium*, which is also on the ground-floor, contains a large and interesting collection of antiquities, chiefly from the ancient Swiss lake-villages, Roman vases from Nola and Pompeii, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, and other relics of the booty of Grandson and Morat, etc.

Adjoining the museum, on the S., is the **University** (Pl. 30, 364 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side the **Library** (Pl. 3), containing numerous histories of Switzerland.

On the N. side of the town is the new **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 16) in the Gothic style, designed by Deperthes of Rheims. On the E. side of it is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 22), dating from 1406, restored in 1868, with a large covered staircase in front, and the rms of the Bernese districts above.

The **Arsenal**, a new building in the *Beundenfeld*, outside the town, near the Schänzli (p. 101), was despoiled of its chief treasures by the French in 1798, but still contains several objects of interest.

At the upper (S.W.) end of the town stands the ***Federal Council Hall** (*Bundes-Rathhaus*, Pl. 8), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, completed in 1857 (porter on the right of the principal entrance, 1 fr. for 1-3 pers.). The sessions of the two great national Councils (see Introd. XII), usually held in July, are open to the public. The debates which are sometimes very animated, are in German, French, or Italian. Rulings of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are always announced both in French and German. The visitor should not fail to ascend to the platform on the roof, as it commands the most extensive **view* in Bern, embracing the beautifully and peculiarly situated town, its environs, and the Alps.

The **Kunstsaal**, or *Hall of Art*, on the upper floor (open from 1st May to 1st Oct. 8-6 o'clock, in winter 9-4, adm. 50 c.; on Tues. and Sund., 11-12, gratis), contains some good pictures, chiefly modern. (Their positions are often changed.)

I. Room. Left: 1. *Albano*, Flight into Egypt; 25. *L. Giordano*, Holy Family; 3. *Both*, Landscape; 63, 64, 65. *School of M. Schön*, Baptism of Christ, saints, etc.; 43. *Volmar*, Battle of Morgarten; 3. *Guercino*, Madonna. Sculptures: *Imhof*, Miriam; *Dorer*, Design for a tombstone; *Chapponnière*, David; 67. *Imhof*, David; 83-86. *Tschurner*, Models for the Zahringier

monument. — II. Room. *Reinhardt*, Thirty pictures of Swiss costumes; 94. *Meyer*, Matterhorn; 104. *Corradi*, Roman landscape; 99. *Lory*, Devil's Bridge; 101 *Juillerat*, Scheideck; 107. *Mind*, Group of cats. — III. Room. 143. *Veillon*, Spring morning on the Lake of Geneva; 135. *Girardet*, Battle of Morat; 129. *Volmar*, The Giessbach; 133. *Pixis*, Huss taking leave of his friends; 146. *Potter*, Italian landscape; 147. *Rüttmeyer*, Eaves-dropping; 148. *Ritz*, Engineers among the mountains; 144. *Meuron*, Negress; 121. *Walther*, Battle of the Grauholz. Sculptures: *153. *Imhof*, Eve; 150. *Imhof*, Hagar and Ishmael. — IV. Room. 154. *Snell*, The Schmadribach; 164. *Meuron*, The dying husband; 181, 182. *Anker*, Examination of a school, The little friend; 179. *George*, Landscape near Geneva; 176. *Guigon*, The Canal Grande; *167, 168. *Calame*, Scene near the Handeck, Waterfall near Meiringen; 162. *Diday*, Alpine chalet in the Bernese Oberland; 186. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 163. *Meuron*, Chamois hunter; 163. *Diday*, Valley of Lauterbrunnen; 190. *Humbert*, Cattle crossing a stream; 191. *Kappis*, Tyrolean village scene. Sculpture: *Imhof*, Rebecca. — The remaining rooms contain casts from the antique and several modern sculptures.

In front of the Bundes-Rathhaus stands a fountain figure of *Berna*, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures. Opposite to it is situated the new *Museums-Gebäude*, a club containing concert and reading-rooms, etc., to which strangers may be introduced by a member. On the façade are eight statues of celebrated Bernese, by Dorer of Dresden.

On the E. side of Bern the Aare is crossed by the handsome **Nydeckbrücke**, a bridge of three arches, completed in 1844. The centre arch has a span of 158', and is 100' above the river. The bridge is about 100 yds. long, and is prolonged on the town side by a viaduct. On the right bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, to the right, is the **Bears' Den** (*Bärengaben*, Pl. 2), constructed in 1857, the old den near the Aarberg Gate having been removed to make room for the railway. The ancient Egyptians had not a greater veneration for the Ibis, than the modern Bernese have for the Bear, which would almost seem to be the tutelary deity, as well as the heraldic emblem, of the canton. Here Bruin *in propria personâ* is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the expense of the municipality, and the public are prohibited from making him any offerings except bread or fruit. In 1861 an English officer fell into one of the dens, and was torn in pieces after a desperate struggle.

Bern is famed for its CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. It possesses two *Orphan Asylums*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, a *Foundling Hospital* (*Jenner's*), three handsome and spacious hospitals, the *Inselspital* (Pl. 24) near the Casino, the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. 23) near the station, with the inscription, '*Christo in pauperibus*', and the new *Maternity Hospital* on the Great Bastion. The Burgerspital was once the largest building in the town, but is now rivalled by the *Penitentiary* (*Zuchthaus*), at the Aarberg Gate (fitted up for 400 prisoners), and the Council Hall. The extensive Lunatic Asylum of *Waldau* near *Bolligen*, 2 M. to the N.E. of the town, receives 200 patients.

Crossing the **Railway Bridge** (see p. 15), at the N.W. end of the town, we pass the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. 5), laid out on the sunny right bank of the Aare, and reach (1½ M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. E, 2; **Hôtel-Pension Victoria*, pension from 8 fr.), with a pleasant terrace and grounds commanding the finest view in the

environs of Bern. In the foreground lies the city in its entire extent; above it is the wooded Gurten (see below), to the left of which rise the Bernese Alps and to the right the Stockhorn chain; to the extreme W. the Moléson. About 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, to the N., on the left bank of the Aare, is the **Enge*, a large peninsula almost entirely surrounded by the Aare, several hundred feet above the river. This is another admirable point of view. Opposite the N. extremity of the Enge is the château of *Reichenbach* (p. 15), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bern.

The view from the *Gurten* (2825'), a long hill to the S. of Bern, is similar to that from the city, but more extensive. It embraces not only the mountains of the Oberland (p. 99), but also the entire Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura mountains for a distance of upwards of 100 M. with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; to the left of the High Alps, the mountains of Unterwald and Lucerne as far as Pilatus. (At the top a new **Inn*.) The carriage-road from Bern to the Gurten, 4 M. to the top, leads from the Aarberger Thor to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wabern*, whence several paths ascend through a wood to the summit. On the hill near the village are the *Bächtelen* and *Victoria* asylums for deserted children.

Longer excursion to (6 M.) *Zimmerwald* (2854'); *Hôtel Pension Beau-Séjour*, charmingly situated, and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther) *Bütscheli* (3471'), with an extensive view. The *Belpberg*, see p. 104.

28. The Bernese Oberland.

Time. Travellers whose time is limited may obtain a glimpse at the surpassing beauties of the Bernese Oberland in four days, but so rapid a survey is hardly compatible with true enjoyment of the scenery. (Suitable places for passing the night are indicated by *Itales*.) 1st Day. From Bern by railway in 1 hr. to the steamboat-station at Thun, steamboat to Därligen in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., railway to *Interlaken* in 10 min. — 2nd Day. Drive in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Lauterbrunnen*, walk over the *Wengernalp* and *Little Scheideck* to *Grindelwald* (6 hrs.). — 3rd Day. Walk over the *Great Scheideck* to *Meiringen* ($6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.). — 4th Day. Drive to *Brienz* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), take steamboat to the *Giessbach*, and return to *Interlaken* and *Bern*. — Most travellers, however, will proceed from *Meiringen* over the *Brünig* to *Lucerne*, or over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier*, etc. (Those who come from *Lucerne* generally cross the *Brünig* to *Meiringen* and proceed thence to *Grindelwald*, *Lauterbrunnen*, and *Interlaken*.) In any case the *Giessbach* merits a visit (excursion of an afternoon from *Interlaken*). Another day or two may be very pleasantly spent in visiting *Mürren*, or in ascending the *Schynige Platte* and particularly the *Faulhorn*. — Those who object to walking or riding may drive from *Interlaken* to *Grindelwald* (p. 119). Thence to *Meiringen* and the *Grimsel* there is a bridle path only.

Tariff of 25th March, 1873, a copy of which every landlord and driver is bound to possess. *One-horse carr.* per day 15, *two-horse* 30 fr. From *Interlaken* to *Zwilutschinen* 7 or 12 fr.; to *Lauterbrunnen* and back, with 2 hrs. halt, 11 or 20 fr., or with a longer stay 15 or 30 fr.; to *Grindelwald* and back in one day 16 or 30 fr., in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* and back in one day 20 or 35 fr., in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to *Grindelwald* viâ *Lauterbrunnen* and the *Wengernalp*, the horses being ridden by the travellers over the latter, for two days 35 or 60 fr.; 5 or 10 fr. are also charged for conveying the carriage from *Lauterbrunnen* to *Grindelwald* (or 3 or 6 fr., in the reverse direction); to *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and *Grindelwald* and back in two days 35 or 65 fr., in three days including the *Wengernalp* and *Grindelwald* 45 or 80 fr., transport of carr. as above: to *Habkern* or the *Reitenberg* and





back 15 or 25 fr.; to Wimmis 15 or 28 fr. Charges for other excursions are mentioned in the respective routes.

HORSE or MULE per day, incl. attendant, 15 fr. From *Interlaken*: Faulhorn and back in two days 35 fr.; Abendberg and back 15 fr. — From *Lauterbrunnen*: over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald (or vice versa) 20 fr.; Mürren 12 fr.; Trachsellauenen and back 12 fr. — From *Grindelwald*: Faulhorn and back 17 (if a night be spent on the summit 25) fr.; to the Lower Glacier 6, to the Upper 8 fr.; to the Mer de Glace 10 fr.; Little Scheideck 12 fr.; Männlichen and back 15 fr.; Meiringen 25 fr. — From *Meiringen*: Rosenlauri and back 12 fr.; Scheideck 15 fr.; Faulhorn 25 fr.; to Grindelwald 25, to Lauterbrunnen 45 fr. 36, over the Faulhorn to Grindelwald 35 fr., to Lauterbrunnen 45 fr.; Handeck and back in one day 15, in two days 20 fr.; Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 32 fr. — Beyond these charges no addition for return-journey can be demanded, except where a horse is employed for a number of consecutive days and dismissed at a distance from the place of hiring.

Guides (see Introd. VIII) 7-9 fr. per day of 8 hours, return 6 fr.; porter the same. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, the Scheideck, Meiringen, the Grimsel, the Furca, and Andermatt, no guide is necessary. On fine days the route is much frequented and cannot be mistaken. Boys to show the way are satisfied with 3-4 fr. per day and no return-payment. They are to be met with at the principal places on the route, at the Grimsel Hospice, at Brienz, or at Grindelwald.

The traveller in the Bernese Oberland should possess a considerable fund of patience and of the smallest coin of the realm. Contributions are levied upon him under every possible pretence. He is assailed by vendors of strawberries, flowers, and crystals, and he has no sooner escaped their importunities than he becomes a victim to the questionable attractions of a chamois or a marmot. His admiration must not be engrossed by a cascade, be it ever so beautiful, or by a glacier, be it ever so magnificent; the urchin who persists in standing on his head, or turning somersaults for the tourist's amusement, must have his share of attention. Again, if the route happens to pass an echo, a pistol shot is made to reverberate in one's ears, and payment is of course expected. Swiss damsels, neither young nor pretty, next appear on the scene, and the ebbing patience of the traveller is again sorely tried by the national melodies of these ruthless songsters. Then there is the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, although musical when heard at a distance, are excruciating when performed close to the ear. The fact is, the original simplicity and morality of the natives of these once sequestered regions has been sadly corrupted by modern invasion. These abuses had become so crying, that the attention of Government was directed to them, and commissioners were sent to inquire into the matter. Their advice is, 'Give to nobody'; and the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves.

a. From Bern to Thun.

19½ M. RAILWAY in 1 hr.; fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60c. — In order to see the Alps, sit on the right as far as Münsingen, and thence to Uttigen on the left. — Those who wish to travel to Därligen (Interlaken) direct should take through-tickets at Bern. In this case they proceed to the *Scherzligen* terminus (see below), ½ M. beyond Thun, where they embark without detention.

The train crosses the Aare bridge (p. 101, beautiful glimpse of the Alpine chain on the right), and passes the grounds of the Botanic Garden and the Schänzli (p. 101). In the Wyler Feld the line from Bern to Herzogenbuchsee (p. 15) diverges to the S.E. Beautiful view of Bern and the Alps on the right. Stations *Ostermundingen*, *Gümlingen* (Hôtel Mattenhof; junction for Lucerne, p. 97), *Rubigen*, (10 M.) *Münsingen* (*Pension Montandon-Bal-

siger). On the right the Stockhorn chain and Niesen (p. 106), the extreme spurs of the High Alps, and to the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, and Blümlisalp.

FROM MÜNSINGEN TO THE BELPERG, the only eminence between the Aare and the Gürbe. On leaving the railway station, we take the road to the right, leading to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) 'Schützenfähre', a ferry by which the Aare is crossed; the path (partly cut in steps) then ascends ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the *Harzern Spitze* (2936'), the highest point, which commands a fine survey of the valley of the Aare as far as Bern and the Jura chain, the mountains of the Emmenthal, Thun and its lake, with the Alps from Pilatus to the Niesen and the Stockhorn chain. We may now descend to the S.E. by the village (3 M.) of *Gerzensee* (rustic inn), picturesquely situated on a small lake, to the railway station (3 M.) *Kiesen*.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. Stat. *Kiesen*. Near stat. *Uttigen* the train crosses the Aare, and reaches the *Thun* station, on the left bank of the Aare, near the lower bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the steamboat quay; passengers proceeding direct to Interlaken keep their seats until they reach the *Scherzligen terminus* and steamboat-station.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Thun.** — **Hotels.** *THUNER HOF*, a large new hotel, beautifully situated on the Aare, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 2, D. 4-5 fr.; *BELLEVUE*, also beautifully situated, with extensive grounds, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, pension 7-9 fr. — *FREIENHOF*; *KREUZ*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL-PENSION BAUMGARTEN*, R. from 2, pension from 6 fr.; *KRONE*, adjoining the Town Hall, unpretending; *FALKE*. — **Pensions.** *Pension Eichbühl*, near the castle of Hunegg, 1 M. from Thun; *Itten*, on the Amsoldingen road, well spoken of (5 fr.).

Cafés. *Freienhof*, on the ground-floor of the hotel (see above). *Café du Casino*, on the way to the Bellevue. Best beer at the *Steinbock* opposite the Kreuz (see above) and at the *Café du Pont*, on the way to the railway station.

Telegraph Office opposite the Post-office.

Money Changer. *A. Knechtenhofer*.

Baths in the lake ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), near the Bellevue.

Rowing-boat on the lake, according to tariff at the Bellevue, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; the terms of the boatmen themselves are less exorbitant. — *Fiacre* 40 c. per drive. — *Carved Wood* at *Kehrli-Sterchi's* near the Bellevue.

English Chapel in the grounds of the Bellevue.

Thun (1844'), with 4623 inhab. (200 Rom. Cath.), charmingly situated on the Aare, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below its efflux from the lake, forms a fitting introduction to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street is curious. In front of the houses projects a row of magazines and cellars, about 10' in height, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot passengers, flanked with the shops. Thun is the centre of the trade of the Oberland. Near the bridge a covered-way of 218 steps (farther up there is another road without steps) leads to the *Church*, erected in 1738. *View from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and well-cultivated plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Blümlisalp are visible. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* with a turret at each corner, and within the walls of the castle the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the bailiffs, erected in 1429. The descendants of

the barons of Thun have emigrated, and the Austrian counts of the name are said to belong to the same family.

Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School* for officers and sergeants, chiefly of artillery and engineers.

Walks. Above the town on the right bank of the Aare, through the *Bellevue* grounds (admission free), to the *Pavillon St. Jacques* (2388'), which commands an extensive view of the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare; the 'Pavillon Bellevue', the path to which is indicated at the first pavilion, is 5 min. higher, but the view from it only embraces Thun and the valley of the Aare.

Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the lake across the *Bächimatt* to the (20 min.) *Chartreuse* (the property of M. de Parpart). Here we turn to the left, passing the *Bächihölzli*, cross (10 min.) the *Hünibach*, and follow a new path through the picturesque **Köhlerenschlucht*, where the brook forms several small falls. This leads us up into the Gräsisberger Wald (see below) and to the Goldiwyl road (1½ hr.), by which we may return to Thun (see below; after a few minutes a finger-post indicates the way to the Pavillon St. Jacques to the left). Or we may continue our excursion (1 hr.) by *Eichholz* and *Heitigenschwendli* to the **Haltenegg* (3287'), which commands a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps.

A charming walk may also be taken on the new *Goldiwyl Road*, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road, at the 'Hübeli', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town. The beautifully wooded **Gräsisberg*, on the slope of which the road ascends, is intersected with good paths, furnished with finger-posts. The finest points of view are the *Rabenfuh* (3844') and the *Brändlisberg*. The village of *Goldiwyl* (Zysset's Inn) is about 3½ M. from Thun. The most picturesque way back is through the *Köhleren Ravine* (are above); or we may ascend the *Blume* (p. 108), and return by *Sigriswyl* and *Gonten* (p. 108).

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is *Schadau* (the property of M. de Rougemont), a modern Gothic building, charmingly situated between the left bank of the Aare and the lake. The sculptures in sandstone with which it is decorated deserve inspection. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther distant, on the right bank, is the château of *Hünegg*, in the French Renaissance style, the property of M. de Parpart.

Longer Excursions. *Thierachern* (1867'; *Löwe, pension 3½ to 5 fr., beautiful view), 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., *Bad Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach*; thence in 2½ hrs. to the *Gurnigel* (5069'), on the N.W. slope of which, ¾ hr. below the summit, are the much frequented Baths (3783') of the same name (R. 2½-6 fr.). *Burgistein* (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 9 M. N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones), 3½ M. S.W., and the ancient tower of *Strättligen* (p. 157), 3½ M. S. of Thun. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds with walks and pleasing mountain landscapes.

TO FREIBURG (27 M.) a direct road leads through (9 M.) *Riggisberg* (2503'; *Hirsch), beyond which a fine view of the Stockhorn, the Niesen, and the snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland is enjoyed; then crossing the *Schwarzwasser* to (7½ M.) *Schwarzenburg*, and crossing the *Sense*, which separates the cantons of Bern and Freiburg, to (10½ M.) *Freiburg*.

TO SAANEN through the valley of the *Simme*, see R. 37.

b. The Niesen.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

Three good bridle-paths, which cannot be mistaken, lead to the summit: (1st) on the N. side from *Wimmis* in 5 (down in 3) hrs.; (2nd) on the E., from the *Heustrich-Bad*, ¾ M. from Mühlenen (p. 151), in the same time; (3rd) on the S. side, from *Frutigen* (p. 151) in 5-6 hrs.

From Thun to Wimmis by the road 7½ M. (one-horse carr. in 1¼ hr.

8 fr.; diligence as far as Brothäusi, see p. 157). Steamboat to Spiez (p. 108); thence by Spiezwyler to Wimmis $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. (one horse carriage 4 fr., to the Heustrich-Bad 6 fr.). — Omnibus from Thun to the Heustrich-Bad daily at 4 p.m. (1½ fr.; from the Heustrich-Bad at 9 a.m.); one-horse carr. in 1½ hr., 8 fr. — Diligence from Spiez to the Heustrich-Bad and Frutigen twice daily in 2½ hrs.

Horse to the top of the Niesen, and back on the same day, from Wimmis, Frutigen, or the Heustrich-Bad 17 fr.; if a night be spent on the summit, 25 fr. From Frutigen to Wimmis or the Heustrich-Bad over the Niesen in one day 30, two days 35 fr. — *Guide* (unnecessary) 6, if kept till next day, 8 fr. Chair porters 10, if kept till next day, 12 fr.

From the post-station *Brothäusi* (p. 157) a footpath descends to the left, to the deep, stony bed of the *Simme*, crosses it by a wooden bridge, and ascends to Wimmis. The carriage-road describes a circuit of 1 M.

Wimmis (2080'; **Löwe*) is pleasantly situated in a fertile district at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (5072'), and overlooked by a castle, now occupied by a school and the district-authorities. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy in 933.

FROM WIMMIS TO THE NIESEN. The path ascends on the S. side of the *Burgfluh*. At the village fountain it leads in a straight direction; after 25 min. it turns to the left by a gate; the (12 min.) *Staldenbach* is then crossed, beyond which there can be no mistake. The N. slopes of the *Bettfluh* are next ascended. Refreshments at the first inhabited chalet on the 'Bergli'. About halfway, by the chalets of *Unterstalden*, the path crosses to the right bank of the *Staldenbach*, and winds up the sunny slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden*. The prospect first unfolds itself beyond the *Staldenegg*, a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* (7924', also called *Fromberghorn* or *Hinter-Niesen*) with the Niesen, and the vast snow-fields of the *Blümlisalp* and *Doldenhorn* become visible.

FROM THE HEUSTRICH-BAD (p. 150). This is the best route. The bridle-path ascends in windings for 1 hr. to the W., through beautiful beech-woods, then for ½ hr. to the S. to the '*Schlechtenwaldegg*' (superb view); finally 2½ hrs. towards the N. to the summit of the Niesen. The path is provided with benches, on which the distances and heights are given. Numerous and diversified views on this route. (Drinking water scarce.)

FROM FRUTIGEN (p. 150) to the summit of the Niesen 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The bridle-path diverges to the left near the end of the village, and crosses the meadows to *Winkeln* (½ hr.), from which it ascends in windings through the wood for ½ hr. Then a gentle ascent across meadows to the *Sentigraben* (1½ hr.), to the *Niesenegg* (20 min.) and the *Niesen Chalet* (¼ hr.). The path unites on the *Staldenegg* (1 hr.) with that from Wimmis. This route in the reverse direction affords a beautiful view of the *Kanderthal* and the Alps.

INN, 5 min. from the summit, R. 3, B. 2, D. or S. $3\frac{1}{4}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; 40 c. charged for fire in the dining room.

The ***Niesen** (7763'; Rigi 5906'; Faulhorn 8803'), the conspicuous N. outpost of a ramification of the *Wildstrubel*, and like *Pilatus* considered an infallible barometer (see p. 76), rises in the form of a gently sloping pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sandstone-conglomerate. The summit consists of a narrow crest, terminated by two small peaks, below one of which the inn is situated; the other, 300 paces from the inn, is a little higher, and commands an uninterrupted prospect. The Alps are seen to greater

advantage than from the Rigi; indeed, the view is scarcely inferior to that from the Faulhorn. As the group of the Wetterhörner, etc. forms the foreground of the view from the latter, so the Niesen commands an unimpeded prospect of the broad snow-fields of the Blümlisalp, rising at the extremity of the Kienthal.

VIEW. The most conspicuous of the snow-mountains are the following: in the distance to the E. the Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; towards the S. the Frau or Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Altels; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; to the left of these the pinnacles of the Mont Blanc group; finally the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, forming the last snow-group towards the W. The entire lake of Thun is visible, and part of that of Brienz. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simme, Engstligenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a considerable distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hilly country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect (comp. Dill's excellent Panorama at the inn). The most favourable light is towards sunset. During the day the plains alone are seen to advantage.

c. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

STEAMBOAT 4-5 times daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Thun (*Scherzligen*; comp. p. 104) to Därligen (stations *Oberhofen, Gonten, Spiez, Paulensee, Leissigen*, the last not always touched at). — **RAILWAY** from Därligen to Interlaken in connection with the steamboats in 10 min., fare 80 or 40 c. (1st class fare from Thun to Interlaken 2 fr. 80 c.); from Interlaken to *Bönigen* (p. 131) in 12 min., fare 80 or 40 c. — **ROAD** on the S. bank to Interlaken (18 M.), a pleasant drive; on the N. bank there is a road to (9 M.) *Merligen* (p. 108), from which a path leads to Interlaken in 2 hrs., and another to Beatenberg in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The **Lake of Thun** (1837') is $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 2 M. broad; its greatest depth is 1844'. The banks are at first studded with picturesque villas and gardens, but further on, the N. bank becomes precipitous.

The steamboat starts from the quay near the Bellevue hotel (p. 104), and ascending the Aare, stops at *Scherzligen*, the railway-terminus (see p. 104). To the left lies the picturesque *Chartreuse* (p. 105); to the right, where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 105). The Stockhorn (7195'), with its conical summit, and the pyramid of the Niesen (7763') rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 157). On the left of the Niesen the three peaks of the Blümlisalp; on the right, in the background of the Kanderthal, the Freundenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn with the Altels, and the Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, which is clothed with vineyards, and higher up with woods, and passes the pleasant village of *Hilterfingen* (Pension des Alpes); to the left the château of *Hünegg* (p. 105). It touches at *Oberhofen* (*Pensions *Moy, Zimmermann, Oberhofen, and Beurivage*), which possesses a pic-

turesque château of Count Pourtalès, once the seat of Walther von Eschenbach, and recently restored, and a hospital founded by the Pourtalès family; then at **Gonten** (*Weisses Kreuz*; *Pension du Lac*; *Pension Schönberg*, higher up the hill).

A new road ascends from Gonten to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Sigriswyl** (2621': *Pension Bär*, rustic), a prettily situated village, which attracts a few visitors in summer. The *Blume* (4577'), which is ascended hence in 2 hrs., is worthy of a visit for the sake of the magnificent view it commands. Another good point of view is the *Bergli*, a peak of the *Ralligstöcke* (see below). On the slope of the hill, about 1 M. from Sigriswyl, in the direction of the *Justisthal*, is the *Schafloch*, a cavern 330 yds. long, with a deposit of ice in the interior. The ascent of the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6738'; $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., with guide) is fatiguing; magnificent view.

The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, and steers towards the S. to **Spiez** (**Spiezer Hof*, at the landing-place, with garden on the lake, pension 7 fr.; **Pension Schöneegg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the landing place, pension 6-7 fr.), a small village on a promontory on the S. bank, with a picturesque old château, which for 300 years has belonged to the Von Erlach family. (Ascent of the *Niesen*, p. 106; diligence to Frutigen, p. 150, to Zweisimmen, p. 157.) From the neighbourhood of Spiez, two black peaks are visible for a short time towards the E., above the S. bank of the lake of Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, the broader to the left the Schwarzhorn.

The next station is *Faulensee*; on the hill, 20 min. above the village, is the new *Faulensee-Bad*, will a mineral spring, well fitted up, and commanding a beautiful view (pension $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

On the left, as the steamboat proceeds towards Därligen, rises the abrupt *Sigriswyler Grat*, from which tower the bold *Ralligstöcke* (5453') and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6738'). Beyond *Merligen* (Löwe), at the mouth of the *Justisthal*, a rocky headland called the *Nase* stretches into the lake. A little further, on the N. side, rises the *Beatenberg*, with the *Cavern of St. Beatus* (Beatenhöhle, 2782'; p. 113). The stream which rises in the cavern frequently increases rapidly, fills it, and bursts forth from it with a roar like thunder. St. Beatus, the first preacher of Christianity in this district, is said to have dwelt in the cave. Farther on, the ravine of the *Sundgraben* opens upon the lake, above which we observe the village of *St. Beatenberg* (p. 112; a somewhat steep bridle-path ascends from Merligen in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the Kurhaus).

The next place on the S. bank is *Krattigen*; then *Leissigen* (Steinbock), at the base of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 114), pleasantly situated among fruit-trees. The steamboat stops at *Därligen* (*Hirsch*), the terminus of the 'Bödeli Railway,' by which passengers are conveyed to Interlaken in 10 min. Opposite to it, on the N. bank, lies *Neuhaus*, the old landing-place of the steamers.

The railway skirts the lake for a short distance. To the left, at the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau* (p. 112). To the right, farther on, a picturesque view of the *Mönch*, *Eiger*, and

Jungfrau is obtained. The station for Interlaken is at the village of Aarmühle, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the beginning of the Höhweg.

d. Interlaken and its Environs.

Hotels and Pensions. On the Höhweg at *Interlaken* (in the direction from the railway-station to the Lake of Brienz): *HOTEL RITSCHARD (Pl. 1), R. from 3, B. $1\frac{3}{4}$, L. and A. 2, D. 5, pension 8-10 fr.; *VICTORIA (Pl. 2); beyond it the small PENSION VOLTZ (Pl. 12); *JUNGFRAU (Pl. 3), a new and spacious edifice, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.; *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. 4); *BELVEDERE (Pl. 5), by the Kursaal, R. from 3, D. 5 fr.; HÔTEL DES ALPES (Pl. 6); *CASINO (Pl. 7), R. 3, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL INTERLAKEN (Pl. 8); *HÔTEL BEAURIVAGE (Pl. 9), handsomely fitted up, with river and shower baths, garden, and fine view, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. 10), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — These handsome hotels, situated on the so-called 'Höhweg' (p. 110) and erected within the last 30-40 years, were originally fitted up as 'Pensions' only. — At the village of *Aarmühle*: *HÔTEL ROERLAND (Pl. 15), R. 2, D. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; opposite to it, RÖSSLI (Pl. 14); WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. 13); *HÔTEL ELMER (Pl. 11), with restaurant; all these are second-class. HÔTEL DE LA GARE, opposite the railway station. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: *BELLEVUE (Pl. 16), pension $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — On the small island of *Spelmatten* in the Aare: *HÔTEL DU PONT, or *Alte Post* (Pl. 17), R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr. — At *Unterseen*: *HÔTEL UNTERSEEN (Pl. 18); *BEAU-SITE (Pl. 19), pension 6-7 fr. — On the road from Aarmühle to *Matten* (Gsteig, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, etc.): *DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. 23), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pension 6 fr.; *HÔTEL WYDER (Pl. 21); *HÔTEL REBER (Pl. 22), small, pension 6 fr.; *HÔTEL OBER, or the 'Schlösschen' (Pl. 24); *HÔTEL JUNGFRAUBLICK (Pl. 25), situated on a spur of the wooded *Kleine Rügen* (p. 111), and commanding an unbroken view, with pleasant grounds, and comfortably fitted up; baths, whey, etc.; pension before 1st July and after 15th Sept. only, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr., R. from 4, B. 2, D. 5, L. and A. 2, omnibus $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL-PENS. MATTENHOF, pens. incl. R. $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Farther from Interlaken, beyond the bridge which crosses the Aare near the Hôtel du Lac, and on the road to Brienz, is the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) PENSION FELSENEGGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr. a day, also a café. — Furnished rooms at the *Villa Bischofberger* (near the Hôtel Ober) and in several other houses. — At *Bönigen* on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Interlaken: *PENSION VOGEL, *PENSION BÖNIGEN, and CHALET DU LAC. — At *Beatenberg* (p. 112): *KURHAUS ST. BEATENBERG, new; *HÔTEL DES ALPES, pension 5-6 fr.; BELLEVUE, with beautiful view, pension 6-7 fr.; *ALPENROSE (4-5 fr.); *Pension of the curé (previous application necessary). — At *Gsteigwyl* (p. 113): *PENSION SCHÖNFELS, moderate.

Kursaal on the Höhweg, with reading, concert, and ball-rooms etc.; music daily 7-8 a. m., and 4-5 and 8-10 p. m.; whey-cure 7-8 a. m. — The hotel-keepers, at whose expense this establishment is kept up, charge $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per day in their bills for its use.

Restaurants. *Indermühle*, adjoining the Hôtel Beaurivage; *Berger*, at the railway-station. — Confectioner: *Vogel-Spiegelberg*, near the Hôtel Beaurivage.

Money Changers. *Disconto-Casse*, near the Kursaal; *Ebersold*, near the railway-station. — **Druggist:** *Seewer*.

Carriages, Horses, Guides, see p. 102. *Donkeys*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per hr.

Post and Telegraph Office at Aarmühle, by the Oberländer Hof.

English Church Service in the old Convent Church.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the '*Bödeli*.' These lakes probably once formed a single sheet of water only, but were gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschine* (p. 115) flowing into

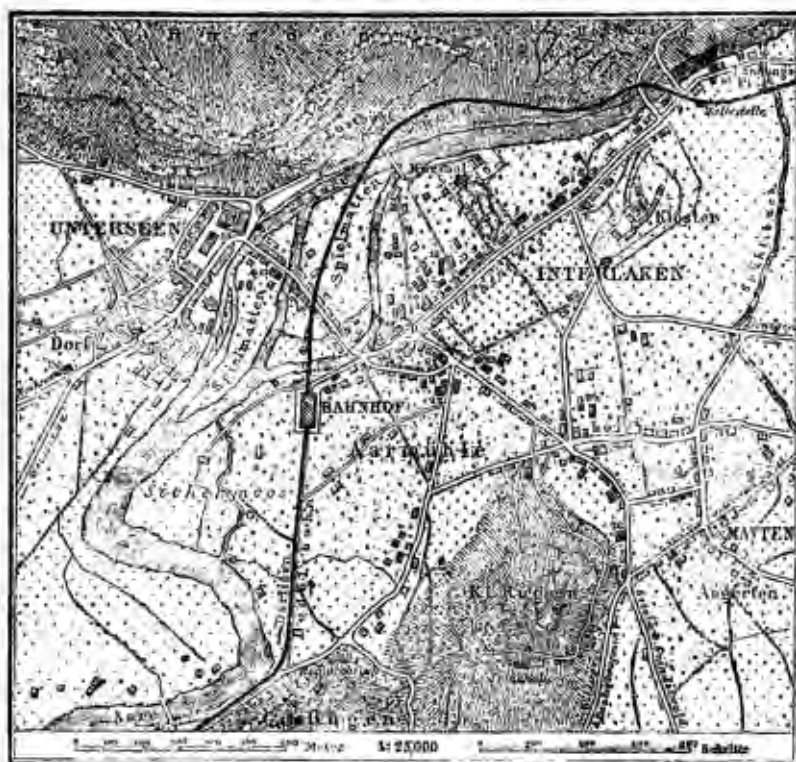
the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach* into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first descending from the S. out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkären valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863'), which with the adjacent village of *Aarmühle* and the small town of *Unterseen* extends nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz.

The principal resort of visitors is the *HÖHEWEG, a handsome avenue of walnuts, extending from the village of *Aarmühle* to the Upper bridge over the *Aare*, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. From the centre of the avenue, which is open towards the S., a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau is obtained. On the N. side is the *Kursaal*, a building in the Swiss style, with garden, reading-room, verandah, etc., the entrance to which is between the Schweizerhof and Belvedere hotels (music, see above). A little farther, on the S. side, rise the old religious houses of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The E. wing of the monastery is used as a hospital for the poor; the rest of the building, with the Schloss added in 1750, is occupied by government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The only remaining parts of the church are the tower and the choir. The latter is fitted up as an *English Chapel*. The old English chapel is now a Rom. Cath. place of worship, where a French sermon is preached every Sunday. To the left, at the upper end of the Höheweg, the road to Brienz crosses the *Aare* by a handsome new bridge; to the right, 5 min. farther on, is the *Zollhaus* station of the Böödeli Railway (p. 131).

The continuation of the Höheweg towards the W. is formed by the busy street which leads through the village of *Aarmühle* (containing with Interlaken 1896 inhab.), and past the *Post Office* (see above), to the not far distant station of the *Böödeli Railway*. To the right are two bridges (view) crossing the island of *Spiel-matten* to the small town of **Unterseen** (1880 inhab.), which consists chiefly of wooden houses darkened with age, with a large square and a wooden church. At *Aarmühle* and *Unterseen* there are extensive manufactories of parqueterie.

Interlaken attracts numerous visitors in summer, chiefly German, English, and American, and is noted for its mild and equable temperature. The whey-cure is an inducement to some, while many select it as a resting-place on account of the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded. To those who have ample time at their disposal it is particularly recommended as head-quarters for excursions among the mountains and valleys of the Oberland, in the intervals between which they may recruit their strength and enjoy repose.

WALKS. To the ***Kleine Rügen** (2424'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. A broad path (from the Jungfraublick to the right at a circular bench), provided with benches and direction boards, ascends gradually, affording varying views of the Böödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, to the *Trinkhalle* (Restaurant), a long covered building with a terrace. This point commands a fine view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and



valley of Lauterbrunnen. The path then continues its circuit of the hill, and at a circular plateau turns to the right. The ascent towards the *right* affords the finest succession of views. From this walk numerous shady and pleasant by-paths diverge, leading to different points of view and resting-places. The summit of the hill (2424') also affords a view. About the beginning of the century the hill was planted with specimens of all the trees which grow in Switzerland.

The ruined castle of **Unspunnen** (2 M.), which commands a

view of the Lauterbrunnen valley, the Jungfrau, and Mönch, is reached by a path diverging to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road between Matten and Wilderswyl, beyond the Kleine Rugen; or through the *Wagnären-Schlucht*, which opens towards the road from Matten to Thun, a little beyond the Rugen path, and is reached from the railway-station by a new road in 10 min. (Near the ruin, *Restaurant Rigi-Oberland* and *Café Unspunnen*.)

To the **Heimweh-Fluh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. In the Wagnären-Schlucht, about 300 yds. from the entrance, a narrow path diverges to the right, and ascends in 20 min. to a *Restaurant*, the terrace of which commands a charming *view of the Böödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, while the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen from the adjoining belvedere. — The way from the *Trinkhalle* (see above) to the Heimwehfluh is as follows. About 35 paces above the former turn to the left; 60 paces farther descend to the right; cross the road in the Wagnären-Schlucht, and ascend by the path through the wood opposite.

The ruined castle of *Weissenau* (2 M.), on an island in the Aare near its influx into the lake of Thun (p. 108), is reached by the old road from Matten, or by the road from Unterseen to Thun.

In the opposite direction, on the right bank of the Aare, rises the *Hohbühl* (2070'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The path ascends to the left immediately beyond the new upper bridge over the Aare (the lower path to the left leads to the *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting-place and spring). The pavilion commands a fine view, which is still more extensive from the grassy slopes of the *Untere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the right, crossing a brook after 10 min.) From the Hohbühl a path descends to the Vogtsruhe, skirts the right bank, and leads past a rilled-ground to the narrow and stony plain of *Goldei*, between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which, seen from the proper point of view, resembles an old man's face (the *Harder-mannli*). On a barren eminence below the Falkenfluh, and reached by a path from the Goldei, is the *Lustbühl* pavilion, commanding a beautiful view of Interlaken and the Jungfrau. Several caverns, called the *Zwerglöcher*, are seen in the walls of the Harder farther on. From the Goldei we may either return by Unterseen, or (by a footpath to the right) ascend the hill *'Im Brand'*, on which justice was anciently administered; thence to the left in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., crossing the Lombach, to the *Eck*, a hill at the base of the Beatenberg; all beautiful points of view. — The *Thurmberg*, ascended from Goldswyl ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), beyond Felsenegg on the road to Brienz (p. 131), also affords a panorama of the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the course of the Aare, and the small, sombre lake of Goldswyl, or *Fautensee*. — Another walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) *Ringgenberg*, with a picturesque church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadburg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther), situated on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg.

**St. Beatenberg* (3767'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., carr. with one horse 15, with two horses 25 fr.) is reached by a road which diverges about 1 M. from Interlaken to the left from the road into the *Habkernthal* (p. 114). It crosses the Lombach and ascends through wood in numerous windings (which may be avoided by short-cuts). A pavilion (refreshments) halfway up commands a fine view of the lake of Thun. The village of St. Beatenberg (hotels, see p. 109) is a favourite summer abode, and is specially recommended to

nervous patients. It lies in a sheltered situation on both sides of the *Sundgraben*, which opens towards the lake of Thun (bridle-path to *Merligen*, see p. 108), and commands an admirable view of the Alps from the Finsteraarhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. A still finer point of view is the *Amnisbühel*, 20 min. E. of the *Hôtel des Alpes*.

Ascent of the *Gemmenalhorn*, see p. 114. — The *Niederhorn* (6447') and the *Burgfeldstand* (6782') are also excellent points of view (each ascended in 3 hrs.).

The *Beatenhöhle* (p. 108), with its (in spring) beautiful waterfall, may be visited from *Neuhaus* by boat (5 fr.; 2 hrs. there and back), passing the pleasant villa of *Leerau*; or by a path (to the right before *Neuhaus* is reached), passing the *Küblisbad* and the village of *Sundlauenen* (1½ hr.), and at places skirting the precipice high above the lake, but unattended with danger.

To the **Giessbach* on the Lake of Brienz (p. 131) a steamer four times daily in summer (comp. p. 130).

Bönigen (1½ M.), *Gsteig* (p. 115), with a fine view from the churchyard (3 M.), and *Gsteigwyler* (¾ M. farther), with the '*Hohe Steg*' crossing the Lüttschine, also afford pleasant walks.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. The **Schynige Platte* (6791') is one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland. There is probably no other from which the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald are simultaneously visible in their entire length. (Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig, 20 fr, boy to carry luggage 1-2 fr.) From Interlaken to (2 M.) *Gsteig*, see p. 115. Crossing the bridge at the church here, and turning to the right, a good road leads us to (¾ M.) *Gsteigwyler* (*Pension Schönfels). In the middle of the village the path ascends to the left; after 1½ min. the new bridle-path diverges to the right, leading in numerous zigzags through wood to the (2 hrs.) small restaurant of *Schönegg* (4754'; with a few beds), which affords a fine view of Interlaken and the two lakes. The path next leads to the (1 hr.) top of the mountain crest, and crosses its W. extremity (to the right is a furrowed rock called the '*Ameisenhaufen*' or ants' hillock). A few steps more bring us to a striking scene. The Lauterbrunnen valley lies at our feet; to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau, while immediately in front are dizzy abysses, descending almost perpendicularly to the Lüttschine. Following the S. slope of the crest for 35 min., we arrive at the *Hotel Alpenrose* (R. 3-4, B. 1½-2, L. and A. 1½ fr.). The Platte, a crumbling and 'shining' slate-rock (whence its appellation), is about 60 paces from the hotel. The finest view is obtained from a bend in the path, a few paces before the Platte is reached. The traveller should not omit to visit the *Iseltlen Alp*, ¼ hr. to the N.E., a pasture which supports a herd of 600 cattle, with their pleasant tinkling bells.

In order to enjoy a complete panorama, we walk N.W. from the hotel, skirt the left side of the perpendicular *Gumihorn* (6893'), and ascend the *Daube* (or *Tubihorn*, 6772'; ½ hr., new path), whence the survey of the

lakes toward the N. is very fine. Towards the S. we enjoy a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Berglistock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, Finsteraarhorn (peeping over the Eigergrat), Viescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebne-Fluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse Frau, Doldenhorn, and numerous nearer peaks; far below is the Staubbach in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. — The old path from Gsteig to the Schynige Platte over the *Breitlaunen Alp* is seldom used now. Another path ascends from Gsteig between the church and the inn, to the left, reaching the new bridle-path at the point where it enters the wood, and cutting off the circuit by Gsteigwyl. — From the Schynige Platte to the *Faulhorn* (4 hrs., down in 3 hrs.), see p. 126. — Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilutschinen* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide desirable, the path not being well defined.

The *Harder* (5216', 3 hrs.) should not be ascended without a guide, as accidents have occurred from the precipitous character of the slopes.

The *Habkernthal*, between the *Harder* and *Beatenberg*, may also be explored. Carriage-road to the village of (6 M.) *Habkern* (3561'; rustic inn), from which three points of view may be visited: (1) the *Gemmenalp* (6772') or *Güggisgrat*, which is reached by the *Brändlisegg*, or by following the course of the *Bühlbach*, in 4 hrs. [better still from Unterseen direct to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Waldegg* (3986', a hamlet in the parish of *Beatenberg*), and thence by the *Leimern* to the summit in 2 hrs.]; (2) the *Hohgant* (7215'), reached by the *Bohlegg* (5902') and *Hagletschalp*, or by the *Alp Bösälgäu* and through the *Karrholen* in 4 hrs. [a path to the S. of the Hohgant leads over the *Grünenberg* (5095'), a pass between *Habkern* and *Schängnau* in the *Emmenthal*, in 6 hrs.]; (3) the *Augstmatthorn* (*Suggithurm*, 6844'), by the *Bodmi-Alp* (2 hrs.), and thence to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Hôtel Bellevue* (3737') on the *Abendberg*, 2 hrs. from Interlaken by the bridle-path (a shorter footpath by the *Heimwehfluh* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), commands a fine view. A more extensive panorama is enjoyed on the *Rothenegg* (6234'), the next peak of this range, which culminates in the *Morgenberghorn* (7385') above *Leissigen*. The path leads to the (1 hr.) *Upper Alp*, beyond which it ascends over pastures to the arête ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and (1.) to the top.

In the *Saxetenthal*, between the *Abendberg* and *Bellenhöchst* (6870'), a new road leads to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) village of *Saxeten* (3602'; accommodation at the schoolmaster's); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further are the falls of the *Gürben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmen* (9137'). — The *Sulegg* (7914'), an excellent point of view, may be ascended from *Saxeten*. The path (guide desirable) ascends by the *Gürbenfall* to the right, and afterwards keeps to the left, to the (1 hr.) *Nessleren-Alp*, where it crosses the *Gürbenbach* and farther on several other brooks descending from the *Sulegg*. The *Belten-Alp* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is then reached, where the path divides, that to the right ascending past a stone man (1 hr.), up a steep meadow (40 min.), and across the arête to the top (20 min.); whereas the left branch (somewhat less laborious) passes between the *Sulegg* and *Bellenhöchst* and skirts the slope of the *Sulegg* to the *Suls-Alp* (1 hr.), whence the summit is reached in 1 hr. — The ascent is easier from *Eisenfluh* (see below): thence to the *Alp Suls* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Interlaken may also be made the head-quarters for most of the following excursions.

e. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. Carriage there and back, one-horse 11, two-horse 20 fr., see p. 102; one-horse carr. from Interlaken to *Zweilutschinen* 7, to *Lauterbrunnen* 9, Interlaken 16 fr.; diligence from Interlaken to *Lauterbrunnen* 2 fr. 75 c.

The road first traverses orchards and meadows, and passes through (1 M.) *Matten* (Hirsch), where it divides; that to the right is the shorter, leading to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Wilderswyl* (*Bär, pension 4-5 fr.) and ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mülinen*; that to the left, the longer ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. more), leads via *Gsteig* (p. 113) to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mülinen*. The *Sazétenbach* is then crossed, and a narrow gorge soon entered, through which the *Lütschine* flows. To the right rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*. A spot in this defile, marked by an inscription on the rock ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), is named the *Böenstein*, where a baron of Rothenfluh is said to have slain his brother.

Near ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2132'; Bär, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., pension 4 fr.), a village on the right bank of the *Lütschine*, the valley divides. That of the *Black Lütschine* to the left ascends to ($\frac{7}{2}$ M.) *Grindelwald* (view of the Wetterhorn in the background), that of the *White Lütschine* in a straight direction to ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) *Lauterbrunnen*. The valley of *Lauterbrunnen*, which begins at the *Hunnenfluh*, a rock resembling a gigantic tower, is bounded by precipitous slopes of calcareous rock, rising to a height of 1000-1500'. It derives its name (*lauter Brunnen*, i. e. 'nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the surrounding rocks.

An excursion may be made (guide unnecessary) from *Zweilütschinen* to (1 hr.) *Eisenfluh* (3602'). The first road diverging to the right from the *Lauterbrunnen* road rapidly ascends the W. side of the mountain (shade after 3 p. m.; a second path ascends by the *Sausbach* opposite the *Hunnenfluh*, see above). Refreshments at the schoolmaster's, near the upper fountain in the village. *Eisenfluh* commands a magnificent view of the *Jungfrau*, which is seen to still better advantage on the path from *EISENFLUH* TO *MÜRREN* (3 hrs., p. 116). Near the end of the village, this path turns to the left, leading to the (1 hr.) *Sausbach*, beyond which is the only steep ascent in the walk. (The traveller from *Murren* should, on leaving the forest, as soon as the bridge across the brook at the bottom of the valley comes in sight, quit the direct path and descend towards the bridge.) For $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path presents no difficulty, and the walk well repays the fatigue; the *Jungfrau* and its neighbours are seen to great advantage, especially on emerging from the forest, 25 min. from the inn, as the *Schwarze Mönch* no longer intercepts the view. The path is generally narrow, and near the *Sausbach* is sometimes completely carried away by the rains, in which case the traveller should cross the meadow above the precipice (guide desirable; a villager or the schoolmaster of *Eisenfluh*). — Ascent of the **Sulegg*, see p. 114.

Lauterbrunnen (2615'; **Steinbock*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; **Hôtel Lauterbrunnen*; **Hôtel Staubbach*, D. 4 fr.; guides, *Chr. Lauener*, *Ulrich Lauener*, *Friedr. Graf*, *Friedr. Fuchs*, *Joh. Steiner*), a picturesque, scattered village, is situated on both banks of the *Lütschine*, in a rocky valley $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7 a. m., and in winter not before noon. The snowy mountain-group to the S.E. is the *Jungfrau*, to the S. the *Breithorn*. (Fall of the *Trümlenbach*, a beautiful evening walk, see p. 118.) Carved wood good and cheap here.

Upwards of twenty brooks fall from the rocky heights in the environs. The most important of these is the **Staubbach* ('dust-

brook'), 8 min. to the S. of the hotel. The brook, which is never of great volume, and decreases so much in summer as sometimes to disappoint the expectant traveller, descends in an unbroken fall of 980'. So small a body of water falling from such a height is converted, before it reaches the ground, into minute particles of spray, which the breeze scatters into fantastic and ever-varying forms. The cascade should be visited in the morning during sunshine; when it resembles a transparent, silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and frequently presenting the hues of the rainbow. The best point of view is in a meadow immediately in front of the fall, to the left of a seat indicated by a flag.

f. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., Trachsellaunen 2 hrs., to the Schmadribach and back 2 hrs., Lauterbrunnen 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — Horses, see p. 103.

A day can hardly be more pleasantly spent than in visiting *Mürren*, and the *Fall of the Schmadribach*. The walk takes a whole day, and, if extended to the Upper Steinberg, is somewhat fatiguing; in the latter case a guide (8 fr.) may be engaged at Trachsellaunen. If it is intended to visit Mürren only, which should be the principal object, the excursion from Lauterbrunnen, returning by Stechelberg, is easily accomplished in 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). To Mürren, Gimmelwald, and Stechelberg a bridle-path, thence to Lauterbrunnen (5 M.) carriage-road. The view from Mürren being seen to the best advantage by evening light, the traveller may prefer to proceed first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, where the night should be passed. (The path is in shade early in the morning and in the evening.) From Gimmelwald to Trachsellaunen there is a footpath, which is shorter than the route by Stechelberg (see p. 117). The ascent from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren and the first half of the descent by Gimmelwald to Stechelberg may be performed on horseback, but the latter part of the descent is rugged and fatiguing.

About 200 paces to the S. of the Steinbock hotel at Lauterbrunnen (2615') the path to Mürren (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) leaves the valley and ascends rapidly to the right by the brook for 20 min.; it then turns to the left, crosses the *Greifenbach* (small waterfall) and two other brooks, and ascends through the wood to a (1 hr.) bridge over the *Pletschbach*, or *Staubbach* (4037'; Inn). The ascent soon becomes less steep. We cross two branches of the *Spiessbach*, and quit the wood 1 hr. from the Staubbach. Here is suddenly disclosed a magnificent **View of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers; the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the rugged precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, rising precipitously from the valley; the wall of the Ebne-Fluh, its conical summit to the left, and its mantle of spotless snow; adjoining it the Roththalsattel; then the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn, from which the Schmadribach flows, the Tschingelhorn, and nearer, the Tschingelgrat and the Gspaltenhorn; eight or ten glaciers descend from these snowy heights to the valleys below. The prospect is far more imposing than from the Wengernalp, although the view of the Jungfrau itself from the Wengernalp is unrivalled.

From this point the newly constructed path traverses pastures, and in 25 min. reaches the Alpine village of **Mürren** (5348'; **Grand Hôtel des Alpes*; **Hôtel Mürren* and *Silberhorn* united; charges at both, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 5, L. and A. 2 fr.), where the Wetterhorn also becomes visible to the left, and the Furke to the extreme right (p. 117). A more extensive view is obtained from the *Allmendhubel* (1½ hr.), a height to the W. above the village.

The **Schilthorn* (9748') may be ascended in 4 hrs. by a new bridle-path, ending 1 hr. below the top, which is finally reached by traversing snow and slate-detritus (guide unnecessary except for the inexperienced). It rises to the W. of Mürren, and commands an admirable survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps. An extensive prospect is also obtained of the whole chain as far as the Blumlisalp, the Altels, the Rigi, the N. of Switzerland, etc. The traveller is recommended to descend by the imposing *Sefinen-Thal*, passing the '*Brücke*', a charming point above Gimmelwald; a route longer by 1½ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting. A shorter descent, but practicable for good walkers only, is by the *Schilt-Thal* to Gimmelwald.

From Mürren the bridle-path descends to the left; 10 min., bridge over the *Mürrenbach*; 20 min., to the left between two chalets; 5 min. the hamlet of *Gimmelwald* (4547'; **Zum Schilthorn*, also a pension); 25 min., bridge over the *Sefinen-Lütschine*, to the right, at the head of the Sefinen-Thal, is the Furke (p. 118), and to the left, from the Lauterbrunnen-Thal rises the Schwarze Mönch. Then a slight ascent; 5 min., a shelving part of the path, unpleasant in rainy weather. The Sefinen-Lütschine here forms a beautiful *cascade, tinged with rainbow hues in the morning sun.

At a bridge, a few minutes farther, the path divides: that to the left descends to *Stechelberg* (p. 118; 1½ hr. from Mürren); that to the right (finger-post) to Trachsellauienen and the falls of the Schmadribach (see below). In one hour from this point the chalets of **Trachsellauienen** (4144'; *Hôtel Schmadribach*, R. 2, B. 1½, A. and L. 1 fr.) are reached. The path, now more difficult to trace, continues on the left bank. In 10 min. it passes a deserted silver-foundry, skirts a projecting mass of rock to the left, and ascends the *Nadla*; it next passes the chalets (1½ hr.) of the *Lower Steinberg*, and crosses the impetuous, glacier-fed *Schmadribach* and *Thalbach*; ascending the pasture on the right bank, it passes a waterfall; the rugged *Holdri* is next mounted, in ½ hr. the chalet of *Legger* is reached (1¼ hr. from Trachsellauienen), and the ***Fall of the Schmadribach** comes in sight. The stream must be crossed higher up by the traveller who desires to approach nearer the waterfall, but this hardly repays the loss of time. The loneliness of the locality, the imposing character of the cascade, and the magnificent panorama of mountains and glaciers, combine to present a very impressive scene. — The view is more extensive from the chalet of the **Obere Steinberg** (5794'), which is seen high up to the right on the pastures (ascent of ¾ hr. from Trachsellauienen by a rough path, guide desirable, 1½ fr.). The traveller is recommended to go from **Trachsellauienen** to the Obere Steinberg,

rather than to the Schmadri-Fall, as that point commands a beautiful view, including the waterfall itself, the Tschingel Glacier and the Tschingelhörner, which rise in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining the chalet (milk only to be had) is a hut with two beds of hay (convenient for the Tschingel expedition, p. 152).

FROM MÜRREN TO THE OBERE STEINBERG, direct ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), an interesting route, presenting no difficulty. Beyond the third bridge (1 hr.) on the way to Stechelberg, where there is a finger-post on the right indicating the way 'Zum Hôtel Schmadribach $\frac{1}{2}$ St.', we diverge to the right, ascend to the right in 5 min. more, and in 20 min. again turn to the right. We ascend past ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a deserted shaft in zigzags (a spring of good water), reach (20 min.) a cattle-shed, and cross a precipitous gorge. The enclosure on the opposite side marks the beginning of the Obere Steinberg-Alp. In 20 min. more we reach the *Chalet* (see above), and enjoy a superb view. The descent is across pastures and through wood (*Wilde Eck*); then through a narrow ravine, stony and steep, and under two timber-slides, beyond which we reach (1 hr.) the chalets of the *Lower Steinberg* (see above).

From the Steinberg to Gastern and Kandersteg, across the Tschingel Glacier, a most interesting glacier-excursion, see p. 152.

From Trachsellaunin to Lauterbrunnen is a walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 25 min., bridge over the *Lütschine*, which dashes wildly down its rocky bed; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., bridge of *Stechelberg* (3025'); path from Mürren (see above), where the bottom of the valley is reached. Near ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Matten* we observe a picturesque fall of the *Mürrenbach* to the left. (In 1874 a young German lady lost her life by falling over the precipice below Mürren, to a depth of 2000'.) At the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Dornigen-Brücke* the path divides (road on right bank the more interesting). In 10 min., we reach a waterfall of the *Rosenbach*, issuing from a cleft in the rock. About 5 min. from the path is a picturesque waterfall of the **Trümlenbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau (p. 120), and rendered safely a cessible by flights of steps and railings (from the left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The stream is precipitated in copious volume from a narrow chasm into a cauldron worn by the action of the water. A few hours' leisure cannot be better spent than in visiting this spot from Lauterbrunnen, from which it is nearly 3 M. distant.

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN BY THE SEFINEN-FURKE TO REICHENBACH IN THE KIENTHAL, or again leaving the Kienthal, over the DÜNDENGRAT TO KANDERSTEG. The path mentioned at p. 117 traverses the *Sefinen-Thal*: from Lauterbrunnen to the Furke $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., down to the Kienthal 2 hrs., to the Dündengrat $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to the Oeschinenthal 2 hrs., Kandersteg $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; altogether a rough walk of 15-16 hrs., the most fatiguing part being the passage from the Kienthal over the Dündengrat to Kandersteg, which is suitable for experienced climbers only. The night may, if necessary, be passed in one of the chalets of the Kienthal. Good guide necessary (to Kandersteg 25 fr.). The route presents a series of the grandest views, especially at the beginning. It leads to Mürren (p. 117) and thence to the *Furke* (8583'), a deep cleft between the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620') and the *Bitllassen* (10,489'); in ascending, we keep to the left and cross a stony slope in order to reach the opening in the rock. We then descend to the right (fine view of the Blumlisalp or Weisse Frau), by the chalets of the *Dürrenberg* (6345') and the *Steinen-Alp* (4856'), to the large *Tschingel-Alp* (3783') in the Kienthal, whence a narrow road leads by *Kienthal* to (3 hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 150). The traveller, if fatigued, may proceed thither, but

if strength permits he may, after resting at the chalets of the *Dürrenberg*, cross the *Dundengrat* to *Kandersteg* as follows: — Descend into the valley of the *Kienbach* as far as the *Gamchi Glacier*, where the brook rises, cross the brook, ascend a steep grassy slope, and beyond it traverse fields of snow. The summit of the *Dündengrat* (*Hochthürli* or *Oeschinengrat*, 8875'), to the W. of the *Wilde Frau* (10,692'), commands a superb view of the *Blümlisalp* (12,041') with its rounded form of dazzling white, and its imposing glacier; to the right are the *Doldenhorn* and numerous other peaks; in the plain lies the Lake of Thun. We then descend the slope by a rugged path to the chalets of the *Oeschinen-Alp* (6470'), and partly by steps cut in the rock to the *Oeschinen-See* (5223') and *Kandersteg* (3839', see p. 151).

From *Lauterbrunnen* by the *Wetterlücke* or the *Petersgrat* to the *Lötschen-thal*, see p. 267.

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO THE EGGISCHHORN BY THE LAUINENTHOR, a difficult and hazardous expedition (19 hrs.), through the wild and desolate *Roththal*, and across the vast ridge (12,000') connecting the *Jungfrau* (13,671') with the *Gletscherhorn* (13,064') to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and the *Eggischhorn* (p. 146). — BY THE ROTHTHAL-SATEL (12,330'), a point a little above the *Lauinenthor*, nearer the *Jungfrau* (p. 120), also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the *Eggischhorn*). — BY THE EBNEFLUHJOCH (12,300'), between the *Elnefluh* and *Mittaghorn*, difficult and very laborious (15-16 hrs.). — It will repay a good walker to proceed as far as the *Club Hut* (8860') in the *Roththal* (6 hrs. from *Lauterbrunnen*, crossing the *Stufenstein-Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk).

g. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. Wengernalp. Jungfrau.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

Bridle-path over the *Wengernalp* 6¼ hrs.: from *Lauterbrunnen* to the *Wengernalp* 3 (descent 2), *Little Scheideck* ¾ (descent ½), *Grindelwald* 2½ hrs. (ascent 3½). — Diligence from *Interlaken* to *Grindelwald* twice daily (at 7 a. m. and 2. 15 p. m.). Horses and carriages, see p. 102. — The ascent may be made on horseback, either from *Lauterbrunnen* or *Grindelwald*, but in descending the traveller should dismount at the steep and stony declivity near *Grindelwald*, as well as at the last precipitous descent into the valley of *Lauterbrunnen*. — Guide unnecessary. Chaise-à-porteurs at *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald*.

Two routes lead to *Grindelwald*. The carriage-road leads through the valley of the *White Lütschine* to *Zweilütschinen*, and ascends thence in the valley of the *Black Lütschine* (distance about 12 M., a drive of 2½ hrs., see p. 102). Good walkers, if not pressed for time, should take the other route, a bridle-path over the *Wengernalp* and the *Little Scheideck*. It is at first somewhat laborious owing to the rapidity of the ascent, but well repays the fatigue, and is one of the most attractive and frequented routes in Switzerland.

We cross the *Lütschine* near the church of *Lauterbrunnen*, walk for 3 min. towards the left, and follow the first wide path ascending to the right. After a steep ascent of 40 min. we reach a pavilion (refreshments) on a projecting rock, commanding a good survey of the valley of *Lauterbrunnen*. Crossing the meadows, well shaded by trees, we pass the village of *Wengen* and come to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Mittaghorn*. A path leads hence to the right to *Schiltwald* (*Pension Lauener). Our route, however, goes straight on in the direction of the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 121), at the base of which (½ hr.) it turns to the right; it then leads past the

slopes of the *Lauberhorn*, covered with debris, and enters a pine-wood. (The main path had better not be left, as the ground is marshy at places.) On quitting the wood (40 min.) we avoid the broad path in a straight direction, and ascend to the left over the gently sloping pasture of the **Wengernalp* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Hôtel Jungfrau* (6184'; R. 3, B. 2, D. 4, L. and A. 1½ fr.; carved wood sold by A. Zurflüh). Travellers from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald generally halt here, or at the Scheideck (p. 121), between 10 and 12 o'clock, producing a Babel of tongues and often severely taxing the energy of the innkeepers. The *Gemshügel* affords a fine survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Staubbach, reduced to a mere thread, its upper fall, and the windings preparatory to its final leap; high above the valley are the large hotels of Mürren.

The **Jungfrau* (13,671'), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,156') to the right, and the *Schneehorn* (11,204') to the left, now appears in all her majesty. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye in vain attempts to estimate them, and distance seems annihilated by their vastness. The summits and higher slopes are covered with snow of brilliant purity, while the lower and less precipitous parts present a boundless expanse of snow and glacier. (The highest peak, which is farther to the S., is visible neither from this spot, nor from Lauterbrunnen.) The base of the mountain, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

Avalanches. These terrible and magnificent phenomena are caused by the accumulation of vast masses of snow and ice on the upper parts of the mountains, from which, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with amazing velocity. On the Wengernalp the traveller will have an opportunity of witnessing the *ice avalanche*, or fall of portions of the glacier detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance the falling ice, breaking into fragments in its descent, resembles a rushing cataract, and is accompanied by a noise like thunder. These avalanches are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the solemn stillness which reigns in these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing, and often falls short of the expectation. The traveller, however, is reminded that the apparently insignificant white cascade often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away forests and whole villages, but fortunately descending into the uninhabited *Trümlen-Thai*, a deep gorge between the Jungfrau and the Wengernalp.

Since 1811, when the summit of the JUNGFRAU was reached for the first time by the two *Meyers* of Aarau, the ascent has been frequently accomplished, even by ladies. The expedition is extremely fatiguing, but unattended with danger to experienced mountaineers accompanied by good guides (80 fr.). The ascent has recently been much facilitated by the erection of the Club-hut on the *Bergli* (p. 124), which is reached in 7½-8 hrs. from Grindelwald, and where the night is spent; thence over the *Lower and Upper Mönch-Joch* and the *Jungfraufern* to the *Roththal-Sattel* (p. 119) 4-4½ hrs., whence the top is reached in 1¼ hr. (If the ascent is made from the Eggishorn Hotel, the night is spent in the *Faulberg Hut*, 4-4½ hrs.; thence to the summit 6½-7 hrs.) — The *Silberhorn*, once deemed inaccessible, was ascended for the first time, on 4th Aug., 1863, by *Ed. v. Fellenberg* and the Editor, pioneered by the guides P. Michel, H. Baumann, and P. Inabnit of Grindelwald. The party started from the *Bellevue Hotel* (see below) at 4 a.m., traversed

the *Eiger* and *Guggi Glaciers*, ascended the *Schneehorn* to the right, and crossing the N. slope of the *Jungfrau*, attained the summit of the *Silberhorn* at 4.30 p.m. The next night was passed on the precipitous E. icy slope of the *Schneehorn*, not one of the party venturing to close an eye. (See *Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclub*, 1864.)

The *Lauberhorn* (8120'), a peak rising from the ridge running to the N. of the *Scheideck*, may be reached thence in 1 hr.; or from the *Wengernalp* in 1½ hr. (descent 1 hr.). This ascent is chiefly recommended to those who have not visited the *Faulhorn*. View extensive and imposing. Travellers coming from *Grindelwald* add only ¼ hr. to their walk by taking the route from the *Scheideck* to the *Hôtel Jungfrau* over the *Lauberhorn*. Guide hardly necessary. — The *Tschuggen* (8278'), which rises to the N. of the *Lauberhorn*, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. Ascent more fatiguing. — The traveller disposed to extend his walk still farther may proceed from the *Lauberhorn* along the E. slope of the *Tschuggen* to the *°Männlichen*, the N. summit of this ridge (comp. p. 123). In this case the walk from *Lauterbrunnen* to *Grindelwald* (by the *Wengernalp*, *Lauberhorn*, and *Männlichen*) will occupy 10-11 hrs.

The *Little Scheideck*, *Lauterbrunnen-Scheideck*, or *Wengern-Scheideck* (6788'; **Hôtel Bellevue*, R. 3, B. 2, D. 4, L. and A. 1½ fr.; wood-carver *Jean Zurflüh*), the culminating point of the pass, is attained after a gradual ascent of ¾ hr. from the *Hôtel Jungfrau*. This abrupt ridge affords a striking view of the valley of *Grindelwald*, bounded on the N. by the mountains which separate it from the *Lake of Brienz* (to the extreme left is the blunt cone of the *Faulhorn* with its inn), and on the S. by the giants of the *Oberland*, the *Mönch* (13,465'), *Eiger* (13,042'), and the more distant *Schreckhorn* (13,386'). The *Finsteraarhorn* (14,026'), the highest mountain of the *Bernese Alps*, is not visible. In the extreme distance to the E. rise the *Sustenhörner* (11,519'). The glaciers which encircle these mountains and fill the surrounding valleys cover an area of 360 sq. M., the sixth part of all the glaciers of the *Alps*, and form the grandest uninterrupted sea of ice among these mountains.

The *Guggi-Hut* at the N. foot of the *Monch* may be visited from the *Scheideck* in 1¾ hr. (guide necessary). The *Eiger Glacier*, owing to its having decreased of late years, is not now crossed by the route.

The path to *Grindelwald* traverses stony slopes, poor pastures, and scanty clumps of trees, passing the (¼ hr.) chalets of *Bustiglen* (6250') and (1 hr.) those of *Alpiglen* (5287'; *Hôtel et Pension des Alpes*, situated on a commanding slope). About halfway between the *Hôtel des Alpes* and *Grindelwald* (1 hr. from the former), we leave the *bridle-path*, which leads straight into a hollow, and take the path to the left, descending through enclosed meadows and scattered cottages to the (20 min.) bridge over the *Lütschne*. The road then gradually ascends to *Grindelwald*, 1¼ M. distant. (Travellers from *Grindelwald* to the *Wengernalp* ascend to the right at the bridge.)

From the *Little Scheideck* to *Grindelwald* there is another FOOTPATH which is pleasanter than the *bridle-path* just described. It skirts the left bank of the *Wergisthalbach*, commanding a series of picturesque views, and leads for 1 hr. through pine-forest. Guide desirable.

Grindelwald (3468'). — SCHWARZER ADLER, with a pleasant garden, R. from 4, B. 2, D. 5, L. and A. 2 fr.; HÔTEL DU GRAND EIGER, R. 3, B. 1½,

D. 4½, L. and A. 1¾ fr.; BÄR; *HÔTEL DU GLACIER*, at the W. end of the village, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1, pension 8 fr.; *PENSION BURGNER*, R. 2, B. 1½ fr.; *PENSION SCHÖNEGG*, small. — The *Guides* of Grindelwald enjoy a high reputation. The Editor can recommend from his own experience: *Pet. and Christen Michel*, *Pet. Inäbnit*, *Joh. Baumann*, and *Pet. Bohren*. — *Chr. Atmer*, *Pet. Egger*, *Pet. Kaufmann*, *Pet. Rubi*, *Pet. Baumann*, *Ulr. Atmer*, *P. Schlegel*, *P. Bernet*, *P. Müller*, and *P. Michel* (Christen's son) are also trustworthy. — Guide to the glacier 3 fr.; chair 6 fr. — *Carriages and Horses*, see p. 102.

This village (3135 inhab.), which consists of wooden houses scattered over the valley, affords excellent headquarters for mountaineers. The climate is cold, but cherries, from which excellent Kirschwasser is distilled, and other kinds of fruit, are successfully cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly herdsmen. The pastures of the valley, which is 12 M. long and 4 M. wide, support 6000 head of cattle.

Grindelwald owes much of its reputation to its two *Glaciers*, which descend far into the valley, and are easy of access; but they are very inferior to the glacier of the Rhone and many others in Switzerland, especially as they have considerably decreased of late years. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the *Eiger* (13,042'), the *Mettenberg* (Mittelberg, 10,197') which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the *Wetterhorn* (12,165') at the head of the valley. The two glaciers lie between these mountains and form the source of the *Black Lütschine*.

The *Upper Glacier* (4331' at the base) is more interesting than the lower; the ice is purer, and the openings at its base are at times more considerable, especially on the E. side. We follow the path towards the Great Scheideck as far as the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (p. 127), where we diverge from it to the right by a good path crossing the Lütschine and the moraine, skirting the rock to the right, and leading to the (10 min.) *Glacier Grotto* artificially hewn in the ice (adm. ½ fr., payable at the hotel).

Another path, recently rendered practicable, leads direct from Grindelwald to the Upper Glacier (very interesting, unattended with danger, but not to be attempted without a guide). Near the Adler we descend, cross the Lütschine, and ascend its left bank towards the E., at the base of the Mettenberg, cross the *Sulz*, and traverse wood the greater part of the way. We then cross the moraine and ascend a steep rock with the aid of ladders attached to it, passing between the 'Hals' and the N.E. angle of the *Mettenberg* (see below) to the (1¾ hr.) glacier, which we reach opposite the *Schlupf*, at a height of 5200'. The passage of the glacier at this point is easy. We then descend on the right side across the moraine to the *Hôtel Wetterhorn* and the *Scheideck* route (see above). The ascent of the *Wetterhorn* by this route is 1 hr. shorter than *via* the *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (comp. p. 127).

The *Lower Glacier* (3543' at the base), 40 min. to the S. of Grindelwald, sometimes called the *Little Glacier*, is four times larger than the other. The upper part is known as the *Grindelwalder Viescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with the Glacier of Viesch in the Valais). The retrocession of the glacier of late years has been very considerable, and to obtain a survey a

visit should be paid to the **Eismeer** ('sea of ice'), a name given, as at Chamouny (p. 224), to the large upper basin of the glacier. The path on the left slope is narrow, but well kept and free from danger. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. riding is practicable, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the small *Inn on the *Bäregg* (5412'), whence a steep flight of steps descends to the glacier (1 fr.). An interesting view is obtained here of the fantastic minarets, or 'ice-needles.' Here, too, is an artificial ice-grotto (p. 122). — The picturesque gorge of the Lutschine near its issue from the glacier has lately been made accessible (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

A GLACIER EXPEDITION, unattended with difficulty, is recommended to the traveller who desires to become more familiar with these icy regions. We cross (1 hr.) the Eismeer to the chalet of **Zäsenberg** (6050'), rudely constructed of stone and surrounded by pasture, the last human habitation amongst the giants of the Bernese Alps. Vegetation soon disappears. On every side tower huge masses of ice of the wildest and grandest character, and the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Viescherhörner, etc., bound the view, forming a panorama rivalling that from the Montanvert at Chamouny. A guide is necessary here, especially for the passage of the margins of the glacier. The descent from the chalet to Grindelwald occupies 3 hrs. If the excursion is not extended beyond the middle of the Eismeer (sufficiently far), the whole may be accomplished in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the *Zäsenberghorn* (7687'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Zäsenberg, is recommended to good climbers, as it commands a magnificent glacier view. An interesting, though somewhat fatiguing expedition may be made from the Zäsenberg to the *Eigerhöhle*, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg (2 hrs., descent to the Eismeer 2 hrs. more); guide necessary, but no danger.

The **Mettenberg** (10,197') is recommended to the notice of mountaineers (ascent laborious, 6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The view of the Schreckhorn, rising in the immediate vicinity, and of the Finsteraarhorn, is peculiarly imposing, and a striking survey is obtained of the Eismeer and the valley of Grindelwald.

The **Männlichen** (7694'), the extreme N. spur of the Wengernalp, is ascended from Grindelwald without difficulty in 4-5 hrs. (horse 15 fr.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary, but desirable if the traveller intends to descend to Grindelwald by the pleasant forest-path on the left bank of the Wergisthalbach; comp. p. 121). After the Lutschine is crossed, the path diverges to the right from the path to the Scheideck, and gradually ascends the *Itramen Alp*. Owing to its isolated position, it commands an admirable panorama. It may also be attained from the Scheideck in 2, or from Wengen (p. 119) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide desirable, ascent very steep, and no regular path). About 20 min. below the summit, on the depression between the Männlichen and *Tschuggen* (8278'), is a small inn (*Hôtel Grindelwald-Rigi*).

TO THE GRIMSEL HOSPICE (p. 139) a grand and interesting, but difficult pass leads in 15 hrs. (10 hrs. on snow and ice) over the **Strahlegg** (10,994'), the saddle between the Gross-Lauteraarhorn and the Strahlegg Hörner, and descending the Strahlegg, Finsteraar, and Unter-Aar glaciers. The night is passed at the *Bäregg* (see above; in the reverse direction at the Dolfuss pavilion, p. 140). Two guides advisable (each 40 fr.). — Over the **Finsteraarjoch** (11,024'), between the Strahlegg Hörner and the Agassizhorn, 15-16 hrs., very laborious, but affording splendid views of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. The night is passed at the *Bäregg* or the *Kastenstein* cave near the upper Eismeer (7749', 4 hrs. from Grindelwald); thence to the summit of the pass $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The **Lauteraarjoch** (10,354') is another magnificent, but very fatiguing pass (16-17 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hospice). The night must be passed at the *Gletscher Hut*, (p. 120); then an ascent of 6 hrs. on the ice

to the culminating point; descent precipitous and difficult; finally across the Lauteraar-Glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Dolfuss-Pavilion*, and the (3 hrs.) Grimsel. Able guides indispensable (60 fr.). — Over the *Bergli-Joch* (11,189') to the *Urbach Valley*, see p. 137; over the *Bergli-Joch* and *Wetterlinni* to *Rosenlauri*, p. 128.

PASSES FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE EGGISCHHORN (p. 146), for thoroughly experienced mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides. The *Jungfrau-Joch* (11,089'), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, traversed for the first time in 1862, from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn in 16½ hrs., is a difficult but highly interesting expedition (guide 80 fr.). — The *Mönch-Joch* (11,910'), 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hotel (guide 80 fr.), has of late been much facilitated by the erection of the Club-hut on the *Bergli* ('*Mönchhütte*', about 1000' below the pass). From the Bäregg the Lower Grindelwald Glacier is crossed, and on its left side the precipitous *Kalli* ascended for 2½ hrs. (laborious). The *Grindelwald Viescher Glacier* is then traversed to the (7½-8 hrs. from Grindelwald) Club-hut on the *Bergli*, commanding a grand, though not very extensive view of the Viescherwand, Schreckhörner, Wetterhorn, etc. From the hut in 1 hr. to the *Lower Mönch-Joch* (11,910'), between the Mönch and Vieschergrat; thence either to the right by the *Upper Mönch-Joch* (11,929'), between the Mönch and Trugberg, and across the *Jungfraufern* (ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 120) to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and Eggischhorn; or, bearing to the left from the Lower Mönch Joch, over the vast *Ewig-Schneefeld* to the Aletsch Glacier (the two routes unite at the *Grüneck*, N. of the Faulberg). (If the Mönch-Joch is traversed in the reverse direction, the night may be passed at the Faulberg hut, p. 120.) — From the Wengernalp to the Mönch-Joch by the *Eiger-Joch* (*Teufelssattel*, 11,874'), between the Eiger and Mönch (22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn), extremely difficult and hazardous. — The *Viescher Joch* (11,700'), between the Kleine and Grosse Viescherhorn, 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn, is very rarely traversed, being difficult and deficient in interest.

h. The Faulhorn.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn 4¾ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheideck to the Baths of Rosenlauri 1¾ (ascent 2½) hrs.; from the Scheideck to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — *Guide* (10 fr., or, if a night be spent at the top, 13 fr.) unnecessary for moderately experienced pedestrians. *Chair-carriers* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three are generally sufficient; a bargain should be made beforehand). *Horses*, see p. 103. *Inn* on the summit, indifferent (bed 5-6 fr., D. 6, B. 2, L. and A. 2 fr.). If ladies are of the party, beds should be ordered previously. A single traveller is often required to share his room with another.

The **Faulhorn* (8803'; Rigi 5906'; Niesen 7763'), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (faul = 'rotten', whence probably its name), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands an admirable survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see *Panorama*). To the N. lies the Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn, and part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E., parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel. The prospect does not, however, like that from the Rigi, comprise the lower mountains of N. Switzerland, which so greatly enhance the beauty of the scene.

The *PATH FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN* (4¾ hrs.) leads

for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. past enclosed meadows and detached houses. The ascent begins at the Bear Hotel (p. 121): after 5 min., to the right; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left past a cottage, after which the direction is generally towards the E. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a gate, beyond which a wood is entered; on emerging from it (10 min.) there is a steep ascent, at the top of which the footpath turns to the left (the bridle-path to the right); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Ertshfeld* meadow, a large enclosed pasture with several chalets, near the middle of which the path enters the wood to the left; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., straight on, not to the left; 20 min., the path divides (those who are descending take the path here to the left); a little farther, a gate; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Rossalp* (Hôtel Alpenrose), magnificent view. This point is nearly half-way, the other half is less fatiguing. In 20 min. a small waterfall of the *Mühlbach* (which is crossed) is seen to the left, near which are the chalets of the *Bachalp* (6496'). The only good drinking-water on the path issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. further. Then $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. of moderate ascent to the *Bachalp-See* (7428'), situated in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Röthihorn* (9052'), on the farther side by the *Simelihorn* (9029'), and on the right by the *Ritzligrälli* (8281'). (Near the stone hut the path diverges to the left for travellers descending to the Scheideck, see below.) The Faulhorn is now in view. The path, which is indicated by stakes for the guidance of the traveller in fog or snow, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over crumbling slate and calcareous rock. Another stone hut is passed, the pastures at the foot of the Faulhorn are traversed, and a zigzag path leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the top. The inn (p. 124) lies on the S. side, 35' below the summit.

Another path leads from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn by the *Bussalp*, recommended to those intending to return to Grindelwald. Guide necessary, as the route is less frequented. Admirable view from the '*Burg*' (7247'), which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

THE PATH FROM THE FAULHORN TO THE SCHEIDECK (3 hrs.) diverges from the Grindelwald path, to the left near the above-mentioned hut ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) on the *Bachalp-See*, traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzligrälli*, where the shrill cry of the marmot is sometimes heard, and keeps the same level for some distance; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a gate separating the *Bach-Alp* from the *Widderfeld-Alp*; 5 min. farther, to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 10 min., a ridge commanding a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Viescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate, and reach a gate, where the *Grindel-Alp* begins. The path is now lost at places, but soon becomes more distinct; the direction of the Wetterhorn must be kept; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a small brook is crossed, beyond which the path is well trodden; 5 min., a brook;

10 min., a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach*; 5 min., the *Chalets of Grindeln*, with a spring; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a gate; here turn to the right by the enclosure, without crossing it, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheideck Inn. — (In ascending from the Scheideck, be careful to avoid the turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach*; further on, where the pathway is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure which lies a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.)

The PATH FROM INTERLAKEN TO THE FAULHORN ($7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; comp. p. 124) leads by the (4 hrs.) *Schynige Platte* (p. 113), and thence by a good bridle-path across the *Iselten Alp*, and along the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (7333') to the (1 hr.) ridge which bounds the *Sägisthal* on the S.; admirable views of the Oberland. We then descend slightly to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sägisthal-See*, with its chalet (6358'), skirt the N. and N.E. sides of the lake, and ascend the barren slope of the *Schwabhorn*, a ridge between the lake and the Faulhorn. The summit of the latter is reached in 2 hrs. from the *Sägisthal-See*, and is 2445 ft. above it. — In descending from the Faulhorn to the *Schynige Platte* the path is easily found if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route and then follows the direction indicated by the heaps of stones. The only doubtful point is 1 hr. beyond the *Sägisthal-See*, on the ridge bounding the *Sägisthal* on the W., and about 10 min. beyond the highest point, where we keep to the right at the same level, instead of descending to the left.

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO THE FAULHORN, 6 hrs. (p. 132); path recently improved, but guide advisable.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9029') and the *Röthihorn* (9052'), which rise between the *Finsteraarhorn* and the *Schreckhorn*, and, though not without picturesque effect, conceal part of the Alpine chain, the green pastures of the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glacier tongues. The *Röthihorn*, which owing to its isolated position commands a much finer view of the mountains of Grindelwald than the Faulhorn, is most conveniently ascended on the return-route from the Faulhorn to Grindelwald, by diverging to the right at the *Bachalp-See* (p. 125), and afterwards descending to the *Bachalp*.

The view of the Bernese Alps is still grander and more extensive from the *Schwarzhorn* (9613'), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9488'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side (the lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küssnacht are visible hence, all situated in the same line). The ascent is best made from the Great Scheideck by the *Grindelalp* (see above) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (from Grindelwald 6 hrs., from Rosenlauri 5 hrs.); guide necessary. Active mountaineers may descend to the small *Blaue Gletscher*, and by the *Breitenboden Alp* (2 hrs.) to the *Baths of Rosenlauri* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; p. 128).

i. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosenlaui.
Falls of the Reichenbach.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

6¾ hrs.: From Grindelwald to the Scheideck 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheideck to Rosenlaui 1¾ (ascent 2½) hrs., from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hrs., a good day's walk if ½ hr. be spent at the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, 2-2½ hrs. at the Rosenlaui Glacier, and ½ hr. at the Falls of the Reichenbach. *Horses*, see p. 103; the whole route may be performed on horseback, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path ascends gradually through rich pastures, passing the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (path to the *Upper Glacier* of Grindelwald, p. 122). In the foreground towers the magnificent **Wetterhorn* (12,165'), or *Hasli-Jungfrau*, as it is called by the natives, rising precipitously from the Scheideck.

The W. peak of the Wetterhorn, or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,149') was ascended for the first time in 1844, the E. peak (*Rosenhorn*, 12,110') in the same year, and the *Mittelhorn* (12,165') the following year. The ascent has since been frequently made (in 1863 by the Editor). The night before the ascent is spent in the club-hut at the *Gleckstein* (7673'), 4½ hrs. from Grindelwald, at the S.W. base of the Wetterhorn (guide 60 fr.).

Avalanches descend in spring from the Wetterhorn in four different directions. The snow frequently extends to the path, and does not entirely melt in summer. The Alpine horn (an instrument 6-8 feet in length, of bark or wood) is generally sounded from the opposite slope as travellers are passing. Its simple notes, reverberating a few seconds later from the precipices of the Wetterhorn, produce a not unpleasing effect.

The (2 hrs.) *Great*, or *Hasli-Scheideck* (6434'), also called the *Eselsrücken* or *Ass's Back*, a rocky ridge nearly 3 M. long and only a few paces wide, commands a striking view towards the W. (*Inn*, unpretending, R. 2, B. 1½, S. 3 fr.; horse to the Faulhorn 12 fr., an ascent of 4 hrs.). The lovely valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheideck, forms a picturesque contrast to the bleak and barren precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above the spectator to a giddy height. The eye next rests on the conical summit of the Little Schreckhorn, the Mettenberg, the sharp crest of the Eiger, and finally the S.E. snowy slope of the Mönch. High up on the right appears the *Schwarzwald Glacier*, which has greatly decreased of late, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn.

Travellers from Meiringen who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn are recommended to make a short digression here, by following the path to the Faulhorn (p. 125), at least as far as (¾ hr.) the *Grindel Alp* (p. 126), an almost level walk, in order to obtain a fine view of the mountains, especially of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Vieschergrat. From the Grindel-Alp the direct descent to Grindelwald (beyond the fountain follow the Faulhorn-path for 5 min. more, then turn to left) is not longer than from the Scheideck.

Immediately below the Scheideck the path turns to the left, soon enters a wood, and skirts the base of rocky precipices. This part of the route is attractive and varied, passing several

chalets (among those of *Schwarzwald* is a tavern), and crossing the *Gemsbach* and *Reichenbach*. At a broad bridge across the latter in a pine-clad valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Scheideck, the track divides. One path, affording pleasant views of the upper Rosenlauri Glacier and the mountains around it, continues to follow the left bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in 1 hr. to the saw-mill (see below); the other ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer), entering the forest to the right, leads on the right bank of the Reichenbach, which forms a picturesque fall near Rosenlauri, in 25 min. to the **Baths of Rosenlauri** (4363'; **Hotel and Pension*, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; portfolios of Alpine plants 4-30 fr.; carved wood sold by *Jean Zurflüh*).

Before the Baths are reached, at the point where the forest is quitted, a footpath to the right leads to the **Rosenlauri Glacier** (5263'), imbedded between the *Wellhorn* (10,486') and the *Engelhörner*. The ice of this glacier is remarkable for its purity, owing to the indestructible nature of the surrounding rock (black limestone). The dirty appearance of the Grindelwald and other glaciers is due to the detritus of more friable formations. The Rosenlauri Glacier, however, has of late years been marred by the melting of its ice, and a somewhat rough ascent of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is now required to obtain a survey (guide desirable).

By the Rosenlauri Glacier and the *Wetterlimmi* to the *Gauli Glacier* and *Urbach Valley* (laborious), see p. 137. — From Rosenlauri to the *Grimmel* over the *Wetterlimmi*, the *Bergli-Joch* (11,289'), and the *Lauteraarjoch* (p. 123), 15-16 hrs., fatiguing but interesting. Over the *Gauligrat* (p. 137; descend the Gauli-Glacier as far as the *Grünbergli*, and turn to the right) about the same distance.

The path to Meiringen now follows the course of the *Reichenbach*, which rises on the E. slope of the Schwarzhorn chain. It leads at first through underwood, and then traverses a plateau of fresh green pasture-land (the first bridge should not be crossed), enclosed by forest, and enlivened by chalets and herds of cattle, a favourite resort of artists. The barren Engelhörner, the Wellhorn, and the snow-clad cone of the Wetterhorn towering above it, form a background of mountain grandeur, which with the fine scenery at its base presents a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland. These beauties strike the traveller most when proceeding from Meiringen to Rosenlauri.

The Reichenbach is crossed for the last time by a bridge, at the end of the above mentioned plateau, 25 min. from the Baths, and the path now remains on the right bank ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a saw-mill and small inn). The descent becomes steep. A distant view is soon obtained of the valley of Hasli or Meiringen, and the mountains which surround the Brünig and Susten. Facing us, on the brink of the slope, 1 hr. from Rosenlauri, is the small inn *Zur Zwirgi*. A few paces beyond it a footpath, descending in wooden steps, diverges from the bridle-path to the left, to the ***Falls of the Reichenbach**, leading at first through wood, and then to the left across a meadow, to a hut, the best point for seeing the **Upper Fall* (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). In the morning the sun shines into the gorge and forms innumerable rainbows. The *Central Fall* (*Kesselbach*) is guarded by another hut (25 c.). The

conversion of this beautiful work of nature into a peep-show is somewhat annoying. At the foot of the mountain are the **Hôtel Reichenbach* (see below) with its dépendance the *Hôtel des Alpes*, whence a good path leads ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to a bridge, from which a view is obtained of the **Lower Falls* (illumination every evening from 1st July).

[The falls are seen to the best advantage when this route is taken in the reverse direction (from Meiringen to the upper fall $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). As Rosenlauri is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background. The path which crosses the bridge near the second fall should be avoided, although it has the appearance of being the more frequented, and that on the right bank of the Reichenbach followed.]

Travellers to the GRINSEL, who do not intend to visit the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 10 min. beyond the point where the footpath diverges to the falls, and then turning to the right by a rugged footpath which leads to the village of *Geisholz* (25 min.), hidden among fruit-trees. Here ascend the pastures, and descend the steep slope of the *Kirchet* (p. 137) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Im-Grund*, or *Hasli-Grund*, and (10 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 137).

Meiringen (1968'). — *KRONE, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; SAUVAGE, opposite the post-office, similar charges, pension 5-6 fr.; *BÄR, near the church, slightly cheaper; *HÔTEL DU REICHENBACH, prettily situated opposite the lowest fall of the Reichenbach, charges rather higher. *Pension Otth*, moderate; *Pension Fluor* (beer). — *English Church*. — GUIDES: *Melchior* and *Jac. Anderegg*, *Melchior* and *Jac. Blatter*, *Joh. Tännler*, *A. Maurer*, *Andr. Jaun*. — *Horses*, etc., see p. 103.

Meiringen, with 2787 inhab. (25 Rom. Cath.), the chief village of the Hasli-Thal, is situated on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a level valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, and over-shadowed by snowy peaks. Three brooks (*Alpbach*) descend from the *Hasliberg* into the valley at the back of the village, forming considerable waterfalls (illuminated every evening during the season). They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with rocks, mud, and slaty detritus from the Hasliberg. A disaster of this kind destroyed the greater part of the village in 1762, when stones and mud were heaped up in the church, to a height of 18', as indicated by a black line on the wall. A broad canal descending to the *Aare* has been constructed to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe.

The HASLI-THAL (or *Hasli im Weissland*) is divided by the *Kirchet* (p. 137) into the *Untere* and *Obere Hasli*. The inhabitants are generally of a slight, but strong and active frame, and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition, they are of Swedish or Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in favour of this theory are recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

Six different ALPINE ROUTES converge at Meiringen: the road to *Brienz* (see below); the road to *Lucerne* by the Brünig (R. 23); the bridle-path to *Engelberg* by the Jochpass (R. 29); the bridle-path by the Susten to *Wassen* on the St. Gotthard route (R. 30); the bridle-path to the *Grimmel* (R. 31); and that over the Great Scheideck to *Grindelwald* (R. 28, i). The magnificent fall of the *Aare* at the *Handeck* (p. 138) is $\frac{5}{2}$ hrs. from Meiringen.

k. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Rothhorn. Lake of Brienz.*Comp. Map, p. 102.*

From Meiringen to Brienz 9 M. DILIGENCE three times daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 2 fr. 70 c.; one-horse carr. 7 fr.; to Interlaken 18 (by the road on the N. bank of the lake, see p. 131), two-horse 35 fr. From Brienz to Bönigen STEAMBOAT four times daily in 1 hr., 2 fr. or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. From Bönigen to Interlaken RAILWAY (comp. p. 107) in 12 min., fare 80 c. or 10 c. — Those who intend to put up at one of the hotels at the E. end of the Hüheweg may alight at the Zollhaus station (comp. p. 131). Hotel omnibuses are in waiting at the Interlaken station. Through-tickets to Interlaken may be obtained at Lucerne, Meiringen, and on board the steamers.

Beyond Meiringen the road crosses the *Aare* and traverses pastures. Several cascades fall from the precipice on the left, among them the beautiful *Oltshibach*. Below (5 M.) *Brienzwylter* (p. 80) the road again crosses the *Aare* by a new iron bridge, at the junction of our route with the Brünig road.

The once fertile banks of the Lake of Brienz, which now becomes visible to the W., are strewn with rocks. In 1797 a mud-stream (comp. p. 66) destroyed a great part of the villages of *Schwanden* and *Hofstetten*, which belong to Brienz, and in 1824 a landslip devastated an area of 30 acres.

Tracht (**Weisses Kreuz*, at the steamboat-quay, the starting-point of the Brünig diligence), now almost a continuation of Brienz, is noted for its wood-carving, which employs about 600 persons. The *Künzli*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the hotel, commands a pleasing view of the lake, the Faulhorn chain, the Sustenhörner, the Mährenberg, etc.

Brienz (*Bär*, with garden on the lake; *Tell*, moderate), a considerable village (2605 inhab.), consisting chiefly of wooden houses, is pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Brienzer Grat* (see below), a mountain separating the Lake of Brienz from the Entlebuch. The churchyard affords a fine view of the lake, the Giessbach, the Faulhorn in the background, the fall of the *Oltshibach* (see above) to the left, and the fall of the *Mühlbach* (1150' in height, often dry in summer) behind the spectator. Brienz is also famed for its wood-carving, the chief repository of which merits a visit.

FROM BRIENZ TO LUCERNE BY THE BRÜNIG, see R. 23; one-horse carriage to Alpnach-Gestad 25, two-horse 40 fr.

The highest peak of the *Brienzer Grat* is the '*Brienzer Rothhorn* (7713'), celebrated for the extensive view it commands. A good bridle-path leads to the summit in 5 hrs. (guide, Melch. Zobrist at Brienz, 5 fr., unnecessary; horse 15 fr.). *Thun* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top (R. 312, B. 2, A. 1 fr.; open from July to Sept. only). The first third of the route only is fatiguing, the last 20 min. of this part traversing wood, as far as the (2 hrs.) *Planalp Chalets* (5383'; Restaurant *Fluck*, with a few beds); the ascent (1 hr.) of the *Planalp*, watered by the *Mühlbach*, and of the last slopes of the mountain (2 hrs.) is gradual. At the top stands the boundary-stone of the Cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The view embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland (p. 124), the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun between the mountains to the right above Interlaken; the entire Haslithal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Con-

stance. This point of view vies with the Niesen (p. 106). The Bernese Alps are partially concealed by the Faulhorn chain, but the chain of the Titlis, and particularly the Titlis itself, stands out very prominently; to the S. of it are the Sustenhörner, the Thierberge, the Winterberge with the Dammastock, etc.; the Glärnisch and the Sentis are also distinctly visible. — Descent by the *Ey-See to Sörenberg* in the Kleine Emmenthal, and (6 hrs.) *Schüpfheim*, see p. 96.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1857'), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 2 M. wide, near the Giessbach 500', and near Oberried 859' deep, is 20' higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been once united (p. 109). It is surrounded by lofty wooded mountains and rocks. To the S.E. in the background are the snow-clad Sustenhörner; to the right the Thierberge. The inconsiderable lowest fall of the *Giessbach* only (see below) is visible from the lake. Beyond the Giessbach is the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, and near it, on the S. bank, lies the prettily situated village of *Iseltwald* (Hôtel Burg Iseltwald, on a wooded promontory; Zur Schweizerheimath). The steamer then crosses the lake to *Oberried* and *Niederried* (new Inn), charmingly situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 114). Farther on, rise the ruined castle of *Ringgenberg* (2024'), on an eminence, with the church of that name, surrounded by woods and orchards, and the old tower of the *Church of Goldswyl*, standing on an isolated hill and presenting a very picturesque appearance. On the opposite bank the *Lütschine* descends from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen. The lake gradually contracts, and at length joins the lake of Thun (comp. p. 110) under the name of the *Aare*.

The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 109), the terminus of the *Bödeli Railway* (p. 107), by which travellers are conveyed in 12 min. to the station of Interlaken. The halfway station of *Zollhaus* is at the E. end of the *Höheweg*, where the omnibuses of the neighbouring hotels are in waiting. **Interlaken**, see p. 109.

THE ROAD FROM BRIENZ TO INTERLAKEN (12 M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ebligen*, (2 M.) *Oberried*, and (3 M.) *Niederried*; then, at a considerable height above the lake, traverses a rocky tract to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ringgenberg*, past the small *Faulensee* (p. 112), at the base of the hill with the ancient church-tower, and leads through *Goldswyl* (beautiful views) to the upper bridge over the *Aare* at Interlaken (3 M.).

1. The Giessbach.

***Hotel** at the Giessbach, with a large dépendance, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pension 7-12 fr.; whey-cure. — *Post Office* at the hotel.

***Illumination of the Falls**, with Bengal lights, every evening from the middle of May till the end of September (innates of the hotel 1 fr. each, other persons $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Steamboat to or from Bönigen in 50, to or from Brienz in 10 min., see pp. 113, 130. On Thursday evenings a train leaves Interlaken for Bönigen at 7.50 in connection with a steamer to the Giessbach, returning after the illumination. — *Porter* of small luggage from the landing-place to the hotel 25 c.; trunk $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; chair 3 fr., one-horse carriage 4 fr.

Rowing-boat from Brienz to the Giessbach in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., each rower 1 fr. The boatmen of Brienz usually demand 3 fr. for a boat with two rowers.

The ***Giessbach**, one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland, was brought into notice in 1818 by the school-master *Kehrli* (d. 1854), who constructed a path to the falls. In 1854-55 it belonged to the brothers *von Ruppard*, by whom the pleasure-grounds were tastefully laid out, and from that period down to 1870 to the Steamboat Co. of the Lakes of Brienz and Thun. It is now the property of Messrs. *Hauser*. Since the construction of the new hotel on the terrace the original charm of the spot has been sadly marred.

A good road ascends in windings from the landing-place to the hotel (12 min.). Near the second bend is a bridge spanning the lowest fall. On reaching the sixth bend we pass an old stone bridge, which the path to Iseltwald crosses (see below). Farther up, immediately below the hotel, is the *Känzeli*, a small projecting platform commanding a limited view of the lake.

The ***TERRACE** with the large new hotel, is the finest point in the grounds. (The older house is 150 yds. farther back in the dale.) It commands a complete ***view** of the Giessbach, a series of seven cascades falling from rock to rock from a great height (highest point 1148' above the lake), and framed with dark green foliage. The W. side of the new hotel, with its verandah and lofty flight of steps, commands an admirable survey of the lake of Brienz.

The falls are crossed by three bridges. To the second of these, constructed of iron, paths ascend on both sides of the stream, from which to the third bridge ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) there is a path on the right bank only. A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. Those who have time should, if possible, ascend to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Highest Fall*, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190' in depth. This fall is best seen from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

The ***Rauft** (2460'), a group of wooded rocks, with a pavilion on the top, on the N. side of the valley, and rising 600' almost perpendicularly from the lake, commands a view of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare, and the alluvial district of Brienzwyler; above Brienz, opposite, the long Brienzler Grat and the Brienzler Rothhorn with its inn (p. 130); then, beyond Interlaken, part of the Lake of Thun, overshadowed by the pyramid of the Niesen. A good path leads from the back of the new hotel to the top in 20 min.; another, indicated by finger-posts, from the older hotel in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO THE FAULHORN (p. 126), 6 hrs., a fatiguing, and at places unpleasant walk, especially the part over the *Bättenalp*, which is exposed to the morning sun (guide necessary, 6 fr.). To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path unites with the bridle-path from the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 126).

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO INTERLAKEN ($\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). A rough path leads to (2 hrs.) *Iseltwald*, from which there is a good road via ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sengy* and (3 M.)

Bönigen to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Intertaken*. About midway between the hotel and the lake, we cross the brook at the finger-post by an old stone bridge, and skirt the lake, generally at a considerable height above it, until *Bönigen* is nearly reached.

29. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Jochpass.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.: Im-Hof $1\frac{1}{4}$, Engstlen-Alp $\frac{3}{2}$ (descent 3), Joch $1\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 1), Triibsee $\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent 1), Engelberg $1\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$) hrs. Carriage-road to Imhof, beyond it a bridle-path. Horse 32, guide 18 fr. (unnecessary): from the Engstlen-Alp to Engelberg 6 fr. (those who begin this route at Engelberg require a guide to the summit of the pass). If the traveller intends to devote two days to this interesting journey, the night should be passed at the Engstlen-Alp, where an afternoon may be agreeably spent.

From Meiringen to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Im-Hof* (2054'), see p. 137. We then follow the Susten route to (20 min.) *Wyler* (2428'), where we turn to the left and cross the *Gadmer Aar*. After 5 min., we keep again to the left and ascend rapidly through meadows and wood. Near the (1 hr.) chalets of *Lauenen* (3802'), where the direct path from Meiringen is joined (see below), begins the **Gentelalp**. The path skirts the right bank of the *Gentelbach* as far as a bridge (15 min.; tavern on the left bank), where it unites with another path from the Gadmenthal (p. 135).

A route shorter by $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., but unsuitable for persons inclined to giddiness (guide advisable), leads from Meiringen to the left (instead of going to the right to Im-Hof), ascends, and skirts the brow of the *Hastiberg*, affording a striking view of the valleys which unite at Im-Hof far below.

We now ascend very gradually through the somewhat monotonous valley to the (20 min.) *Gentelhütten* (3993'), which lie on the left bank of the brook. The path still follows the right bank, and after a more considerable ascent reaches (1 hr.) the *Schwarzwaldhütten* (4596'; small Inn). Behind us rise the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the end of the Urbachthal (p. 137).

The valley now becomes more interesting. The precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (9750') on the right become more imposing as we proceed, and are enlivened by a series of waterfalls, the volume of which depends on the state of the melting snow, and of which we at last come to eight close together (*Achtelsassbüche*). The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several considerable falls. The path crosses the stream (small ravine) and ascends, often steeply, through beautiful pine-wood, commanding a retrospect of the Bernese Alps which gradually increases in magnificence. We now reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ***Engstlen-Alp** (6033'), which lies at about the same height as the Grimsel-Hospice (p. 139), and is one of the most beautiful of mountain pastures, with its flower-carpeted meadows, Alpine roses, venerable pines and 'cedars of the Alps', brooks, and waterfalls. (Excellent drinking-water, temperature 40-42° Fahr.) The view to the S.W. embraces the

Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner. Wetterhörner, and Breithorn; to the N. the Graustock; to the E. the Titlis and Wendenstöcke; to the S. the Gadmer Fluh. (**Inn*, R. 21½, D. 31½, pension from 6 fr.) The finest point of view is a small hill in front of the house (3 min.).

The **Wunderbrunnen** ('miraculous well'), about 300 paces to the N.E. of the inn, is an intermittent spring which flows copiously in fine weather (when swollen by the melting snow), especially about 3 p.m., while at 5 a.m. it is quite dry. When the weather is cloudy (and the snow consequently does not melt), the flow almost entirely ceases. The name given to the spring is hardly justified by such simple natural causes.

The ascent of the **Titlis** (p. 82) from the Engstlen-Alp is shorter than from Engelberg; from the Engstlen-Alp to the Jochpass 1½ hr., to the *Stand* (p. 82) 1 hr., thence to the top 3 hrs. (descent 4 hrs.). Guide from the inn 10 fr. (charged in the bill) and a gratuity. In order to reach the Titlis in good time, travellers generally leave the Engstlen-Alp at 2 a.m. with lanterns. — The *Geissberg* (p. 82) may be ascended from the Engstlen-Alp in 2 hrs.

The **Sätteli**, a pass to the Gadmenthal (p. 136), 2 hrs. to the S. of the Engstlen Alp, commands a fine view of the Gadmenthal and the Bernese Alps. The route from the Gadmenthal to the Sätteli (6 hrs. from the inn 'am Stein', p. 136, to the Engstlen-Alp) is very steep and requires a guide, there being no beaten track.

FROM THE ENGSTLEN-ALP TO THE MELCHTHAL. From a point about ¼ hr. below the inn, near the waterfall, a steep path ascends in 1½ hr. to the *Tannen-Alp* (6503'), where a view is obtained of the Wetterhorn, the Bernese Alps, the Titlis, etc. From the Tannen-Alp to the *Melchsee* (6427'; p. 79) a gradual descent of 1 hr. The Melchthal, see p. 79.

The path to Engelberg skirts the *Engstlen-See* (6076'), a lake 1½ M. long, and abounding with trout, and then ascends, commanding a view of the extensive snows of the *Wendenstöcke* to the right, to the (1 hr.) **Joch-Pass** (7244'), whence we obtain an imposing retrospect of the Bernese Alps. The view of the mountains towards the N. which enclose the Engelberger Thal is gradually disclosed as we descend.

The path descends over blocks of rock and detritus, being ill defined at places, to the (½ hr.) *Obere Trübsee-Alp* (Inn 'Zum Alpenclub', R. 3, B. 1½ fr.), on the S.E. side of the small green and turbid *Trübsee* (5794'). On the right, apparently quite near us, are the glistening snows of the *Titlis*, which is usually ascended from this point (p. 82). The direct bridle-path (now exclusively used) from this point to Engelberg (1½ hr.) leads straight towards the N.E., across the flat and marshy floor of the valley (keeping the *Trübsee* on the left), and crosses the brook which descends from the glaciers of the *Titlis* (no bridge). The well-defined path now descends in zigzags, skirting the precipitous *Pfaffenwand* for ½ hr. (somewhat slippery in rainy weather). It next traverses the *Gerschni Alp* (4125'), in the direction of a clump of pines, enters a wood farther on, crosses the *Engelberger Au* at the foot of the mountain, and reaches **Engelberg** (p. 82).

30. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten-Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 84.

11½ hrs.: Im-Hof 1¼, Gadmen 3 (descent 2), Am Stein 2½ (descent 1½), Susten-Scheideck 1¼ (descent ½), Meien 2½ (ascent 3½), Wasen 1 (ascent 1½) hr. — Horse 35 (or, if a night is spent on the route, 40), guide 21 fr., unnecessary. Horses and guides are often found on this route returning from the Furca or Grimsel route to Andermatt or Hospenthal.

After Napoleon had annexed the little republic of the Valais (founded by him in 1801) to France in 1811 (p. 269), and had established a tariff of customs on the Simplon route, the produce of Canton Bern was sent to Italy by the Susten and the St. Gotthard. The pass was then converted into a kind of military road from 10' to 12' wide, but two years later, circumstances having changed, it was abandoned. It may still be traced up to the summit of the pass on both sides, and, though no longer practicable for carriages, is the most frequented bridle-path in this part of the Alps.

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (2054'), 1¼ hr., see p. 137. The Susten route diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding *Gadmer Aar*. At one time the Wetterhorn, Wellhorn, and Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the background towards the W.

The lower part of the valley is called the *Mühlethal*, above which is the *Nessenthal*. At (20 min.) Wyler the path to the *Gentelthal* (p. 133) diverges to the left. The Susten road crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmer Aar* and at the (¼ hr.) old iron-foundry the *Gentelbach*, on the left bank of which a second path leading to the Engstlen-Alp ascends to the left. At (¾ hr.) *Mühlestalden* (3050'; new Inn) the narrow *Triftthal* opens towards the S.E., with the extensive *Trift Glacier* in the background.

Triftthal (¼-2-5 hrs. to the club-hut on the Thältistock; guide necessary; *Joh. and Andr. von Weissenfuh* of Mühlestalden and *Melch. Moor* of Gadmen are recommended). The path ascends above the left bank of the *Triftbach*, and along the lower ice-fall of the *Trift Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Windegg* (6237'; rude hut), whence the glacier, here tolerably level, is crossed in ½ hr. The steep rocks of the *Thältistock* are then climbed to the (1 hr.) *Club Hut* (8250'), affording a good survey of the upper plateau of the *Trift Glacier*. — From the club-hut over the *TRIFTLIMMI* (10,171') and the *Rhone Glacier* to the *Furca* (p. 142) or the *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 139), 9 hrs., fatiguing, but highly interesting. — The *DAMMASOCK* (11,920'), commanding a splendid view, is reached without serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4-5 hrs. (descent by the *Rhone Glacier* and *Nägelisgräbli* to the *Grimsel* in 7 hrs.). — The *Schneestock* (11,667'), the *Thieratplstock* (11,175'), and the *Diechterhorn* (11,119') may also be ascended from the club-hut. — Passes to the *GESCHENEN-ALP* over the *Winterberg* range (*Maasplankjoch*, *Dammapass*, *Winterjoch*) difficult (comp. p. 88); over the *Thierbergglücke* and *Kehlenjoch*, see p. 88. — By the *TREFFENSATTEL* (10,820') to the *Tiefen Glacier* (p. 143) and the *Furca*, not very difficult. — Interesting passes also cross the *FURTWANG-SATTEL* (8392') to *Guttannen* (a steep ascent of 3 hrs. from the *Windegg*; descent by the *Steinhaus-Alp* to *Guttannen* in 2 hrs.), and the *STEIN-LIMMI* (8970') to the *Stein Inn* [from the chalet of *Graggi*, opposite the *Windegg* on the r. side of the glacier, in 3 hrs. to the col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vorder-Thierberg*, whence the descent lies over the *Steintinni Glacier* and along the slopes of the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Stein-Alp* (p. 136)]. By combining the two last named passes, an active walker may reach the *Stein-Alp* from *Guttannen* in a single day (11-12 hrs. walking).

The path crosses the Gadmer Aar and ascends by *Schaftelen* to (1 hr.) *Füren* (3848'). In the beautiful *Gadmenthal*, which begins here, lies ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the village of **Gadmen** (3960'; *Bär*, tolerable), consisting of the three hamlets of *An der Egg*, *Bühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sütteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 134.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts singularly with the barren and precipitous *Gadmer Fluh* (9750'; see p. 133). On the slope of the *Urastücke* (9544'), to the E., is seen the *Wenden Glacier*.

The path ascends gradually, and then more rapidly through wood to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4934'), beyond which wild and rocky scenery is traversed to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Inn Am Stein* (R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), at the foot of the **Stein Glacier** (6122'), and surrounded by moraine, and rock. This glacier is unquestionably one of the most extensive and remarkable in Switzerland. In 1840 it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from the old path, but now extends considerably beyond it, and is only 200 yds. distant from the inn, but, as is evident from the moraine, it is now again receding.

OVER THE SUSTEN-LIMMI TO THE GESCHENEN-ALP, 9 hrs., fatiguing, but without serious difficulty for practised mountaineers. The rugged slope of the *Thaleggi* (on the W. side of the Stein Glacier) is ascended and the *Steinlimmi-Glacier* crossed to the *Thierbergtli*, beyond which the great plateau at the head of the Stein Glacier is traversed to the pass (10,180'). S.E. of the *Gletscherhorn* (11,457'). The descent lies over the *Susten Glacier* to the *Kehlen-Alp* (7562') and across the *Kehlen Glacier* to the *Hinterer Rötze* and *Geschenen-Alp* (p. 88). — Over the *Stein-Limmi* to the *Trift Glacier* (5 hrs. to the Graggi-hut), see above. — The ascent of the *Brunnenstock* (11,519'), the highest of the Sustenhorner, is laborious, but highly interesting.

The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Susten-Scheideck** (7421'), as the culminating point of the pass is called, commands a limited but imposing view, embracing the entire chain of precipices and mountains which bound the Meienthal on the N., and the long jagged ridge of the Gadmer Fluh; to the S. the *Sustenhörner* (11,519') and *Thierberge* (11,306'), from which the huge Stein Glacier descends in three arms. Several of the peaks of the Bernese Oberland are visible through a narrow gap towards the W.

The path, now uninteresting, winds down the slopes of the *Guferrn-Alp*. The *Meienbach*, which it follows and crosses repeatedly, emerges from the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches are frequently precipitated from the *Stücklistock* (10,856') and the majestic *Sustenhörner*. The *Susten-Alp* is passed on the right, and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Guferrnplatten-Alp* (5725') on the left. Near the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hunds-Alp* (5043') the road crosses a bridge high above the impetuous *Gorezmettlerbach*. Several brooks issue from the *Rütifirn* on the right.

Fernigen (4787'; Inn, moderate) is the first group of houses, then the (1 hr.) village of **Meien** (4331': Inn near the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (*Dörfli*, *Hüsen*, &c.). Above *Wasen* the road passes the *Meienschanz* (3599'), an intrenchment com-

manding the entrance to the Meienthal, erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 311), and destroyed by the French in 1799.

The path then descends rapidly to (1 hr.) *Wasen* (2779') on the St. Gotthard route (p. 87).

31. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

Comp. Map, p. 84.

10½ hrs.: Guttannen 3¼, Handeck 2, Grimsel Hospice 2¾, summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier 1¼; back in 8½ hrs. — Good bridle-path, guide unnecessary. Horse from Meiringen to the Handeck (and back in one day) 15. Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 32, Hospenthal or Andermatt 40 fr. (comp. p. 103); from the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel 6, to the Hospice 10, Handeck 15, Meiringen 30 fr.

The carriage-road, completed for some distance beyond Im-Hof (to which a diligence runs twice daily, fare 1 fr.), crosses to the left bank of the *Aare* near Meiringen, and ascends the **Kirchet** (2313'), a wooded ridge sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, and dividing the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper Haslithal*. At the top, ½ hr. from Meiringen, a finger-post near the small '*Lamm*' inn indicates the path to the '*Finstere Aarschlucht*' to the left.

The '*Finstere Schlauche*'. From the inn we ascend slightly to the left, then follow a good path through underwood into a most picturesque rocky gorge resembling that of the Tamina, formed by the erosive action of the stream. Far below dashes the Aare, between perpendicular precipices 300' in height. Interesting walk, there and back, of 40 min. A toll of ½ fr. for one person, and 1 fr. for a party of three or more, is levied at the inn for the construction of the path.

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings, which the pedestrian may avoid, traverses the rich meadows of the valley of *Hasli-im-Grund*, and crosses to the right bank of the Aare near (¾ hr.) **Im-Hof** (2054'; *Hôtel Im-Hof*, R. 2½, B. 1½, A. ¾, pension 5-6 fr.; **Hôtel Alpenhof*, new), the principal village in the parish of *Innertkirchen*, where the Susten (p. 135) and Jochpass (p. 133) routes diverge to the E.

A visit to the **Urbachthal**, which opens here towards the S.W., as far as the huge *Gauli Glacier* at the head of the valley, requires 10-12 hrs.; guide desirable, in order that the traveller may ascend the glacier and obtain the most advantageous view of the head of the valley and the imposing environs. The sides of the valley consist of several different regions, the lowest of which is cultivated. At the foot of the glacier is the *Mattenalp* (8202'); farther up, on the left side, is the *Urnenalp* (7211'). A glacier path leads hence to the right over the *Wetter-Linna* (10,440') to the *Roschlan* Glacier (p. 128) and over the *Bergli-Joch* (11,289') to Grindelwald (p. 124); another to the left over the *Gauli-Pass* (10,258') to the *Lauteraar* Glacier (p. 140). These are for experienced mountaineers only, with able guides (*Joh. Tändler* and *M. Nägeli* of Imhof recommended). The *Engi-Schneehorn* (10,929') is easily ascended from the Gauli-Pass (comp. p. 140).

The carriage-road in the valley of the Aare terminates at the bridge over the Aare, 1 hr. above Im-Hof, beyond which the route is continued by a good bridle-path on the left bank. Refreshments are sold at many of the way-side chalets, but occasionally at exorbitant charges. The path now ascends more rapidly and higher up (25 min.) is carried through a projecting ridge of rock. It next crosses several

torrents which are covered with avalanche-snow in the early summer. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Im-Boden* is a small hamlet on a terrace of the valley (2933'). Near a (5 min.) house, a shorter and pleasanter path traverses the meadows to the left. Then (40 min.) **Guttannen** (3442'; **Bär*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a poor village, the largest in the Oberhaslithal, situated in a basin of considerable extent. The meadows are covered in every direction with heaps of stones, brought down by torrents, and collected in order to prevent injury to the grass. (By the *Furtwang-Sattel* to the *Trift Glacier*, see p. 135.)

Beyond Guttannen ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a bridge spans the wild and foaming Aare (*Tschingelbrücke*, 3733'). The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of loose stones deposited on the less precipitous slopes testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the right the *Wissbach-Glacier* discharges its waters into the valley. Patches of snow are occasionally visible on the mountain-tops. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) next bridge across the Aare is the *Schwarzbrunnenbrücke* (3976'); 10 min. beyond it, after the first short ascent, there is a spring of good water on the right. The Aare becomes more rapid, and here forms a small waterfall. A pine-clad ridge of rock now closes the valley. The paved path ascends over granite rocks, rounded and polished by glacier-friction (comp. *Introd.* XIV).

Near two huts, at a bend in the path ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the last bridge, 8 min. before the Handeck inn is reached) a side-path leads to the left to a platform with a balustrade ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) immediately above the ****Fall of the Handeck**, which precipitates itself in an unbroken mass into an abyss, 250' in depth. Grand as the spectacle is from this point, it is still finer when viewed from a point reached by descending for 5 min. to the E. from the Handeck Inn. Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 148) and the Rhine (p. 27), this is the most imposing cascade among the Alps, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild character of the adjuncts. The rapidity of the stream is so great that it falls unbroken half way to the bottom, and in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray and vapour, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Erlenbach* falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier water of the Aare. The approach to the fall is easy and safe. The best point of view is a projecting rock beyond the bridge (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The chalet of the Handeck has been converted into a tolerable *Inn* (4649'). Carved wood is sold here at moderate prices.

The sombre pine-forest becomes thinner, and even the dwarf-pines disappear altogether a little above the Handeck. The stony soil is clothed with stunted grass, moss, and rhododendrons. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Handeck the path leads over rounded

slabs of rock called the *Böse Seite* and the *Höhle* ('slippery') *Platte*, both worn by glacier friction. Opposite them the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque cascade, descending from the *Gelmersee* (5968'), a lake which lies on the mountain to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn*, and may be visited from the *Handeck* (steep path).

The valley becomes narrower and more desolate. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook. Vegetation disappears almost entirely. Between the *Handeck* and *Grimsel* the only two human habitations, $13\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the former, 1 hr. from the latter, are two chalets in the *Rüterichsboden* (5594'), the last basin below the *Grimsel*, and probably once the bed of a lake.

The rocky, but well-trodden path ascends for a short distance through a wild defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It at length crosses the Aare, turns to the left, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the **Grimsel Hospice** (6148'; *Inn*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, A. 1 fr.), formerly a refuge for poor travellers crossing the *Grimsel*, and now always crowded with tourists in the height of summer.

This barren mountain-basin, called the *Grimselgrund*, lies 955' below the summit of the pass (p. 140). Bald rocks, with perpetual snow in their crevices, and occasional patches of scanty herbage or moss form the surrounding scenery. Beyond the small and gloomy lake, which is destitute of fish, lies the *Seemüttli*, a meagre pasturage, where the cows of the Hospice graze for one or two months only.

The jagged mountain to the W., above the ravine of the Aare, is the *Agassizhorn* (13,120'), the N. pedestal of the *Finster-Aarhorn*, connected with which on the W. is the crest of the *Viescherhörner*. The **Finster-Aarhorn** (14,026'), the highest of the Bernese Alps, is not visible from the hospice itself, but from the *Nollen*, a rocky eminence a few paces distant. This giant of the Oberland was ascended for the first time in 1829, twice in 1842, and several times within the last few years by members of the English and Swiss Alpine Clubs. If the ascent is made from the *Grimsel Hospice*, the night should be spent in the *Rothloch* (9203'), a cave on the W. slope of the *Walliser Rothhorn* (11,644'). The route thence leads round the W. side of the *Finsteraarhorn* to the summit in 6-7 hrs. If the *Eggischhorn* be the starting-point, the night is spent in the club-hut on the *Faulberg* (9429'), from which the ascent lies across the *Grünhornlücke* (10,843') and the *Viescherfirn*. The expedition cannot be safely undertaken except by thoroughly experienced mountaineers with able guides. In Aug. 1876, the *Finsteraarhorn* was ascended for the first time from the S.E. side (21 hrs. walking from the *Grimsel Hospice*).

The Aare flows from two vast glaciers (6158'), the **Vorder-Aar**, or **Unter-Aar Glacier**, and the **Ober-Aar Glacier**, to the W. of the hospice. The latter, an ice-field with numerous crevasses, separated from the *Unter-Aar Glacier* by the *Zinkenstöcke*, is 5 hrs. from the hospice. A tolerable bridle-path leads in 3 hrs. to the foot of the *Unter-Aar Glacier*. The passage of the glacier itself is easy and safe. It forms a continuation or offshoot of the *Finster-Aar* and *Lauter-Aar Glaciers*. At the junction of the two glaciers rises a medial moraine, 100' high at places (see *Introd. XIV*). The valley, now named the *Aareboden*, extending from the hospice to a point far above the *Unter-Aar Glacier*, was once called the *Blümtisalp* (flowery Alp), and consisted of rich pastures, which the advance of the glacier and the deposit of detritus from the mountain have now entirely destroyed.

The two glaciers of the Aare present many attractions to those interested in the investigation of the theory of glaciers. The eminent Swiss naturalist *Hugi* caused a hut to be built in 1827 on the lower glacier, at the foot of the rock named '*Im Abschwung*', which separates the two glaciers, 3 hrs. from the Hospice. This hut, moving with the glacier, had in 1840 travelled to a distance of 2000 yds. from the rock. On the same glacier the eminent *Agassiz*, then a professor at Neuchâtel, with *Desor*, *Vogt*, *Willi*, and other savants, spent a considerable time in 1841 by desire of the King of Prussia, and published several interesting accounts of their observations, dated from the '*Hôtel des Neuchâtelais*', a stone hut erected for protection against wind and storm under a huge block of mica-slate projecting from the medial moraine. The latest researches on the subject have been made by *M. Dollfuss-Ausset* of Mülhausen in Alsace, who has erected a 'pavilion' (7835') on the N. side of the mountain, opposite the Abschwung. According to his calculations the glacier advances 85 yds. per annum, that is about 8 in. per diem. The arm of the glacier to the right abounds in crevasses, that to the left is quite level.

The '*Kleine Sidelhorn* (9075'), to the S.W., is often ascended in 2 hrs. from the Grimsel Pass (guide necessary, 4 fr.) [The '*Grosse Sidelhorn* (9419') more than double the distance from the hospice, and commanding an inferior view, lies towards the S.W.] The path is generally good, but the last $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. is fatiguing, owing to the loose fragments of granite with which the summit is covered. The view is grand, but deficient in foreground and vegetation. Gigantic peaks surround the spectator on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finster-Aarhorn, and the Viescherhorn; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Monte Rosa chain, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. The view of the two glaciers of the Aare with their grand medial moraine is interesting (comp. Dill's Panorama).

The ascent of the '*Ewig-Schneehorn* (10,929') presents little difficulty to experienced climbers. From the Grimsel to the *Dollfuss Pavilion* 3 hrs., across the Lauter-Aar Glacier to the foot of the mountain $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the *Gaultgrat* 2 hrs., thence to the summit $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (comp. p. 137). Descent over the *Gault Glacier* (p. 137) to the *Mattenalp*, where if necessary the night may be spent, 3-4 hrs.; then through the *Urbachthal* in 3 hrs. more to *Im-Hof* (p. 137). A safe excursion with a good guide.

FROM THE GRIMSEL TO VIESCH (or better to the *Eggischhorn*, p. 146), over the *Oberaarjoch* (10,624') and the *Walliser Viescher Glacier*, an expedition for experienced mountaineers; 14-15 hrs., two guides necessary (35 fr. each). From the summit of the pass the *Oberaarhorn* (11,952') may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — Over the *Studerjoch* (11,945'), between the Studerhorn and Oberaarhorn, 14-15 hrs. to Viesch, difficult. Descent from the pass by the *Studerfirn* and *Viescher Glacier*; or the traveller may ascend to the col between the Rothhorn and Finsteraarhorn and descend thence by the Viescherfirn and Grünhornlucke to the Faulberg and Eggischhorn. — Over the *Unter-Aar Glacier* and the col between the Studerhorn and Finsteraarhorn (about 11,580'), 18 hrs. to Viesch, also difficult; same descent as from the Studerjoch.

From the Grimsel by the *Strahlegg* to *Grindelwald*, see p. 122; by the *Finsteraarjoch* or *Lauteraarjoch*, see p. 122. — From the Grimsel to the *Forca* direct, over the Rhone Glacier, see p. 142.

A steep bridle-path, partly paved, and indicated by stakes, winds up the pass of the *Grimsel* (7103'), which connects the valley of Oberhasli with the Upper Valais. At (1 hr.) the summit of the pass (*Hauseck*), the boundary between Bern and Valais, the snow seldom entirely melts. The small *Todtensee* ('lake of the dead') lies on the S. side of the pass.

In the summer of 1799 this lake was used as a burial-place by the Austrians and French. The former, with the Valaisians, had entrenched them-

selves on the Grimsel, having extended their outposts as far as the first bridge over the Aare. All the attempts of the French, who were stationed at Guttannen under *Gudin*, to drive the Austrians from this position were ineffectual. A peasant of Guttannen, however, named *Fahner*, at length conducted a small detachment over the Gelmerhorn, Dölthorn, and Gersthorn, to the Grimsel, where they attacked the Austrians, and after an obstinate conflict compelled them to retreat into the Valais or towards the Hospice. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the Räterichsboden (p. 139), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern cancelled the gift a few months later. The crest from which the French poured down upon the Grimsel, on the N. of the Pass, is called *Nägeli's Grättli* (8471'); see p. 142.

Before the summit of the pass is reached, the direct path to Obergestelen in the Valais (p. 144) diverges to the right from the Furca route, and leads towards the S., on the W. bank of the Todtensee. The Furca route leads to the E., on the N. side of the lake, descends the **Maïenwand**, a precipitous grassy slope 1300' in depth, carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, and commanding a view of the Rhone Glacier and Galenstock, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the Rhone Glacier Hotel (see below) on the Furca road.

32. From the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt. The Furca.

Comp. Map, p. 84.

20½ M. DILIGENCE daily (about noon) in 4½ hrs., coupé 8 fr. 10 c., intérieur 7 fr. 15 c. — Distances for walkers: from the Rhone Glacier to the Furca 2½ (descent 1½), Realp 2½ (ascent 3½), Hospenthal 1½, Andermatt 1½ hr. — Horse from Realp to the Furca 8, to the Tiefengletscher Inn 5 fr. — One-horse carriage from the Rhone Glacier to the Furca Hotel 10, two-horse 15 fr.; to Andermatt 25 or 40 fr.

The **FURCA ROAD**, constructed principally for military purposes, is traversed by a diligence in summer (once daily from Andermatt to Brieg, and vice versa, in 12 hrs., halting for dinner at the Rhone Glacier; coupé 21 fr. 30, intérieur 18 fr. 90 c.). It commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier, the Galenstock, Spitzberg, etc., and is strongly recommended to the notice of pedestrians. The bridle-path is shorter, but destitute of view.

The ***Rhone Glacier**, imbedded between the *Gelmerhorn* (10,499') and *Gerstenhorn* (10,450') on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,805'), *Rhonestock* (11,821'), and *Dummaskstock* (11,920') on the E., extends in a terrace-like form to a distance of 15 M., somewhat resembling a gigantic frozen waterfall. At its base '*Im Gletsch*' (5751') is the ***Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône**, where travellers from the Grimsel, the Furca, and the Rhone Valley frequently halt for dinner (R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4½-5, L. and A. 1½ fr.).

A grey torrent of snow-water issues from the Rhone Glacier, in some seasons from a lofty cavern of ice. This is the **Rhone**, the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, which was said to issue 'from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun', an infant stream which gradually becomes a mighty river, and eventually discharges itself into the Mediterranean after a course of

five hundred miles. The inhabitants of the valley give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three warm springs which rise at the back of the hotel, to the left of the post station, and regard them as the true source of the river. These streams bubble up in a round stone basin, and mingle with the glacier-stream a short distance from their source. — A visit to the *Ice Grotto* artificially hewn in the glacier, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the hotel, is recommended (admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; umbrella useful).

The FURCA ROAD crosses the infant Rhone close to the hotel, and then ascends in long windings on the E. side of the valley. Pedestrians should follow the old bridle-path which diverges to the left beyond the bridge, cuts off the first windings of the road, and rejoins it in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (or pass the ice-cavern mentioned above, cross the flat tongue of the Rhone Glacier, and regain the road in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., an easy and safe walk with a guide). The road slowly ascends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, enters after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the valley descending from the *Furca*, and crosses the *Muttbach*, the discharge of the *Gratschlucht-Glacier*, which flows under the Rhone Glacier and forms one of the sources of that river.

The old path, destitute of view, here ascends rapidly to the right to the pass. The new road turns sharply to the left and ascends in long windings, high above the Rhone Glacier, commanding admirable views of its lofty and fantastic pinnacles, especially from the second (a tavern here) and third bend. From the highest winding, near the *Galenhütten* (7897'), another fine retrospect is obtained, including the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, the Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Weisshorn, and Mischabel. To the right is the Mutthorn (10,181'), with the dirty-looking Gratschlucht-Glacier. (From this point the Furca Hotel is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant.)

After a moderate walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Rhone Glacier Hotel (the diligence takes 2 hrs.), we reach the summit of the **Furca** (7992'; **Hôtel de la Furca*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.). The pass, which is seldom entirely free from snow, descends abruptly on both sides, and lies between two peaks, somewhat resembling the prongs of a fork (*furca*).

The ascent of the **Furcahorn** (9935'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), across pastures, detritus, and patches of snow, presents no difficulty (guide advisable, 4 fr.). Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Galenstock, the St. Gotthard group, etc. (This excursion may also be combined with the route to Nageli's Grätli and the Grimsel Hospice; see below.)

Ascent of the **Galenstock** (11,805') 5 hrs., for experienced mountaineers only, with an able guide (18 fr.; two required for the less experienced). The track leads from the upper part of the Rhone Glacier up a steep snow slope and difficult rocks, and finally over a long arête of névé (rope and ice-axe required). Imposing view. The descent may be made across the Rhone Glacier and over Nageli's Grätli to the Grimsel Hospice (see below).

TO THE GRIMSEL HOSPICE (p. 139). Pedestrians may descend from the Furca Inn to the Rhone Glacier in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., cross it above the ice-fall, and descend by *Nageli's Grätli* (8471'; fine view) to the Hospice (4 hrs., guide necessary). The path descends to the N. end of the small lake (p. 139).

The *Old Path* now descends rapidly into the *Garsenthal*, and traverses monotonous pastures, interesting to botanists only. On the *Siedeln-Alp* and *Wasser-Alp* especially, numerous species of Alpine plants are found. — The *NEW ROAD* skirts the lofty N. side of the valley. To the left is seen the *Siedeln Glacier*, the discharge of which forms a picturesque fall near the road; adjacent to it rise the sharp pinnacles of the *Bielenstock*; farther to the left is the *Tiefen Glacier* (see below). We then cross the *Tiefentobel* to the inn *Zum Tiefengletscher* (good Italian wine), the only house between the Furca and Realp.

A bridle-path leads hence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the end of the *Tiefengletscher*, descending between the *Galenstock* and the *Gletschhorn* (10,850'), where beautiful crystals were found in 1868. The grotto which once concealed these treasures, at the base of the *Gletschhorn*, is difficult of access, and requires a guide. The weight of the crystals (clouded topaz) found here amounted to 12-15 tons. The most beautiful specimens are now in the museum at Bern (p. 100). — Over the *Tiefensattel* to the *Rhone Glacier* (*Grinsel*, *Trift Glacier*), see p. 135. — Over the *Winter-Lücke* (9449') to the *Geschenen-Alp* (p. 88), 6 hrs.; the descent to the *Winter Glacier* is very steep.

On the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ebneten-Alp* (6831') begin the long windings by which the road descends into the *Urseren Valley* (see below), and which the pedestrian may avoid by taking the old path. A fine survey of the broad valley is now enjoyed; in the background, above *Andermatt*, are the zigzag lines of the *Oberalp* route (R. 80). In descending, pedestrians quit the road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone by several steps on the left; in ascending they leave it 50 paces beyond the first bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Realp.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Realp** (5059'; *Hôtel des Alpes*, R. 1, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Zum Hospiz*, a small inn adjacent to the former 'Hospiz Realp', unpretending but clean), a poor hamlet at the W. extremity of the *Urseren Valley*.

By the *Alpiglen-Lücke* to the *Geschenen-Alp*, see p. 88. — From Realp to *Villa in the Val Bedretto* (p. 145) by the *Cavanna-Pass* (8566'), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5 hrs. (not recommended).

The **Urseren-Thal** is a sequestered valley with excellent pastures, 9 M. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. wide, watered by the *Reuss*, and enclosed between mountains partially covered with snow. Beyond Realp the road crosses the *Lochbach*, the E. discharge of the *Tiefen Glacier* (on the N. rises the *Lochberg*, 9400'; see p. 88), and the *Reuss*, and then leads straight across the bottom of the valley, overgrown with brushwood, to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zumdorf*. To the left in the foreground, on the N. side of the valley, tower the serrated peaks of the *Spitzberg* (10,049'). From this point to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Hospenthal** (4800'; see p. 90), on the St. Gotthard route, the road follows the right bank of the *Reuss*. Thence by the St. Gotthard road to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Andermatt** (4738'), see p. 89.

33. From the Rhone Glacier to Vispach. Eggischhorn.

37½ M. DILIGENCE to Brieg once daily (in the afternoon) in 5 hrs. (to Münster 1½, Viesch 1¾, Brieg 1¾ hr.); coupé 13 fr. 20 c., intérieur 11 fr. 75 c. (in the reverse direction the journey takes 7 hrs.). From Brieg to Vispach diligence twice daily in ¾ hr. — *Carriages*: From the Rhone Glacier to Viesch one-horse 20, two-horse 30 fr.; to Brieg 30 or 50. Vispach 35 or 60, Sierre 55 or 90, to the Baths of Leuk 60 or 100 fr.

This road (Furca route, comp. p. 141) has been a diligence route since 1867, and will hardly repay the pedestrian.

Those who have seen the Rhone Glacier may proceed from the Grimsel direct to Obergestelen, by the path which at the top of the pass turns to the right (leaving the Todtensee on the left) and descends the wooded slopes to the village in 2¼ hrs.

A short distance from the Rhone Glacier Hotel (p. 141) the road crosses the Rhone, which careers far below through its rocky ravine, and descends in long windings, commanding a more open view than the old route, to (3¼ M.) **Oberwald** (4456'; **Hôtel de la Furca*, R. 1½, B. 1½ fr.). at the bottom of the valley of the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture-land, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is seldom visible. In front rises the majestic Weisshorn, with its dazzling snow-pyramid; behind us the Galenstock, and to the right of it the Mutthorn. The valley consists of three regions, the upper extending to Viesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; the French language begins to prevail near Sion (p. 269).

Through the wild GERENTHAL, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing but interesting pass crosses the *Kühboden-Glacier* and the col (about 9180') S. of the *Kühbodenhorn* (10,410') to *All' Aquin* in the Val Bedretto (see below; 8 hrs., guide necessary, 18 fr.). — The Pizzo ROTONDO (10,489'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, may be ascended from the *Kühboden* (upper end of the Gerenthal) in 5 hrs. (difficult, for experienced mountaineers only, with good guides).

At (1¾ M.) **Obergestelen** (4452'; *Tavern*, with a few beds), French *Haut-Châtillon*, the direct route to the Grimsel diverges to the right (p. 141). The village was burned down in 1868, with the exception of three houses, but has been rebuilt. The next place is (1¼ M.) **Ulrichen**, or *Urtichen* (4380'; **Hôtel zum Griesgletscher*, unpretending), a village with a tapering spire, situated opposite the mouth of the *Valley of Eginen*.

TO AIROLO BY THE NUFENEN PASS (8¼ hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path, guide necessary (12 fr., horse 25 fr.). Beginning of the route, see p. 147. At Altstaffel, before the Gries Glacier is reached, the path leads to the left and crosses the (3½ hrs.) **Nufenen-Pass** (or *Passo di Novene*, 8009'), the boundary between the cantons of Valais and Ticino, into the *Val Bedretto*, where Italian is spoken. Immediately below the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and then on the left bank, as far as the (1¾ hr.) **Hospice all' Acqua** (5266'; poor Inn), whence another path crosses the Pass of S. Giacomo to the Tosa Falls (see p. 148). The lofty situation of the Val Bedretto renders it barren and unfruitful. Winter lasts at least six months, and even in summer it sometimes freezes at night. The slopes of the mountains are clothed with wood and overtopped by barren pinnacles of rock. Avalanches are frequent in spring and winter, and their track is frequently crossed by the narrow path.





(1 hr.) **Bedretto** (4610'), the principal place in the valley. On 7th Jan., 1863, the W. part of the village was destroyed by an avalanche, and 28 of the inhabitants perished. The next place is (20 min.) *Villa* (indifferent Inn). Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4367'; Osteria delle Alpi) the road crosses to the right bank of the Ticino. We next reach (25 min.) *Fontana* (beyond which is the wild ravine of the *Valle Kurino*, with picturesque waterfalls) and (3 1/4 hr.) *Airolo* (p. 92).

The following villages are *Geschenen* (4396') and (3 3/4 M. from Obergestelen) —

10 M. **Münster** (4528'; *Goldenes Kreuz*; one-horse carr. to Brieg 18, to Vispach 20 fr. and gratuity), the principal village in the valley. Beautiful view from the loftily-situated chapel.

The **Löffelhorn** (10,138') is ascended from Münster (fatiguing, 5 hrs.; guide 6 fr.) across snow and granite-rocks; view similar to that from the Eggischhorn, with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages, *Reckingen* (with the handsomest church in the valley, at the mouth of the *Blinnen-Thal*), *Glüringen*, *Ritzingen*, *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and *Blitzingen*, are almost contiguous. At (4 1/2 M.) **Niederwald** (4052'; *Zum Guten Freund*) delicious water bubbles up abundantly under a roof by the road-side. Beyond Niederwald the Rhone forces its passage to a lower region of the valley.

19 1/2 M. **Viesch**, or *Fiesch* (3458'; **Hôtel du Glacier de Viesch*; *Hôtel des Alpes*; at both R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *Restaurant du Glacier*; one-horse carr. to Brieg 10, Vispach 14, Obergestelen 14, Oberwald 15, Rhone Glacier 20 fr.), a thriving village, prettily situated at the influx of the impetuous *Vieschbach* into the Rhone.

By THE ALBRUN-PASS TO PREMIA OR ANDERMATTEN in the Val Formazza (p. 149), 11-12 hrs. from Viesch, or from Lax (guide from Imfeld desirable, 12 fr.). From Lax a good new bridle-path leads by (3 1/4 hr.) *Ausserbinn* (4337') to (1 1/4 hr.) *Binn* (4718'; beds at the curé's), a village in the *Binnen-Thal*, interesting to mineralogists. (The **Bettlihorn*, 9728', ascended hence without difficulty in 5 hrs., commands an admirable view; guide necessary.) Then (3 1/4 hr.) *Imfeld* (5114'), beyond which the path is indifferent (guide advisable); 1/4 hr. pine-forest, 3/4 hr. chalets, 1 1/4 hr. last chalet, 1 hr. summit of the **Albrun-Pass** (*Colle d'Arbola*, 7907'), the latter part of the way stony, between the *Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola*, 10,729') on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9513') on the right. We then descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuti-Alp*, and thence either proceed down the valley past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago*, and through the *Val Devera* by *Crempio* and *Al Ponte* (see) below) to (4 hrs.) *Premia* (p. 149); or we ascend to the highest Alp *Forno*, cross the *Colle di Vanin* (fine retrospect of the Val Devera and the lake of Codelago) by a bad path, pass the *Lago di Lebendun*, and descend the valley of that name to (3 1/2 hrs.) Andermatten (p. 149). — The Tosa Falls may be reached from the Lebendun Lake direct by crossing the glacier-clad *Nüfelgu Pass* to the left, and following the *Nüfelgu Valley* to *Morast* and *Auf der Fruth* (p. 148), a walk of 13 hrs. from Lax.

FROM VIESCH TO ISELLE BY THE PASSO DEL BUCCARECCIO (OR RITTER PASS), a fatiguing, but very interesting expedition (12-13 hrs.); able guide necessary. The route at first leads through the *Binnen-Thal* (see above), from which, 1/4 hr. before Binn is reached, it diverges to the right and ascends through the *Läng-Thal* in 7 1/2 hrs. to the pass (8858') between the (r.) *Hüthenhorn* (9679') and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,443') (the latter may be ascended without much difficulty; magnificent panorama); then a fatiguing descent of 1 1/2 hr. to the *Alp Dreytia* (quarters for the night, if necessary) in the *Val Cherasca*, and through the latter by *Trasquera* to (3 hrs.) *Iselle* (p. 275).

FROM VIESCH TO PREMIA BY THE KRIEGALP-PASS (OF PASSO DELLA

CORNERA), fatiguing, and of no great interest (12-13 hrs.); a good guide necessary (12 fr.). The route ascends the *Kriegalp-Thal*, a lateral valley of the Lang-Thal, in 7 hrs. to the summit of the pass on the N. side of the *Kriegalpstock* (fine view of the Helsenhorn, the ascent of which is more difficult from this point than from the Ritter-Pass, above mentioned), descent to *Al Ponte* (3273'), and by the *Val Devera* to *Premia* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 149). — Another pass from Viesch to *Premia* (9-10 hrs., with guide, interesting route) is the *GEISSTAD-PASS* (or *BOCCA ROSSA*). At *Imfeld* (see above) we diverge to the right from the Albrun route to the *Messern-Alp* (6174'), and ascend past the *Geisspfad-See* (7972') to the summit of the pass (8120'). Then a somewhat steep descent to *Al Ponte*, where the path unites with the *Kriegalp* route (see above).

Very interesting excursion from Viesch to the —

*Eggischhorn.

The **Eggischhorn* (9640') is the highest peak of the mountain ridge which separates the Great Aletsch Glacier from the Rhone valley, and is so situated as to command a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps to the N. and the Valaisian Alps to the S.

The **Hôtel et Pension Jungfrau* (7150'; R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 5, L. and A. 1, pension 8 fr.), two-thirds of the way up, is well adapted for a prolonged stay. A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Viesch to the hotel in 3 hrs., and thence to the summit in 1½ hr. more (horse to the hotel 10 fr. and gratuity). The path crosses the Vieschbach (see above), ascends to the right past some houses, where a finger-post indicates the way to the Eggischhorn ('à l'hôtel 2 lieues'), and enters the wood, passing (¾ hr.) a small tavern. On quitting the wood we perceive the inn above us to the right. We now turn to the left to the (¼ hr.) chalets of *Viescherstaffel*. (A path to the right following the telegraph wires effects little saving.) In about 5 min. more we turn to the left again, then to the right past two hay-sheds, and in 1 hr. reach the hotel. Beyond the hotel the path ascends in zigzags. (The apparently better path to the right leads in 1 hr. to the crest above the *Merjelen-See*, which also commands a fine view, and thence to the *Merjelen-Alp*.) The bridle-path extends to within ¼ hr. of the summit, which is finally reached by crossing loose rocks. (Very inexperienced walkers may take a guide from the hotel, 4 fr.) The summit is a pyramid of rock, covered with large masses of stone, and surmounted by a wooden cross. Immediately below the spectator lies the small dark-green *Merjelen-See* (7710'), in which blocks of ice frequently float. The whole of the Aletsch Glacier is visible (15 M. long), the most extensive among the Alps, and to the right the Viesch Glacier. Of the innumerable mountain peaks, the most prominent are: to the right, the *Galenstock*, *Ober-Aarhorn*, *Finster-Aarhorn*; in front, the *Eiger*, *Mönch*, and *Jungfrau*; to the left, the *Aletschhorn* (13,773'), which next to the *Finster-Aarhorn* is the highest peak N. of the Rhone; to the S. the *Weisshorn*, the conspicuous *Matterhorn*, and the *Mischabel* with the *Dom* (*Monte Rosa* is concealed by the *Mischabel*). A still more distant snow-peak is said to be the *Bosse de Dromadaire* of *Mont Blanc*. The view embraces a great part of the Simplon route with the Hospice, and the valley of *St. Nicolaus* (p. 283). Consult the panorama.

The traveller intending to descend the valley of the Rhone may take the path to *Lax* (see below), turning to the right near the chalets of *Viescherstaffel*. The following route is, however, preferable: from the *Jungfrau Hotel* the path leads nearly at the same level for some distance, high above the Rhone (beautiful views), over the *Belten-Alp*, with its small lake (6726', abounding in fish), in 2¼ hrs. to the *Rieder-Alp* (6388'), where there is a small inn (*Sepibus*), and by *Ried* (3940') down to *Mörel* (see below); ascent from *Mörel* to the *Rieder-Alp*, 2½ hrs.). — An interesting route from the *Rieder-Alp*, affording varied and magnificent views, first ascends the mountain (*Furka*) towards the W. for ¾ hr., then descends precipitously to the (1½ hr.) *Aletsch Glacier*, crosses this at a perfectly



PANORAMA VOM EGGISCHORN

safe place, traversed even by horses (guide desirable), in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Aletsch-bord*, and ascends in 1 hr. more to the *Hôtel Bellalp* (p. 272).

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, see p. 120; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 139. — The *Aletschhorn* (13,773'), the second in height of the Oberland peaks, is best ascended from the Bellalp (p. 272) and presents no serious difficulty to practised mountaineers (good guides required). Magnificent view.

From the *Eggischhorn* to *Grindelwald* by the *Viescherjoch*, *Eigerjoch*, *Mönchjoch*, and *Jungfrau-joch*, see p. 124; to the *Grimsel* by the *Oberaar-joch*, *Studerjoch*, and *Unter-Aar Glacier*, see p. 140. — From *Lauterbrunnen* to the *Eggischhorn* by the *Lavinenthor*, *Roththal-Sattel*, and *Ebnethujoch*, see p. 119.

FROM THE *EGGISCHHORN* TO *RIED* IN THE *LÖTSCHENTHAL* (p. 267) by the *Lötschenlücke* (10,512'), 14 hrs., with experienced guides (30 fr. each): descend to the *Merjelen-See*, and cross the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Lötschenlücke*, a depression of the *Ahnengrat*; then descend over the deeply furrowed *Lötschen-Glacier* to the *Lötschenthal*. — Another interesting pass to the *Lötschenthal* is by the *Beichgrat* (11,136'; comp. Bellalp, p. 273).

Beyond *Viesch* the road traverses the fertile valley for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., passing through **Lax** (3425'; **Kreuz*) with its conspicuous new church, whence the *Eggischhorn* may be ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and then descends by numerous windings to the bridge of *Grensiols* (*Grängenbrücke*; beyond which is the inn 'Zum Engel' on the right, and a chapel on the left), commanding a fine view the whole way, with the *Weisshorn* in the background. It crosses the profound channel of the Rhone by this bridge, and follows the rocky ravine of the river (first on its left bank, afterwards crossing to the right by the *Kästenbaum* bridge) to (5 M.) **Mörel** (2523'; *Hôtel Eggischhorn*).

The valley widens a little. The river here dashes wildly over sharp fragments of slate rock. On a bold rock below Mörel, which almost blocks up the road, rises the very picturesquely placed *Hochfluhkirche*. Near it, on the *Matt*, is a road-side inn. The road then crosses the *Massa*, which drains the *Great Aletsch Glacier*. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Naters**, a considerable village, surrounded by fruit-trees, is commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (*Auf der Fluh*).

The road crosses the broad, stony channel of the Rhone (2216'), and at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Brieg** reaches the Simplon route. Brieg and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Vispach**, see p. 272.

34. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola.

Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Map, p. 144.

18 hrs. Two days' journey, spending the night at the Falls of the Tosa. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Falls of the Tosa (6 hrs.); guide (to Frutwald 12, horse 20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather, but otherwise advisable as far as the other side of the glacier (6 fr.). The new road through the *Val Formazza* is completed as far as *S. Rocco*; thence to the *Hôtel de la Cascade* a rough bridle-bath. (Horse from that inn to Domo d'Ossola, 30 fr.) Diligence from *Crodo* to *Domo d'Ossola* daily at 4 p.m.

At *Ulrichen* (p. 144) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (10 min.) *Im-Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the *Egñen-Thal*. The path crosses the *Egñenbach* above a picturesque waterfall, leads through larch wood, and traverses a rock-strewn valley to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Alp Holsand* (5720'). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, through a growth of alders and Alpine roses, where the brook forms several waterfalls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9387'). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we cross the brook by the *Ladsteg* (6340'), beyond which are the dirty chalets of *Im-Lad*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (see below). The path, running on the right bank of the brook, then traverses the highest part of the valley and ascends to (20 min.) *Allstaffel* (6585'), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 144). A steep ascent of 1 hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., the direction being indicated by posts. The culminating point of the pass is on the S. side of the glacier. Where the posts terminate we keep to the right, skirting the left side of the small glacier-lake, beyond which it is impossible to mistake the route. The **Gries Pass** (8032'), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Ulrichen, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, is surrounded by barren heights, and in clear weather commands a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps.

From the Gries Glacier a little frequented path leads N.E. through the *Val Corno* to the *Hospice all' Acqua* in the *Val Bedretto*, p. 144.

The S. side of the pass, as is usually the case among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first skirts the slopes to the left. The *Griesbach* rises here and unites at *Kehrbächli* (see below) with the *Tosa* (*Toce*, or *Toccia*), which descends from the *Valle Toggia*. The upper part of the *Formazza* valley consists of four distinct regions, each with its summer habitations: *Bettelmatt* (6348'; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest, *Morast* in the second (the slope between Bettelmatt and Morast is named *Wallisbüchlen*), and *Kehrbächli* (or *A Riatt*) and *Auf der Fruth* (*Sulla Frua*), in the third, with a small chapel (5528'). The latter (2 hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the margin of a precipitous slope, over which the *Tosa*, 85' in width, falls in three cascades, widening as it descends. The ****Fall of the Tosa**, or *Cascata di Fruth*, 650' in height, is one of the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., in order to reach a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey of the fall.) Immediately above the fall a bridge crosses the Tosa. On the left bank, adjoining the chapel, is the unpretending **Hôtel de la Cascade* (R. 2. B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The **Fiz Basodine** (10,748') may be ascended without serious difficulty from the *Hôtel de la Cascade* in 4 hrs. (the landlord of the inn acts as guide). Ascent from the E. side, see p. 399.

FROM THE TOSA FALL TO AIGLO on the St. Gotthard-road. 8 hrs.

(guide unnecessary for experienced walkers). The tolerable bridlepath from the Val Formazza to the Val Bedretto, not easily mistaken, and on the whole interesting, diverges by the chapel above the falls to right from the path to the Gries Pass and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodine. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächli below to the left), and mounts by somewhat steep zigzags to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) upper level of the sequestered *Valle Toggia*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos*. (To the right, between the *Kastelhorn* and the *Marchhorn*, is the *Bocchetta di Valmaggia*, a digression to which is interesting; 2 hrs. there and back.) The small *Fisch-See*, which is well stocked with trout, remains on the right. By the *Königin-Alp*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, the path recrosses the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the left, and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the **S. Giacomo Pass** (7572'), the boundary between Switzerland (Canton Ticino) and Italy. Below the pass on the N. side, stands the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Giacomo* (7369'), where the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys assemble annually for worship on 25th July. In descending, we obtain a beautiful view of the S. mountains of the St. Gotthard group, the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and towards the W., for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Viescherhörner. We now follow the path (taking care at first not to go too much to the right) past some chalets, through a growth of Alpine roses, and through larch-wood, down into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *l'ospice all'Acqua* (p. 144). Thence to *Airolo*, see p. 145.

Below the Tosa Fall begins the *Val Formazza*, or *Pommat*, containing the villages of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fruthwald* (*In Camscha*), *Gurf* (*In Grovello*), *Zumsteg* (*Al Pont*), with the town-hall and archives of the valley, (1 hr.) **Andermatten** (4075'), or *Alla Chiesa*, with the church of the valley; then *Staffelwald* (*S. Michèle*), and finally *Unterwald* (*Foppiano*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Andermatten, where German is still spoken. Italian prevails lower down. Most of the villages have both German and Italian names.

From the Val Formazza by the Albrun-Pass to Lax or Viesch in the Valais, see p. 145.

FROM THE VAL FORMAZZA TO THE VAL MAGGIA (p. 399) a very fatiguing route, deficient in attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the **Griner Furca** (7631', beautiful view); descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Bosco* (4931'), also called *Crin*, or *Gurin* (Inn), the only German village in Canton Ticino. From *Bosco* to Cevio $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — *Bignasco* (Post), lies 1 hr. to the N. of Cevio in a magnificent situation. Diligence from Bignasco to Locarno daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (see p. 399).

The *Defile of Foppiano* is imposing. The Italian character of the climate gradually becomes perceptible, and the soil is richly cultivated. The mica slate rocks beyond ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *S. Rocco* (Asti wine at the inn) contain garnets. Below (3 M.) **Premia** (2621'; *Agnello*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; carr. to Domo d'Ossola 10 fr., not always to be had), 10 M. from Andermatten, the valley of the Tosa is called *Val Antigorio*, one of the most beautiful among the S. Alps, and enlivened by numerous waterfalls. (From Premia to *Viesch* by the *Kriegalp* or *Geisspfad Pass*, see p. 146.)

The Italian custom-house is at (6 M.) **Crodo** (1679'; *Leone d'Oro*). The road joins the Simplon route $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Crodo, by the lofty bridge of *Crevöla* (p. 276), at the mouth of the *Val di Vedro*, near the confluence of the *Diveria* and *Tosa*.

3 M. **Domo d'Ossola**, see p. 276.

35. From (*Thun*) Spiez to Leuk and Susten over the Gemmi.

Comp. Maps, pp. 102, 152.

51 M. DILIGENCE twice daily from Spiez to Frutigen in 2 hrs. 20 min.; from Frutigen to Kandersteg daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ (back in 2) hrs. One-horse carr. from Spiez to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; to Kandersteg 18 or 35 fr. — FROM THUN to the Heustrich-Bad omnibus daily at 4 p.m. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.): one-horse carr. to Wimmis or Spiez 8 fr.

The **Gemmi**, one of the most imposing of the Alpine passes, is more remarkable for grandeur than picturesqueness. There is a good carriage-road as far as Kandersteg (18 M. from Spiez, $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Thun); thence over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); from the baths a good road descends to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Rhone valley.

Thun, see p. 104; steamboat to **Spiez** (**Spiezer Hof*), see pp. 107, 108. (The post-office is near the landing-place, where carriages also are in waiting.) The road, skirted by houses and fruit-trees, ascends the gently sloping S. bank of the lake to **Moos**, where it unites with the road from Thun, and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Spiezwyler**, to the S.W. towers the **Niesen** (p. 106), with **Wimmis** and its château (p. 106) at its N. base, to the right of the entrance to the **Simmenthal** (p. 157). The conical **Stockhorn** (p. 158) stands prominently forth from the opposite mountains on the left bank of the **Simme**.

Beyond Spiezwyler, a road to **Aeschi** (see below) diverges to the left. The high road skirts the lofty right bank of the **Kander**. (3 M.) **Emdthal** is the station for the **Heustrich-Bad**, situated opposite on the left bank of the Kander, a much frequented sulphur-bath (also a hotel; ascent of the **Niesen**, see p. 106). To the left a footpath ascends to (20 min.) **Aeschi** (see below).

Near ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Mühlenen** or **Mülinen** (2264'; **Bär*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel Niesen*), the road crosses the **Suldbach**.

FROM MÜHLENEN TO INTERLAKEN, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M., a charming walk. Beyond Mühlenen the road diverges from the high road to the right and ascends to the hilly district between the Kanderthal and the Lake of Thun (the *voituriers* prefer the longer route from Mühlenen to Interlaken viâ Spiezwyler, see above). The village of ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Aeschi** (2818'; **Bär* and **Blümlisalp*; *Zum Niesen*; *A la Vue des Alpes*), lies on a height, commanding an extensive view of the lake of Thun (the *Faulenseebad*, p. 108, is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E.). The road then gradually descends to (5 M.) **Leissigen** (Steinbock), situated on the lake, and (2 M.) **Därfligen** (p. 108), from which Interlaken ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is reached by railway. — Pleasant excursion from Aeschi by *Aeschi-Allmend* to the **Sonnenberg** and the (3 hrs.) **Hutmad-Alp** (5350'), whence the **Morgenberghorn** (7385') is reached in 2 hrs.; or by carriage to the (2 hrs.) waterfall in the **Suldtal**, whence a path ascends to the left to the **Renggli-Alp** and by the **Tanzbödelt** (9449') to (4 hrs.) **Saxeten** (p. 114).

The Gemmi route leads through the pretty village of **Reichenbach** (2336'; **Bär*), at the entrance of the **Kienthal** (p. 118; beautiful view of the **Blümlisalp** to the left), crosses the Kander, and, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Mühlenen, reaches —

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Frutigen** (2717'; **Hôtel Gemmi*; *Adler*; *Helvetia*; *Bellevue*; in all R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a village in a fertile part of the valley, on the **Engstligenbach**, which falls into the

Kander below the village. From the church, a beautiful view of the Kanderthal, the Balmhorn, Blümlisalp, and Altels, and of the Raligstöcke (p. 108) in the opposite direction. — Bridle-path to the *Niesen*, see p. 106.

The valley divides here; the S. arm, through which the Kander flows, leads to the Gemmi, while the S.W. branch ascends into the narrow valley of *Adelboden*. The road to the latter at first follows the Kandersteg road, crosses the *Engstligenbach*, then turns to the right, and ascends rapidly on the right bank of the brook to (12 M.) *Adelboden* (4449'; rustic inn by the church). At the head of the valley (1½ hr.) is the beautiful *Staubfall*, above it the Wildstrubel, to the left the Lohner. From Adelboden a path, marshy at places, leads over the *Hahnenmoos* (near the highest point, 6404', a chalet) in 3½ hrs. to *Lenk* (p. 155), affording a beautiful view, during the descent, of the upper Simmenthal, the Wildstrubel, the Weiss-horn, and the Rätli Glacier.

FROM ADELBODEN TO KANDERSTEG an interesting pass leads over the *Bonder-Krinden* (7831') in 6-7 hrs. Guide necessary (10 fr.). — OVER THE STRUBELECKJOCH TO SIERRE (p. 270) 12-13 hrs., a difficult glacier-pass, for skilled mountaineers only, with good guides.

Near Frutigen the road crosses the Engstligenbach and the Kander, near the *Tellenburg* (now a prison), and intersects the pleasant and almost level valley of *Kandergrund*. The church and parsonage of the valley are at (3 M.) *Bunderbach* (2881'; *Hôtel Altels, moderate).

A path to the right, a short distance from the inn, leads in ½ hr. to the small *Blaue See*, picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its deep blue colour (afternoon light most favourable, not worth visiting on dull days; the innkeeper at Bunderbach charges 1 fr. for the use of the boat).

Near *Mittholz* (3154') the square tower of the ruined *Felsenburg* is passed. The road then ascends the *Bühlstutz* in long windings (short-cut for pedestrians) and reaches (5½ M.) —

18 M. **Kandersteg** (3839'). — *HÔTEL GEMMI, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3½, A. ½ fr.; BÄR, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1½ fr.; both at the upper end of the village, near the foot of the Gemmi; HÔTEL VICTORIA. — *Guide* (unnecessary) to Schwarenbach (3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi (summit of the pass, 4, descent 2¾ hrs.) 7 fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.; ascent thence to the summit of the Gemmi 2½ hrs.) 10 fr. — *Horse* to Schwarenbach 10, to the Gemmi 15, to the Baths of Leuk 20 fr.; but riding should not be attempted beyond the summit of the pass, owing to the precipitous nature of the descent. Carriage to Frutigen, one-horse 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez, one-horse 18, two-horse 35; Thun, one-horse 20, two-horse 40 fr.; Interlaken, one-horse 25, two-horse 45 fr.; for the ascent from Frutigen to Kandersteg 2 fr. more are demanded (return vehicles may often be hired at a cheaper rate).

A magnificent mountain panorama is disclosed here: to the N.E. rises the jagged Birrenhorn; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Weisse Frau, the magnificent Dol-denhorn, and the barren Fisistöcke; to the S.W., between the Ueschinenthal and Gasterntal, the lofty Gellihorn. Opposite the Victoria Hotel, on the W. side of the valley, are the remains of an old moraine.

To the E. lies the **Oeschinen-Thal*, a valley about 4 M. long, well worthy of a visit (guide 1½ fr., unnecessary; follow the road on the right bank of the Oeschinenbach; horse 6 fr.). It is terminated by the *Oeschinen-See* (5223'), a small lake 1 M. in length, enclosed by precipitous rocks,

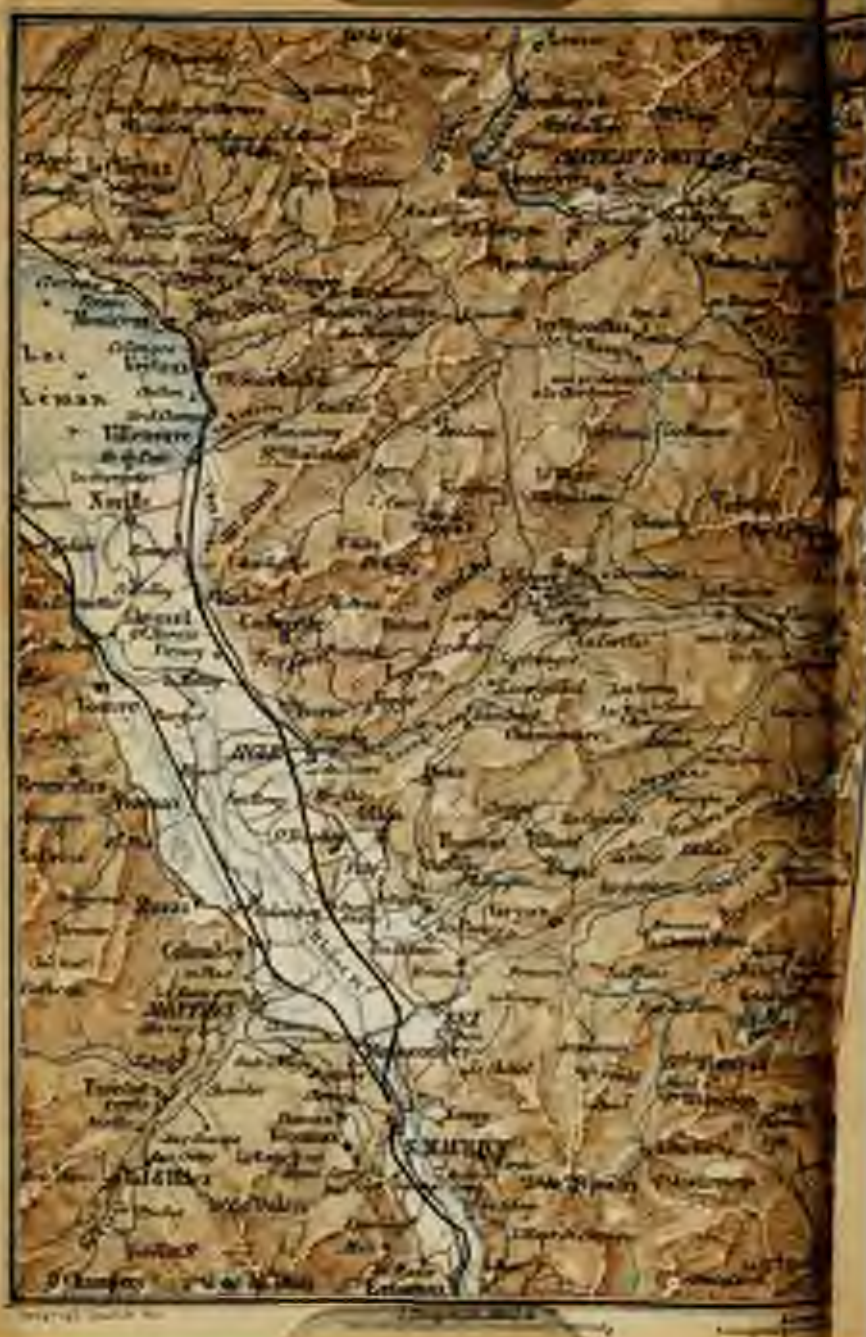
from which waterfalls are precipitated (boat for the use of visitors). Above the lake tower the *Weisse Frau*, or *Blümlisalp* (12,041'), and the *Fründenhorn* (11,930') and *Doldenhorn* (11,965'), both ascended for the first time in 1862 (see Dr. Roth's interesting description of the expedition, 'The Doldenhorn and Weisse Frau', London, 1864). A footpath leads hence over the *Dündengrat* (*Hochthürli*) into the *Kienthal* (p. 119), and over the *Sefnen-Furke* to *Lauterbrunnen* (p. 118).

From *Kandersteg* by the *Lötschen Pass* to *Gampel* (in the Valais), see R. 62. FROM KANDERSTEG OVER THE TSCHINGEL PASS TO LAUTERBRUNNEN, a most interesting expedition of 13-14 hrs. (7 hrs. on the ice), for which able guides are necessary (30 fr. each; *Fritz Ogi*, *Joh.* and *Chr. Hari*. *Ulr. Linder*, and *J. Steiner* are recommended). The previous night may be spent at *Selden* (p. 268), or, in the reverse direction, at *Trachsellauinen* (p. 117). From (2 hrs.) *Selden* in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Alpetti Glacier*, the W. arm of the *Kander Glacier*. Next, a fatiguing walk of 2 hrs. over the lateral moraine on the S. margin of the glacier, and a precipitous ascent to the *Kander Glacier*, properly so called, an interminable expanse of snow and ice, overshadowed on the left by the bold precipices of the *Blümlisalp* (12,041'). Then a gentle ascent of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Tschingel Pass* (9252'), to the left of the *Mutthorn* (9958'), and over the *Tschingel Glacier*, leaving the *Gamchiltücke* (*Kienthaler Furca*) and farther on the *Gspaltenhorn* (11,200') on the left, finally over moraines and steep patches of grass to the (2 hrs.) *Tschingeltritt*, a precipice 2000' high, skirting which the route descends across the *Lower Tschingel Glacier* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper *Steinberg Alp* (p. 117) and (1 hr.) *Trachsellauinen* (p. 117).

Beyond the *Bär inn* (see above), where the diligence office is established, the road contracts to a well kept bridle-path and ascends. The brook issuing from the *Ueschinenthal* on the right forms some small falls. The path ascends in windings at the base of the *Gellihorn* (7530'), on a slope which apparently terminates the valley, and leads through a pine-forest at a great height above the valley, commanding a fine view of the *Gasterntal* (p. 268) to the left, and the mountains enclosing it. About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Kandersteg*, we observe the chalets of *Spitalmatt* (6250'), or *Spittelmatt*, to the right. To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,922') and the black, rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9852') (to the S. of which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372'), lies embedded the *Schwarze*, or *Zagen Glacier*. The glacier is drained by the *Schwarzbach*, or *Spittelmatt Data*. We next traverse a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslide, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Inn* (R. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) of **Schwarzenbach** (6775'; ascent from *Kandersteg* 3. descent 2 hrs.; from the inn to the Baths of *Leuk* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

The *Balmhorn* (12,100'), the highest peak of the *Altels* group, is ascended from this point without danger in 5-6 hrs., by the *Zagen Glacier* and *Zagen Grat* (guide necessary, 30 fr.). The magnificent panorama from the summit embraces the Alps of Bern and the Valais, and extends to N. Switzerland. — The ascent of the *Altels* (11,922') is more difficult owing to the steepness of the snow-slopes, and suitable for skilled mountaineers only (6-7 hrs., rope and ice-axe necessary; guide 25 fr.).

After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path skirts the shallow and muddy **Daubensee** (7238'), a lake 1 M. in length, fed by the waters of the *Lämmeren Glacier* (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen for seven months in the year. The well-constructed path leads on the E. bank of the lake, at some height above





it, to (10 min.) the summit of the pass, called the **Daube** (7553'), or **Gemmi**, at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9449'), the barren limestone-rocks of which rise abruptly to the right. A magnificent *View of part of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais is obtained from a slight eminence a few min. from the pass, to the left of the path. The lofty group of mountains to the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right rises the huge Weisshorn, then the Bruneckhorn, the pyramid of the Matterhorn, and still more to the right the Dent Blanche. At a giddy depth below lie the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 154). On the W. the moraines of the *Lämmeren Glacier* extend nearly to the pass; above the glacier rises a glistening snow-peak, and near it the huge, rocky *Wildstrubel* (p. 156). Abundant flora.

About 5 min. below the pass is a stone-hut for sheep, on the brink of an almost perpendicular rock, 1800' in height, down which the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most remarkable of Alpine routes, in 1736-41, from this point to Leuk upwards of 2 M. in length, and nowhere less than 5' in width. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. At a point called 'Im Lerch' the remains of a wooden hut, behind which a cavern is said to exist, are seen in a now inaccessible position on a perpendicular cliff above a rocky gorge, where there is a fine echo. Although the path appears so unprotected when seen from below, it may be traversed with perfect safety, even by persons inclined to giddiness if accompanied by a guide (descent to the Baths $1\frac{1}{2}$, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The descent on horseback should be avoided. In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlincourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed on the spot. Litters may also be hired for the passage of the Gemmi. The regulations require 4 bearers for each litter; 6 for a person above the usual weight, and 8 for a 'poids extraordinaire'. The openings in the walls of the meadows at the foot of the Gemmi are used to facilitate the counting of sheep.

Baths of Leuk (4643'), or *Loèche-les-Bains*. — **HÔTEL DES ALPES**, with springs, and commanding a fine view; **BELLEVUE**; pension in these 9-11 fr., R. 2-3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, A. 1 fr.; **HÔTEL DE FRANCE**; **UNION**, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pension 6 fr.; **HÔTEL BRUNNER**, similar charges; **MAISON BLANCHE**, with its dépendance **GRAND BAIN**; **CROIX FÉDÉRALE**, unprenetting; **GUILL. TELL**. — *Horse* to Kandersteg 20, Schwarnbach 12, Daube 8 fr.; *Porter* to Kandersteg 10, Schwarnbach 6, Daube 4, foot of the Gemmi 3 fr. — *Post Omnibus* from July to 15th Sept. twice daily from the Baths to Leuk. Susten (5 fr., coupé 6 fr.), and Sierre (8 fr., coupé 10 fr.), descending in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., ascending in 7 hrs. Also private omnibuses of the Hôtel des Alpes and the Bellevue at Sierre (p. 270). — *One-horse carriage* to Susten 14, Sierre 20, Vispach 25, Brieg 30 fr.; two-horse carr. about onehalf more.

Bad Leuk, a village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 550 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., situated on green pastures in a valley

opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*, lies 2920' below the Daube (Gemmi), and 2590' above the Rhone. In July and August the Baths, which are locally known as *Baden*, or *Ober-Baden*, are much frequented by French, Swiss, and Italian visitors. The massive embankment on the E. side protects the village against avalanches. In the height of summer the sun disappears about 5 p. m. The huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird appearance by moonlight.

The **Springs**, 22 in number, rising in and near the village, and so abundant that nine-tenths of the water flow unused into the *Dala*, are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. They vary in strength and temperature (93-123°), the *Lorenz Spring* being the most powerful. Their sanitary properties appear to depend more on the mode in which they are used than on their mineral ingredients. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary immersion, the patients, clothed in long flannel dresses, sit up to their necks in water in a common bath, where they remain for several hours together. Each bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Travellers are admitted to view this singular and somewhat uninviting spectacle. The charge for a single bath is 2 fr. — The old bath-house, opposite to the new, contains baths 2½ ft. only in depth, now used by the poorer classes. All the baths are open from 4 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Excursions. A walk, partially shaded, and affording a beautiful view of the right bank of the *Dala*, leads from the promenade to the foot of a lofty precipice (½ hr.) on the left bank of the *Dala*. The traveller then ascends by eight rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the perpendicular face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen*, or *Arbignon* (4252'). Persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent, but the fine view obtained from a projecting rock above the second ladder will repay the climber. The descent is more difficult than the ascent.

Excursions may also be made to the *Fall of the Dala*, ½ hr., *Dala Glacier* (with guide), 2½ hrs., to a waterfall on the right bank of the *Dala*, ¼ hr., to the *Foljvet-Alp*, ¾ hr., to the *Torrent-Alp*, 1½ hr. The **Torrenthorn** (9679'), which commands a magnificent prospect of the snow-mountains and glaciers of the Bernese Oberland, and of the Pennine Alps from Monte Rosa to Mont Blanc, may be ascended on foot or on horseback in 4½ hrs. (descent 2½-3 hrs.; horse 15 fr.; guide, not absolutely necessary, 10 fr.). The route may be varied by descending by the *Mating-Glacier* (guide indispensable). Travellers coming from the Rhone Valley, and desirous of visiting Albinen and the Torrenthorn, effect a considerable saving by proceeding direct from the village of Leuk (see below) to Albinen, and thence with a guide by *Chermignon* to the Torrenthorn, from which they may then descend to the Baths of Leuk. The *Galmhorn* (8081'), near Chermignon, is also frequently ascended. — **PASSES:** To the *Lötschenthal* by the *Scheidschur-Pass* or the *Regizzi-Furka*, fatiguing. — To *Kandersteg* over the *Dala-Pass* or *Flüh-Pass*, 9 hrs., interesting and not difficult; over the *Thierhornli-Pass*, 9-10 hrs., laborious. — To *Lenk* over the *Lämmeren Glacier*, 11-12 hrs., difficult; for experienced mountaineers only, with able guides (comp. p. 156).

The carriage-road to Leuk crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, follows the lofty right bank, and descends to (3 M.) **Inden** (3858'; **Inn*). It then (1½ M.) recrosses the *Dala*, commanding magnificent views of the *Dala* ravine and the little village of *Albinen* situated on the precipitous slopes opposite. The old bridle-path to the left of the inn at Inden, which rejoins the high-road near the bridge, and, 1¼ M. beyond the bridge, a path to the

right by a small chapel descending to Leuk, are short-cuts. Distance from the Baths to the Rhone-bridge 8 M.

DIRECT ROAD TO SIERRE. Travellers bound for Sion and Martigny effect a saving of 1 hr. by quitting the road to the right, by a slate quarry, 8 min. before the last-mentioned bridge is reached, and skirting the brink of a precipice on the right bank of the Dala. In 12 min. a small tunnel is reached, and in 2 min. more a second. Above the dirty, but picturesque ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) village of *Varen* (2565'), situated at the apex of the right angle which the ravine of the Dala forms with the valley of the Rhone, a striking view is obtained of the latter from Vispach to Martigny, a distance of 45 M., of the Forest of Pfyn, and the huge yellow basin of the Illgraben on the opposite mountains. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Salgesch* (2313') and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sierre*, (see p. 270).

At the mouth of the Dala ravine the carriage-road to Leuk still remains high above the Rhone Valley, of which a beautiful view as far as Martigny is disclosed. The descent is very attractive.

Leuk, or *Loèche-Ville* (2608'; *Couronne*; omnibus to Sierre at 8 a.m., fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), is a small town (pop. 1220) situated on a height $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rhone, and commanded by a picturesque old castle. The culture of the vine begins here. The high-road from Sierre to Brieg (diligence three times daily, p. 268) leads through the little village of **Susten** (2044'; **Hôtel de la Souste*), on the opposite bank of the Rhone.

The dusty high-road in the Rhone Valley (p. 269), which averages 3 M. in breadth, and is marshy at places, forms an unpleasing contrast to the magnificent route just described, and is of course unsuitable for pedestrians. One-horse carr. to Vispach 8, to the Baths of Leuk 14 fr.

36. From Thun to Sion by the Rawyl.

Comp. Map, p. 152.

21 hrs. From Thun to Lenk (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a carriage-road. From Lenk to Sion (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a bridle-path, good on the Bern side, but rough on the side of the Valais, where it improves near the bottom only. A very interesting route. Guide unnecessary.

From Thun to (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zweisimmen*, see pp. 157, 158. The road to Lenk (9 M.) crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends the *Upper Simmenthal* by *Bettelried* (to the right the château of *Blankenburg*, now a prison) to the prettily situated (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (3277'; Falke). Farther on, the road proceeds viâ *Häusern* and (3 M.) *Matten*, where the path from the *Grimmi* (p. 158) is joined on the right, to (3 M.) —

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Lenk** (3527'; **Krone*, R. 2-3, B. 1, pension 6 fr.; **Hirsch*; **Bär*; *Stern*, pension 5 fr.; all somewhat rustic; *Christ*. and *Peter Jaggi* and *Jac. Tritten*, good guides), situated in the middle of the flat and somewhat marshy floor of the valley of the *Simme*, surrounded by lofty mountains and glaciers. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village, at the base of the *Hohliebe*, lies the **Kuranstalt Lenk* (R. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1, pension 10 fr.), with sulphur-baths.

The majestic *Wildstrubel* (10,715'), the snows and glaciers of which rise above a long succession of grey rocks, and are the source of numerous brooks, presents a very imposing appearance.

The *Simme* rises 6 M. to the S. of Lenk, near the Rätzli Glacier. An excursion (4 hrs. there and back) to its source, called the '*Sieben Brunnen*' (Seven Fountains, 4770'; guide unnecessary), is interesting. In 2 hrs. a chalet (milk, coffee, etc.) is reached, beyond the *Rätzli* (6138'), which here intercepts the view of the valley. To the S. is the precipitous *Rätzli Glacier*, at the foot of which, near the bottom of the valley, 10 min. from the chalet, is the source of the *Simme*, called the *Seven Fountains*, as it is said to have once been divided into seven different streams. More to the left is the upper *Fall of the Simme*. To the right of the glacier rise the *Gletscherhorn* (9629') and the *Laufbodenhorn* (8871'); above the Seven Fountains, the pointed *Seehorn*; to the left above the upper fall of the *Simme*, the *Amertenhorn* (8590') (the *Wildstrubel* behind it is only visible from a point lower down the valley). The experienced mountaineer may ascend the *Wildstrubel* with two guides from the chalet in 6-7 hrs.

FROM LENK TO GSTEIG (7 hrs.). The route leads to the W. over the *Trüllisberg* (6713') to (4½ hrs.) *Lavènen* (p. 159), and thence by the *Chrinnen* (5463') to (2½ hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 159). Scenery very attractive at places, see p. 157.

FROM LENK TO SAANEN (p. 159) 6 hrs., footpath over the *Reutlissenberg* or *Zeitler Egg* (5636'), and down the *Turbach Valley*. — To *Adelboden* over the *Hahnenmoos*, see p. 151.

FROM LENK TO LEUK (p. 154) over the *Lämmeren Glacier*, 11 hrs., difficult; for experienced mountaineers only with good guides.

FROM LENK TO SION, 10½ hrs. The road, at first practicable for carriages, leads past the parsonage-house into the valley of the *Iffigenbach*, and on the left bank of the brook to the (1½ hr.) picturesque ***Fall of the Iffigenbach**. For ¼ hr. the path mounts the rock above the fall, and in ¼ hr. more reaches the chalet of **Iffigen** (5252'; rustic inn), situated in a rocky basin resembling that of the Baths of Leuk. It here turns sharply to the left (finger-post) and ascends through a small wood, skirting a stony slope, and then leads along the face of a perpendicular cliff, where it is hewn in the rock, to a (1 hr.) stone hut on a rocky eminence which commands a beautiful view of Lenk and the mountains of the Simmenthal. We next skirt the W. side of the small (½ hr.) *Rawyl See* (7743') and reach (¼ hr.) a cross which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the highest point of the **Rawyl** (7943'), on which there is a refuge-hut. The path now passes a second small lake, and crosses the *Plan des Roses* in ¾ hr. to the margin of the S. slope of the pass, where we are environed with imposing mountains. To the N.W. rises the long *Mittaghorn* (8842'); to the S.W. the *Schneidehorn* (9639') and the snow-clad peaks of the *Wildhorn* (10,722'); to the S. the broad *Rawylhorn* (9541') and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114'); to the E. the *Rohrbachstein* (9688'; ascended from the Rawyl Pass in 2 hrs.; extensive view from the Monte Leone to the Matterhorn); to the N.E. the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9882'). This wild scenery resembles that of the Gemmi, but is more varied. The view of the valley and the mountains of the Valais, especially the Matterhorn and its W. neighbours, is also very striking.

The path now descends the precipitous rocks in zigzags to the dirty chalets of (1 hr.) *Nieder-Rawyl*, Fr. *Les Ravins* (5891'), and then leads along the mountain to the right at nearly the same level, as far as a spring ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), shortly before which the better path diverges to the right to (3 hrs.) *Ayent* (3405'; Inn of the curé, good Valais wine).

The footpath from *Nieder-Rawyl* to *Ayent*, shorter by 1 hr., by the so-called '*Kändle*' (i.e. channel) is only practicable for persons with thoroughly steady heads. In order to convey water to the opposite side of the mountain, a channel, generally not exceeding 1' in width, has been cut in the face of a precipice 1300' high, and also serves as a path. At one point the water is conveyed across the abyss by a wooden conduit, while the traveller has to cross the chasm by a single plank. This path looks more dangerous than it really is, but it should not be attempted by those who have any misgivings. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the bridle-path is rejoined. From this point to *Ayent* the track is broad and easy.

From *Ayent* in 2 hrs. by *Grimisuat*, (Ger. *Grimsehn* (2920'), to *Sion* (1709'), see p. 270.

37. From Thun to Saanen by the Simmenthal.

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE once daily direct in 8 hrs., and once daily spending the night at *Zweisimmen*; fare 9 fr. 35, coupé 11 fr. 55 c. — From *Spiez* to *Zweisimmen* daily in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (8 fr. 20 c.).

FROM THE BERNESE OBERLAND TO THE LAKE OF GENEVA the following beautiful route is strongly recommended to *pedestrians* (27 hrs. from *Interlaken* to *Aigle*; the whole journey may be performed on horseback; guides unnecessary, except perhaps between *Adelboden* and *Lauenen*). Four moderate days' walk. (1st). Drive from *Thun* or *Spiez* to *Frutigen*, and walk thence in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Adelboden* (p. 151). — (2nd). Walk in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the *Hahnenmoos* (p. 151) to *Lenk* (p. 151), and visit (4 hrs.) the *Seven Fountains* (p. 156). — (3rd). Walk in 7 hrs. over the *Trütlisberg* and the *Chrinnen* (p. 156) to *Gsteig* (p. 159). — (4th). Walk in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the *Col de Pillon* (p. 160) (or drive from the *Hôtel des Diablerets* or from *Sepey*) to *Aigle* (p. 165), whence the traveller may proceed by railway to the *Lake of Geneva*, or to *Martigny*, or *Sion* in the valley of the *Rhone*.

The road skirts the *Lake of Thun* as far as *Gwatt*, where the road to *Spiez* and *Interlaken* diverges to the left, and gradually ascends thence in the direction of the *Niesen*, affording a beautiful view of the *Stockhorn* to the right, and the *Bernese Alps* to the left. To the right rises the slender tower of *Strättligen* (fine view from the top). At the bottom of the valley flows the *Kunder*.

At (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Brothäusi** (**Hirsch*), a picturesque old castle, now occupied by the district authorities, rises on the mountain slope. (*Wimmis* and the *Niesen*, see p. 106.) The road then passes through a defile into the **Simmenthal**, a rich and fertile valley, studded with numerous villages, carpeted with well-cultivated gardens and pastures, and bounded by partially wooded mountains. The channel of the *Simme* lies far below.

Near (3 M.) **Latterbach** (*Bär*) opens the valley of *Diemtigen*. FROM **LATTERBACH** TO **MATTEN** a shorter but uninteresting route (7 hrs.) leads through the **Diemtiger-Thal**. At *Latterbach* it crosses the *Simme* and follows the right bank of the *Chirel*. To the right on the hill is the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) village of *Diemtigen*, to the left the ruins of the château

of *Grimmenstein* or *Hasenburg*. It then leads on the left bank to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Tschurpis*, where the valley divides into the *Männigrund* to the right and the *Schwendenthal* to the left. The road follows the latter, which after $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. again divides. A path now diverges from the road and ascends rapidly to the W. through the Grimbachthal to the (2 hrs.) *Grimmi* (6644'), a little frequented pass, almost destitute of view, and then descends through the fertile valley of *Fermel* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* in the Upper Simmenthal (p. 155).

From (2 M.) *Erlenbach* (2319'; **Krone*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Löwe*), with its well-built wooden houses, the *Stockhorn* (7195') is sometimes ascended ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., suitable for skilled climbers only; descent by the *Wahlalp* to the Baths of *Weissenburg*, which are reached by means of ladders).

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weissenburg* (2418'; **Hôtel Weissenbourg*) is a small group of houses, 2 M. to the N.W. of which, in a gorge seldom reached by the rays of the sun, are the much frequented *Sulphur-Baths of Weissenburg*, or *Bunschli* (2940'; 82° Fahr.). Bath-house at the entrance of the gorge (R. 2-3, pension $3\frac{1}{2}$ -7 fr. per day).

Near (6 M.) *Boltigen* (2726'; **Bär*, moderate), a village with handsome houses, two rocks form a defile called the *Simmeneck*, or *Enge*. Above the village rise the bald peaks of the *Mittags-luh*, a landslide from which destroyed a wood at the foot of the mountain in 1846. To the left the snow-fields of the *Rawyl* (p. 156) are visible beyond the lower mountains.

A coal-mine is worked in a side-valley near *Reidenbach* (2756'; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Boltigen), which accounts for the sign of the inn (a miner).

FROM REIDENBACH TO BULLE (p. 161) two direct mountain-paths lead in 8 hrs.; one by the *Klus*, the other by the *Bädermoos*. The first is steep at places, but picturesque; the second traverses beautiful pastures and pine woods (guide from Boltigen to the top of the Bädermoos 1 fr.). The path unites with that from *Abläntschen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. before Jaun is reached. The village of *Jaun*, Fr. *Bellegarde* (3317'; *Imhof*, moderate), in Canton Freiburg, 3 hrs. from Boltigen, is beautifully situated, and boasts of a waterfall 80' high. A rough cart-road leads through the *Valley of Jaun*, or *Bellegarde*, with its rich pastures, where excellent Gruyère cheese is made, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Charmey*, Ger. *Galmis* (2956') (two good inns). Pleasing view near the church. The path next leads by *Crépus*, *Châtel*, and the ruins of *Montsalvens* (rare plants), crosses the *Jaun-Bach* to *Broc*, then the *Sarine*, traverses wood for 1 hr., and reaches *Bulle* (p. 161), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Charmey. — From *Crépus* a pleasant bridle-path ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads by *Cerniat*, the ancient monastery of *Valsainte*, and the *Chésalle-Eck* (4659 ft.) to the *Lac Noir*, surrounded by lofty mountains. On the W. bank are the sulphureous *Bains Domène*.

The high-road crosses the *Simme*, and turns suddenly round the *Laubeckstalden* rock. To the left are the ruins of the two castles of *Mannenbergr*.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zweisimmen* (3215'; *Bär*; *Krone*, pension from 5 fr.), a village at the confluence of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Simme*. The *Castle of Blankenburg*, a prison, and the residence of the *Amtmann*, not visible from the road, stands on a height on the road to *Lenk*, which is 9 M. distant (see p. 155).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., with the *Kleine Simme* in a pine-clad valley on the left, and crosses five or six deep ravines. At the top of the hill (4227'; *Inn*) begin the *Saenen-Müser*, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled in the direction of Saanen with innumerable chalets and cottages. A magnificent view is gradually disclosed of the *Rüblehorn*, or *Dent de Chamois* (7569'), which serves as a barometer to the surrounding country (comp. p. 76), the indented *Gumstuh* (8068'), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and finally the huge *Gellen Glacier* (see below) to the left.

34½ M. **Saenen**, Fr. *Gesseney* (3556'; *Grand Logis*, or *Gross-Landhaus*; *Ours*, unpretending; one-horse carr. to Thun 25 fr.), is the principal place in the upper valley of the *Saane* (*Sarine*), with 3639 inhab. (11 Rom. Cath.), whose occupations are cattle-breeding and the manufacture of the famous *Gruyère* cheese and a variety called *Vacherin*.

To *Aigle* by the *Col de Pillon*, see R. 38; to *Sion* by the *Sanetsch*, see below.

FROM SAANEN TO CHÂTEAU D'OEX (p. 163) 7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1½ hr., by *Rougemont*, or *Kothenberg* (Pension Cottier, prettily situated, reasonable), the frontier between cantons Bern and Vaud, where the language changes from German to French, and *Flenndruz*.

38. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

Comp. Map, p. 152.

30 M. Diligence from Saanen to (7 M.) Gsteig once daily in 1½ hr.; bridle-path thence to (3 hrs.) Ormont-dessus; road to Ormont-dessous 4 M.; diligence once daily from Ormont-dessous to (9 M.) Aigle in 1½ hr. (returning in 2½ hrs.). — Guide unnecessary. One-horse carr. from the *Hôtel des Diablerets* to Aigle 15 fr.

Saenen, see above. The road leads to the S. through the broad and smiling *Saane-Thal*, the upper part of which is called the *Gsteig-Thal*, to *Ebnit* and (2 M.) *Gstaad* (3455'; *Bär*), situated at the mouth of the *Lauenen-Thal*.

A road ascends on the right bank of the *Lauibach* to (4 M.) *Lauenen* (4130'; *Bär*, moderate), the beautifully situated capital of the valley. Pleasant walk thence to the picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557'), 1 hr. higher up. The lake is best surveyed from a hill at the upper end. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gellen* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304'). — Routes from Lauenen to Lenk by the *Trütlisberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Chrinnen*, see p. 156. — To *Matten* through the *Turbachthal* and over the *Zwitzer Egg*, see p. 156.

7 M. **Gsteig**, Fr. *Châtelet* (3937'; *Bär*, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4½ fr.) lies in an imposing situation. From the marshy upper part of the valley rise the precipitous *Sanetschhorn* (9679') and the *Oldenhorn* (10,282'), which almost entirely exclude the sunshine from the village in winter.

TO SION OVER THE SANETSCH, 7½ hrs., a somewhat fatiguing and unattractive route. The path crosses the *Sarine* beyond Gsteig, and ascends the valley of that river to the dreary *Kreuzboden* (2 hrs. from Gsteig); thence 1½ hr. to the culminating point of the *Sanetsch*, Fr. *Scuin* (7369'),

indicated by a cross. Beyond the pass a magnificent view is obtained of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc; to the right the great Sanleuon Glacier. Then a descent to (²³ 4 hrs.) *Chandolin* (Inn, good wine), and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to (¹¹ 4 hr.) *Sion* (p. 269). Ascent from *Sion* to the pass 7, thence to Gsteig 2 hrs.

The bridle-path here turns to the S.W., ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, commanding a view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* and *Ser Rouge*, from which several waterfalls are precipitated, and reaches (2 hrs.) the summit of the **Col de Pillon** (5124'), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (see below). During the descent, where pedestrians may frequently make short cuts, a view is disclosed of a valley enclosed by picturesque, wooded mountains, and thickly studded with the houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-dessus**; in the background rise the peaks of the *Tour d'Ay* and *de Mayen*. To the left is the rocky *Creux de Champ*, the base of the Diablerets, whence numerous brooks precipitate themselves, forming the *Grande-Eau*, which waters the Ormont valleys and falls into the Rhone below Aigle. Then a descent of 1 hr. (ascent ¹¹ 1/2 hr.) to LES PLANS (3815'); **Hôtel des Diablerets*, post-station for Ormont, pension 7 fr.; **Hôtel-Pension Bellevue*, moderate; *Pensions Ancermet, du Moulin*, etc.), at the W. base of the Pillon, from which a new road (passing the *Pension des Hirondelles*, halfway) leads to (¹¹ 1/2 M.) *Vers l'Eglise* (**Hôtel Mon Séjour*; **Pension Busset*), the largest of these scattered villages.

EXCURSIONS from *Les Plans* (see above). To the *Creux de Champ*, 3-3 1/2 hrs. to the highest cascade and back. Good walkers may ascend from the *Creux de Champ* to the chalets of *Lécheret* (2 1/2 hrs. from *Les Plans*). — By the chalets of *Iseaux* to the **Palette* (7133'), an easy ascent of 2 1/2-3 hrs.; the summit commands a view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S. Or the ascent may be made from the *Col de Pillon* (in 1 1/2-2 hrs., past the small *Relton Lake*). — *Pointe de Moilleret* (6104'), 2 1/2 hrs.; view of Mont-blanc towards the S.W. — No guides required for any of these.

The **Oldenhorn** (10,282'), Fr. *Bec d'Audon*, a superb point of view, is frequently ascended from Gsteig (in 7, descent 4 1/2 hrs.), or from *Les Plans* (in 8, descent 5 1/2 hrs.). The excursion requires a steady head and sure foot. Guide necessary (10-12 fr.). The paths unite at the chalets of the *Obere Oldenalp* (coffee and milk only), where the night is usually passed.

TO VILLARD, OR GRYON, BY THE PAS DE LA CROIX, 3 1/2 hrs., a beautiful walk, guide unnecessary. From the *Hôtel des Diablerets* we ascend the valley of the *Grande Eau* for 1/2 hr., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1 3/4 hr., with frequent retrospects of the Diablerets, the summit of the **Pas de la Croix** (5505'), with some houses to the left, is attained. The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne* to (¹ 4 hr.) *Arveyes* and (1 4 hr.) *Villard* (p. 205). The path to Gryon diverges before *Arveyes*, to the left, crosses the brook, and reaches *Gryon* (p. 255) in 20 min. This route is preferable to that which leads to Gryon on the left bank of the *Gryonne* brook, as it commands a magnificent view of the *Dent du Midi*, *Dent de Morcles*, *Grand Moveran*, and the *Argentine*.

Immediately adjoining **Ormont-dessus** are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as **Ormont-dessous**. About 1 1/2 M. from *Vers l'Eglise* the road unites with that from *Château d'Oex* (p. 164), turns to the S.W., and 1 1/2 M. farther reaches **Le Sepey**

(3704'; **Hôtel des Alpes*; *Mont d'Or*, well spoken of; **Cerf*, moderate; one-horse carr. to the *Hôtel des Diablerets* 8 fr., and a fee of 2 fr.), the principal village in the lower part of the valley.

EXCURSIONS. *Pointe de Chaussy* (7798'), 4½ hrs., not difficult (comp. p. 164). — By *La Forclaz*, *Coucy*, and past the small lakes *des Chavannes*, *Serray*, *Noir* and *des Chalets* to the chalets of *Bretay* and the summit of the *Col de Chamossaire* (whence the *Chamossaire*, p. 206, may be easily ascended); back to *Chesirre* or *Villard*, and by *Plambuil* to *Sepey*, an interesting excursion of one day. — A good path, affording fine views, leads from *Sepey* by the loftily situated village of *Leyzin* to (2½ hrs.) *Aigle* (p. 205).

Far below, at the base of the precipitous and beautifully wooded rocks, the *Grande-Eau* forms several waterfalls; opposite us rises the imposing *Chamossaire* (6953'). Beyond the valley of the *Rhone* rise the four peaks of the *Dent du Midi*. The road now descends in numerous windings towards the *Grande-Eau*, and, passing between vineyards, reaches *Aigle* (see p. 205), 7 M. from *Sepey*.

39. From Bulle to Château d'Oex.

Comp. Maps, pp. 152, 194.

18 M. DILIGENCE twice daily in 4 hrs. — A most attractive walk of two days is from *Bulle* over the *Molésion* to *Montbovon*, and thence over the *Jaman* to *Montreux* or *Vevey*. *Byron* calls the passage of the *Jaman* 'beautiful as a dream'. In order to realise this, the traveller who is yet unacquainted with the *Lake of Geneva* and the mountains of *Savoy*, should cross the pass from the valley of the *Sarine*, so as to have this magnificent spectacle suddenly presented to view. The morning and evening lights are the most favourable, as the lake is often veiled in mist about noon. — From the *Lake of Geneva* to the *Bernese Oberland* the route by *Aigle* and the *Col de Pillon* (p. 160) is far preferable to that over the *Jaman* (see p. 157).

Bulle (2487'; **Cheval Blanc*; *Hôtel de la Ville*), a busy little town, the principal dépôt of the highly esteemed *Gruyère* cheese, is the terminus of the *Romont* and *Bulle* railway (see p. 167). Diligence several times daily to *Saanen* (p. 159) by *Château d'Oex* (p. 163); also to *Vevey* by *Châtel St. Denis*.

ASCENT OF THE *MOLÉSION* FROM *BULLE*, 4½ hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary for moderately experienced walkers. We follow the *Vuadens* road for ¾ M., and turn to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême* to the (1 hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu*, formerly a *Carthusian* monastery (3133'), and leads on the W. slope of the mountain, crossing several small affluents of the *Trême*, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Les Planés* (poor inn). The route can hardly be mistaken, as the summit of the *Molésion* is frequently visible. The path, now precipitous and ill-defined, ascends to the summit in 1½ hr. more.

The **Molésion* (6578'), the N. continuation of the *Jaman*, and a prominent spur of the higher Alps, may be called the *Rigi* of W. Switzerland, and is recognisable in all the panoramas of this region by its bold, rocky slopes, surrounded by meadows and forests, which afford an excellent field for the botanist. The view embraces the *Lake of Geneva*, the Mts. of *Savoy*, the *Dent d'Oche* and *Dent du Midi*, and stretches to the *Mont Blanc* chain, of which the summit and the serrated *Aiguille Verte* and *Aiguille d'Argentière* are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the *Dent de Morcles*, forming the commencement of a chain of mountains which culminate in the *Diablerets* in the centre, and extend to the heights of *Gruyère* at the feet of the spectator. The

Grand Combin, to the left of the Mont Blanc group, is the only peak of the Alps of the Valais visible hence. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme left rises the Titlis. To the W. the Jura.

ASCENT OF THE MOLÉSON FROM ALBEUVE (see below; 4-4½ hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the left bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and leads along the well shaded slope to a small chapel and a saw-mill a little farther. It here crosses the stream, recrosses it at a charcoal-kiln, ½ hr. farther, and reaches (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues traceable to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a somewhat fatiguing climb of 1¼ hr. to the summit. There is no path, but the traveller will find his way without difficulty to the ridge, whence the summit is visible, and attainable in 10 min. more.

The path ascending from *Vaulruz*, the station before Bulle (p. 167), unites at Part-Dieu with that from Bulle, and another path ascends from *Semsaies* (2 hrs. S.W. of Vaulruz), but neither of these routes is recommended, as a lofty buttress of the mountain must be traversed before the valley of the Trême and the base of the Moléson are reached.

The high road from Bulle to Château d'Oex leads past (¾ M.) *La Tour de Trême*, with its picturesque old tower, to (1½ M.) *Epagny* (2390'). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the old town of *Gruyère* (2723'; *Maison de Ville*; *Fleur de Lys*), with an old castle of the powerful Counts of Gruyère, who became extinct in the 16th cent., flanked with massive towers and walls, and supposed to date from the 5th cent. The surrounding district consists of rich pasture-land where the well-known Gruyère cheese is largely manufactured. The 'ranz des vaches' of Gruyère is celebrated. The natives speak a Romanic dialect.

The road now enters the valley of the Sarine, or Saane, and passes (1½ M.) *Enney* (2409'), opposite which lies *Estavanens*. In the background of the picturesque valley rises the tooth-like *Dent de Corjeon* (6460'); on the right are *Les Vadalles* (5207'), forming a spur of the Moléson. At the mouth of a ravine opposite (2¼ M.) *Villard-sous-Mont*, lies the large village of *Grand-Villard*, overshadowed by barren mountains. Passing *Neirivue*, we next reach (1 M.) *Albeuve* (2487'; *Ange*; ascent of the Moléson, see above), cross the *Hongrin* (below, we observe a picturesque older bridge), and arrive at (3 M.) *Montbovon* (2608'; *Hôtel du Jaman*, plain; horses and guides to be had).

FROM MONTBOVON OVER THE JAMAN TO MONTREUX (6 hrs.) AND VEVEY (7½ hrs.). Guide (6 fr.) unnecessary. Horse to the top of the pass 10 fr., to Montreux or Vevey 20 fr.

By the church of Montbovon we ascend to the right; after 25 min. we turn to the right by a house; further on we descend to the bridge (35 min.) over the *Hongrin*; ¼ hr., church of the scattered village of *Allières*; ¼ hr., *Croix Noire* inn. (The direct route to this point from Albeuve follows the Montbovon road for ½ M., and diverges to the right by a path leading by *Sciernes* to *Allières* in 1½ hr.)

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the left), to the (1½ hr.) chalets of the *Plan de Jaman*, a little beyond the boundary between cantons Freiburg and Vaud, and a few min. farther to the *Col de la Dent de Jaman* (1974'). A strikingly beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed here to the S., embracing the entire mountain-range as far as the *Rochers de Naye* (6706') and the *Tour d'Ay*, and the Moléson (p. 161) to the N.;

the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. part of the Jura chain, the long range of the Alps of Savoy, the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, the huge mountains bounding the Valais on the S., and the snowy summits of the Great St. Bernard. From the **Dent de Jaman**, Ger. *Jommen* (6165'), 1211' above the Col, a fatiguing ascent of 1½ hr. more, the view includes the lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Morat, Pilatus, and the Weissenstein.

From the Col to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the right; 25 min. a bridge, then a slight ascent, and a level walk to (1 hr.) **Les Avants** (3212'; **Hôtel des Avants*, well situated; *Union*, moderate). The path hence, generally paved, follows the W. slope of the valley. At a bend in the path (¾ min. from Les Avants), at the beginning of the region of fruit-trees, a narrower path, also paved, leads to the left, to (1 min.) *Sonier*, and then descends rapidly to the left to (½ hr.) **Montreux**, or **Vernex** (p. 202), a steamboat and railway station.

The path to the right at the bend above mentioned soon leads to the village of *Cherner* (2331'), charmingly situated in the midst of orchards, from which a new road, passing to the N. of Châtellard leads towards the village of *Chailly* (Pension Benker). Before it is reached, a path descends to the left to the high-road leading to **Vevey** (p. 201), 4½ M. from the bend. (The traveller coming from Vevey, on arriving at the last houses of *La Tour*, must take the first path diverging to the left and then incline to the right; 12 min., to the right; 12 min., a finger-post, indicating the way to 'Chailly, Charnex, and Jaman'.)

Above Monthovon the valley of the Sarine turns to the E., and the road enters a wooded ravine, where the stream flows far below us in its deeply hollowed channel. In a wider part of the valley lies (2¼ M.) *La Tine* (Inn), with beautiful meadows around it. Farther on (2¼ M.) we observe on the opposite bank the prettily situated village of *Rossinières*, with the large **Pension Henchoz* (or *Grand Chalet de Rossinières*, 3 M. from Château d'Oex). At (1½ M.) *Les Moulins*, at the mouth of the *Tourneresse*, the road to Aigle diverges to the right (see below). The road now crosses the Sarine by the (¾ M.) bridge of *Le Pré* and ascends to (1 M.) —

Château d'Oex, Ger. *Oesch* (3498'; **Pension Berthod*, in a fine open situation, R. 2. B. ½. D. 3, A. 1 fr.; *Ours*, R. 1½ fr., and opposite to it *Maison de Ville*, both in the village, adjoining the post-office; **Pension Rosat*, *du Midi*, *Villa d'Oex*, etc., 5 fr. and upwards; *Turrim*, confectioner, ices), a long, substantially built village, situated in a green valley, and visited for the sake of its bracing air in summer. The church, situated on an eminence, commands a good view of the environs. To the E. rises the jagged *Rüblehorn* (p. 159). — From Château d'Oex to Saanen (7 M.), see p. 159.

***Mont Cray** (6795') may be ascended from Château d'Oex in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary); the view extends over the Bernese and Valaisian Alps as far as Mont Blanc, and to the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N.

FROM CHÂTEAU D'OEX TO AIGLE (2½ M.) diligence once daily in 6½ hrs. (returning in 5 hrs.). The road to Monthovon and Bulle is followed as far as (¾ M.) *Le Pré* and (¾ M.) *Les Moulins*, where the new road diverges to the left, and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse* (*Valée de l'Étivaz*) by long windings. (Walkers should follow the old road, which diverges at *Le Pré*, immediately beyond the bridge over the Sarine.) The road runs high above the valley, and affords picturesque views of the profound rocky bed of the brook. At (¾ M.) *La-Devant* the road becomes more open, and its continuation is seen on the mountain to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2¼ M.) *L'Étiva*. (3865'), where it turns and quits the ravine. Pedestrians avoid this long bend of the road by a rough and stony path

descending to the brook at a saw-mill in the valley, and ascending to the road at a point considerably higher. From Etivaz to the top of the hill (5069') 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; beyond it (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Lécherette* (4519'); then (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Mosses* (inn), whence a splendid view of the Dent du Midi is enjoyed. The road now descends the valley of the brook *Raverette* to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Comballaz* (4476'; Couronne, generally full in summer), much frequented for its mineral spring and invigorating mountain air, and a good starting-point for excursions (*Pointe de Chaussy*, 7798', an easy ascent of 3 hrs.; comp. p. 161). Beyond this the road commands a fine survey of a very picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) *Le Sepey* (p. 160). Thence to (7 M.) *Aigle*, see p. 161.

40. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevey).

61 M. **ORON RAILWAY.** To Freiburg in 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.; to Chexbres (Vevey) in 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 9 fr. 65, 7 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.; to Lausanne in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hrs., fares 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80 c.; to Geneva in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 17 fr. 50, 12 fr. 25 c., 9 fr.

On the arrival of each train at Chexbres, an omnibus is in waiting to convey passengers to Vevey (fare 1 fr., luggage 20 c.), which is thus reached sooner than by first proceeding to Lausanne. (Road from Chexbres to Vevey, see p. 168.) Several trains correspond at Lausanne with trains on the Western Railway to Geneva, but in the direction of Vevey. Bex, and Sion there is no direct communication, carriages being always changed. Arrangement of carriages with passages throughout, the same as in German Switzerland.

The **Oron Railway** to Chexbres traverses a fertile tract of arable land and pasture, affording occasional glimpses, to the left, of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to the mountains of Savoy on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva. The journey between Chexbres and Lausanne is strikingly beautiful, the views far surpassing those on any other Swiss railway.

On starting, the traveller should choose a seat on the left, bearing in mind, however, that the train backs out from the Bern station, and afterwards proceeds towards the W. A glimpse is soon obtained of the Bernese Alps, with the pyramidal Niesen in front of them to the left, the mountains enclosing the valleys of the Simme and the Sarine, of which the bald and serrated Brenleire (7743') and Folierant (7690') are most conspicuous, and the Moléson more to the right. From stat. *Bimplitz* to stat. *Thörishaus* a monotonous grassy valley is traversed. The line then descends and crosses the *Sense*, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. 9 M. *Flamatt*.

FROM FLAMATT TO LAUPEN diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fare 75 c.), by *Neueneck* (Bar or Post), where an obelisk commemorates a victory gained by the Bernese over the French in 1798. **Laupen** (*Bär*), a small town at the foot of the *Bramberg*, at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Sarine*, is celebrated in the annals of Switzerland for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 99) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the *Vechtland*, the *Aargau*, *Savoy*, and *Burgundy*. The anniversary of the battle is observed every five years. The battle-field on the *Bramberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the road from Neueneck to Laupen, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond the next tunnel the train traverses the green valley of the *Taferna-Bach*. Stations *Schmitten*, (15 M.) *Düdingen* (Fr. *Guin*, view of the Alps to the left), where the valley is crossed by a lofty bridge, and *Balliswyl*, beyond which the **Viaduct of the*

Sarine is reached, 260' in height, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. The fact that 3000 tons of iron were used in its construction conveys some idea of its proportions. Below the line is a path for foot-passengers.

20 M. Freiburg (2100').—***ZÄHRINGER HOF**, near the bridge, fine view of both the bridges from the terrace, R. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, L. and A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. ***HÔTEL DE FRIBOURG**, well situated, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **KRÄMERN**, or *Hôtel des Merciers* (or *des Marchands*), near the church of St. Nicholas, similar charges; **HÔTEL DES CHARPENTIERS**. Near the station, *Campagne Beuregard*, pension from 4 fr.; **Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*, well situated. — **Railway Restaurant*. — Omnibus to the lower part of the town $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Freiburg, Fr. *Fribourg*, the capital of the canton of that name and of the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 99), stands on a rocky eminence surrounded by the *Sarine* (*Saane*), in a situation very similar to that of Bern, and contains 10,904 (1136 Prot.) inhab., most of whom speak French. Freiburg lies on the boundary between the two tongues, German being spoken in the lower part of the town.

The picturesque situation of the town and bridges is not seen from the railway station, but may be inspected within a few hours. The following walk of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is recommended. From the station to the Jesuits' College; thence through the town, cross the *Suspension Bridge*, and ascend by the road to the right to the *Pont de Gotteron* (see below; an old tower between the two bridges is a good point of view), cross this, and follow the windings of the road to *Bourgyllon*, a group of houses. (The use of a tempting short cut is prohibited under a penalty of 10 fr.) We now return and descend the road to the *Loretto Chapel*, from which another fine view of the town is obtained. Farther on, on this side of a small chapel, we obtain to the left a pleasing view of the valley of the *Sarine*, which has lately been converted into a reservoir in connection with the waterworks, and forms a dark-green lake (*Lac de Perolles*), discharged by a canal cut through a projecting part of the left bank, from which the water is precipitated over rocks (*Restaur. and Pension Pisciculture*, with shady grounds). A direct path descends hence to the right by steps to the Arsenal. We then turn to the left by the fountain, cross the *Sarine* by a stone bridge, and ascend to the Council Hall. — Those who wish to inspect the *Railway Bridge* (see above) more closely should walk to it from Freiburg. About 1 M. from the town a good footpath to the right descends to the foot of the pillars on which the bridge rests, and a steep path ascends thence to the café on the Freiburg side.

The ***SUSPENSION BRIDGE**, or *Pont en Fil de Fer*, completed in 1834, is 300 yds. in length, 22' in breadth, and 168' above the *Sarine*. It is supported by four chains, 411 yds. in length, which form a single arch, the extremities being secured by 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone at a considerable depth below the surface of the earth. Before the construction of this bridge it was necessary to descend into the ravine and ascend on the other side, which occupied fully an hour.

A little farther up is the **PONT DE GOTTERON**, a similar structure, completed in 1840, spanning the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep and romantic rocky ravine, which opens into the valley of the *Sarine*. The construction of the bridge (249 yds. in length, and 305' above the water) is in some respects more remarkable

than that of its neighbour, as the wire-chains are secured in the sandstone rock itself, and pillars are thus dispensed with.

The *CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, the episcopal cathedral, recently restored, with its slender tower (280' in height, erected 1452), is a fine Gothic edifice (founded in 1285, completed in 1500), with some remarkable reliefs on the portals.

The *Organ, one of the finest in Europe, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 33' in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the right. — Performances on it may be heard every evening in summer after dusk, except on Saturdays and the eves of festivals, when the hour is 1.30 p.m.; tickets at the hotels 1 fr. each (fee for a concert at other times 60 fr. for a party of 1-12 persons; 5 fr. each additional person.). — The old carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a fine modern picture by *Deschwenden*, representing St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir possesses three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Peter Canisius* (d. 1597), the first German Jesuit, celebrated for his theological writings.

The STADTHAUS, or *Town Hall*, near the church, occupies the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. Adjacent is the RATHHAUS, or *Council Hall* with a clock-tower. In front of these buildings stands an aged lime-tree, 14' in circumference, partly supported by stone pillars. According to tradition, this venerable tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat. 'Victory' was the only word he could summon strength to utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired. Adjoining the square by the old lime stands the *Monument of Father Grégoire Girard* (b. at Freiburg 1765, d. 1850).

A long flight of steps leads from the Council Hall to the lower part of the town and the river. The pavement of the *Rue Grand-Fontaine* serves as a roof to the houses of the *Court-Chemin*, while the arch over the street is a conduit for conveying water to the lower portion of the town in case of fire.

Near the Gate of Morat is the JESUITS' COLLEGE, founded by Father *Canisius* (see above) in 1584, and suppressed after the war of the Separate League in 1847. The extensive building occupies the highest and most conspicuous site in the town. Near it is the extensive and loftily situated *Priests' Seminary*.

The *Hermitage of St. Magdalena*, on the Sarine, 3½ M. below the town, a cell and chapel hewn in the rock, frequently attracts the curious, but is scarcely worthy of a visit.

FROM FREIBURG TO YVERDON, 28½ M., by railway in 2½ hrs.; fares 4 fr. 5c., 3 fr. Near (4 M.) *Belfaux* a lofty embankment is passed, above which the *Sornaz* is carried by means of an aqueduct 150 yds. in length. Stations *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Corcelles*, and (14 M.) *Payerne* (p. 169), junction of the 'Ligne de Braye'. The train crosses the *Braye* and the *Glâne* and near *Estavayer* approaches the lake of Neuchâtel, which it skirts to *Yvonand* and (28½ M.) *Yverdon* (p. 177).

RAILWAY JOURNEY. Beyond Freiburg the finest views are always to the left, the *Molésan* (p. 161) being the most prominent feature

in the landscape. The *Glâne*, with its perpendicular banks, and a four-arched bridge, are also seen to the left. Stations *Matran*, *Neyruz*, *Cottens*, *Chenens*, *Villaz-St. Pierre*. Then to the left the fertile and well peopled slopes of the *Gibloux* (3947'). To the left, near Romont, lies the nunnery of *La Fille Dieu*; beyond it rise the mountains of Savoy.

36 M. **Romont** (2542'; *Cerf*; *Couronne*; *Croix Blanche*; *Restaurant* near the station), on the *Glâne*, the principal place in this district, is picturesquely situated on an eminence, and surrounded by ancient walls and watch-towers. The *Castle* on the S. side, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is now the residence of the 'Amtmann', or prefect of the district. The old Gothic *Church* contains choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower, adjoining which there is a public promenade commanding a pleasing view.

FROM ROMONT TO ECLE (p. 161) 12 M., branch-line in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25 c.; stations *Vaisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz*), of which travellers bound for Château d'Oex, or intending to ascend the Moléson, may avail themselves.

Beyond Romont a fine mountain view is obtained, Mont Blanc and the Dent du Midi being most conspicuous; to the left are the Dent de Jaman and the Moléson. Stations (39 M.) *Siviriez* and (41½ M.) *Vauderens*, beyond which the train commands a fine prospect, to the right, of an undulating, fertile district, bounded by the Jura range. On a height above the *Broye*, in the foreground to the right, is situated the picturesque little town of *Rue* (p. 168). At (46 M.) *Oron-le-Châtel* (2378') the train passes through the rocks of the castle-hill, on the S. side of which is the station; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right (see p. 168). The train now descends, crossing the *Mionnaz* and the *Broye*. 48 M. *Palézieux-Granges* is the junction of the *Broye* line (to Payerne, etc.; see R. 41). The *Corbeiron* is then crossed (to the W., near the railway, the small *Lac de Bret*) to (52 M.) *Cherbres*, the station for Vevey (see below).

Beyond the next tunnel a *View of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the *Pléiades*, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the mountains of Savoy; the foreground consists of numerous villages in the midst of vineyards. Beyond stat. *Grand-Vaux (Cully)*, the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the bank of the lake become visible, and, to the right, Lausanne. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct the train reaches stat. *La Conversion (Lutry)*, and soon crosses the valley of the *Paudèze* by the *Pont de la Rochette*, a long viaduct of nine arches. Below it is an iron viaduct of the Western line. After another short tunnel, the train reaches Lausanne, where the Oron-line unites with the Western.

61 M. **Lausanne**, see p. 197; thence to Geneva, or to the valley of the Rhone, by steamboat or by the Western line, see R. 49.

From Chexbres to Vevey.*Comp. Map, p. 192.*

3½ M. — Station *Rivaz* (*St. Saphorin*) on the Western line, below the village of Chexbres to the S. E., is 1½ M. nearer. The diligence, which leaves Vevey 1½-2 hrs. before the arrival of the trains at Chexbres, ascends in 1½ hr. Beautiful views, especially on the descent to Vevey.

The view from the station is limited; the mountains of Savoy only are visible, and to the left, in the background of the Rhone valley, *Mont Catogne*. On leaving the station, the road ascends for ½ M., then descends about ¼ M. to the large village of *Chexbres* (1903'); ¼ M. farther it crosses the Western line, and soon reaches the Lausanne and Vevey road. To Vevey (p. 199), 1½ M. more, the last part of the way between vineyard-walls, uninteresting.

VIEW. During the descent a superb prospect, not inferior to that commanded by the railway to Lausanne, above described, though disclosing itself more gradually, is enjoyed. The best point of view is the *Signal de Chexbres* (1919'; *Hôtel du Signal*, with garden), ½ M. from the Chexbres station. At the spectator's feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left Vevey; above it from left to right extends the saddle of the Pas de Jaman, commanded by the Dent de Jaman, so called from its tooth-like form, and the broad back of the Rochers de Naye; then the twin peaks of the Tour d'Ay and de Morges, rising from the mountain which bounds the lake; farther back the Grand-Moveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre the background is formed by the pyramid of Mont Catogne, on the left of which rises the snowy cone of Mont Velan; then the mountains of Savoy, the highest of which is the Dent d'Oche with its broad back. As Vevey is approached, the Grand-Moveran in the Rhone Valley to the left seems to recede, and the long, indented, and partially snow-clad crest of the Dent du Midi, to the right, behind the mountains of Savoy, to advance.

41. From Lausanne to Lyss viâ Payerne.

63 M. RAILWAY (*Ligne de Broye*) in 4¼-7½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 90 c.

From *Lausanne* to *Palézieux* (13 M.), see p. 167. The train follows the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. Stations *Châtillens* (½ M. S.W. of *Oron-la-Ville*, p. 167), (19 M.) *Ecublens-Rue*. The little town of *Rue* (2323'; *Maison de Ville*; *Fleur de Lys*) is picturesquely situated on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château with pinnacled walls.

The valley contracts, and the Broye is crossed several times. Stations *Bressonaz* and (24 M.) *Moudon*, (Ger. *Milden*) (1690'; *Hôtel du Pont*; *Couronne*; *Hôtel de Ville*), an old town (2400 inhab.) with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, the Roman *Mindunum*, and during the middle ages the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church.

The following stations are *Lucens* (Ger. *Lobsingen*), with an old hunting château, *Henniez*, and *Granges-Marnand*, where the valley expands.

36½ M. **Payerne**, or *Peterlingen* (1486'; **Ours*; *Croix Blanche*), the *Paterniacum*(?) of the Romans, an ancient town with 3260 inhab., was in the early middle ages a frequent residence of the

Kings of Burgundy. In the 10th cent. Bertha, the Queen of Rudolph II., erected a church and Benedictine abbey here; the former is now a granary, the latter an educational establishment. Her bones, together with those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1817 below a tower of the ancient church, and were buried in the present Parish Church, where the saddle of the queen with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day, in alluding to the departure of the good old times, the French Swiss frequently use the expression: 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait'.

From Payerne to Freiburg and Yverdon, see p. 166.

Beyond Payerne the valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. Stations *Corcelles*, *Dompierre*, *Domdidier*.

43½ M. **Avenches**, Ger. *Wistisburg* (1519'; *Maison de Ville*; *Couronne*), the Rom. *Aventicum*, the capital of the Helvetii, known as early as the time of Cæsar, now a small Prot. town (pop. 1835). The remains of the great *Amphitheatre* and other public buildings, and especially the *Walls*, still easily traced, bear testimony to the former magnificence of the city; and as it was the largest Roman settlement in Switzerland, so it is now the richest field for antiquarian research. Most of the antiquities found here have been removed to the museums of Bern and Lausanne. Recent investigations have brought to light mosaic pavements, fragments of pillars, inscriptions, utensils of all sorts, and other interesting relics, which are preserved in a *Museum* near the *Amphitheatre*.

Close to the town, on the N.W. side, is a solitary marble column of the Corinthian order, 39' high, supposed to be a remnant of a temple of Apollo, and now called *Le Cigognier*, from a stork's nest having occupied its capital for many ages.

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

Ch. Har. Pil. Cant. iii., 65.

For centuries a tradition was current that a tombstone to the memory of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (see Ch. Har. Pil., iii., 66, 67); but modern investigations have rudely dispelled the illusion. A certain Paulus Guillelmus, who lived in the 16th cent., is said to have imposed upon the credulity of posterity by inventing both monument and inscription.

FROM AVENCHES TO FREIBURG diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs. via *Belfaux* (p. 166); to the steamboat-station CUDREFIN twice daily in 1½ hr. via *Bellerive*.

Near stat. *Faoug*, Ger. *Pfauen* (Sonne; Wicky), the train approaches the **Lake of Morat** (1428'), called in the middle ages the *Uecht-See* (comp. p. 165), the *Lacus Aventicensis* of the Romans, 6 M. long, and 3 M. wide, and separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N., and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the river *Broye*.

48 M. **Morat**, Ger. *Murten* (1522'; **Couronne* or *Post*; *Aigle*; *Lion*, on the lake), a thriving little town, with 2328 inhab. (120 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the lake to which it gives its name.

Its narrow arcaded streets are overshadowed by an ancient *Castle*, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days.

The **Battle of Morat**, fought on 22nd June, 1476, was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Muth, und Blut'). The Burgundians sustained a loss of 15,000 men, with the whole of their ammunition and baggage. A story is current at Morat, that Napoleon I., when on his way to the Congress of Rastadt in 1797, visited the field of battle, and remarked to a young Swiss officer of his guard: '*Jeune Capitaine, si jamais nous livrons bataille en ces lieux, soyez persuadé que nous ne prendrons pas le lac pour retraite.*' A marble *Obelisk*, 65' high, was erected on the battle-field in 1822, 1½ M. to the S. of Morat. — The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, contains a collection of ancient Burgundian weapons.

FROM MORAT TO NEUCHÂTEL steamboat twice daily in 2 hrs. The steamer steers due N. from Morat across the lake towards *Mont Vully* (2267'), which on the side towards the Lake of Morat is covered with vines, and on that towards the Lake of Neuchâtel with forest. Near *Sugiez*, where the *Broye* issues from the Lake of Morat, the funnel is lowered to allow the steamboat to pass under a wooden bridge. To the W. extends the Jura chain, from the Weissenstein near Soleure to a point S. of Neuchâtel. The *Broye*, which connects the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel (the level of the latter being 4 inches below the former), and flows round Mont Vully on the N., is the channel by which the steamboat enters the **Lake of Neuchâtel** near *La Sauge*, steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to *Neuchâtel* (see below). — DILIGENCE from Morat to *Neuchâtel* twice daily in 2 hrs. viâ *Ins*, *Fr. Anet*; to *Freiburg* 3 times daily in 2¼ hrs.

The train reaches the N. extremity of the lake near stat. *Galmitz*, *Fr. Charmey* (to the left is the extensive *Aarberger Moos*). Stations *Kerzers*, *Fräschels*, and *Kallnach*.

61 M. **Aarberg** (1479'; *Krone*), an old town situated on a hill which is entirely surrounded by the *Aare* when swollen. The church is adjoined by the ancient palace of the counts of Aarberg, who sold their town to Bern in 1351.

FROM AARBERG TO BERN diligence daily in 3 hrs. viâ *Frienisberg*, once a Cistercian monastery, now a Deaf and Dumb asylum, *Mairkirch*, and *Ortschwaben*.

63 M. **Lyss** is the junction of the line to Bienne and Bern (p. 9).

42. Neuchâtel and the Chaumont.

Hotels. * *BELLEVEUE*, in an open situation on the lake, R. 3-4 fr., B. 1½, D. 4-5, L. 1, A. 1 fr., omnibus 1 fr.; * *GRAND HÔTEL DU MONT BLANC*, on the lake, R. from 2½, B. 1½, L. and A. 1½ fr.; *GRAND HÔTEL DU LAC*, near the lake, R. from 2, D. 3½, L. and A. 1½, omnibus ¾ fr.; * *HÔTEL DU LAC* (with café), on the quay; *FAUCON*, in the town, commercial; *HÔTEL DU COMMERCE*, near the post-office; *HÔTEL DES RAISINS*, moderate. — *Restaurant de la Balance*; *Cercle du Musée*, in the *Hôtel Dupeyron* (p. 171).

Railway-Station high above the town to the N.E., 1¼ M. from the steamboat-pier. Pedestrians should quit the hot, dusty road near the station, and descend to the lake by the shady walks to the left. — **Omnibus** to or from the station 30 c., box (under 50 lbs.) 15 c. — **Steamboat** to *Iverdun* see p. 177, to *Morat* see above.

Swimming Baths at the harbour, bath 40 c.

Wines. The wine of Neuchâtel is much esteemed; the best red wine

is grown at *Cortailod* (p. 178) and *Derrière-Moulins*, the best white between *St. Blaise* (p. 12) and *Auvernier* (p. 175), and at *Bevais* (p. 179). Sparkling wine is also manufactured here.

Watches. The manufacture of watches is the most important branch of industry in the canton, particularly at *La Chaux-de-Fonds* and *Le Locle* (R. 43), where many of the watches sold at Geneva are made. — Ladies' and gentlemen's watches (works warranted) may be purchased of *Jean-Jaquet & Co.*, in the Grand Hôtel du Lac, Place du Pont, and of *Rod. Schmid*, Place de Pury.

The PRINCIPALITY OF NEUCHÂTEL belonged to Burgundy down to the 11th cent., when it was united to the German Empire. In 1288 it was ceded by the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg to John of Chalons, whose great-grandson John III. became Prince of Orange by marriage. After the Chalons family had become extinct, the principality came into the possession of the Counts of Freiburg and Hochberg. In 1508 it subsequently descended by marriage to the house of Orleans-Longueville, which also became extinct in 1707. It was then adjudged by the estates to Frederick I. of Prussia, who was selected from among fifteen competitors as being descended on the mother's side from John III. of Orange, and it thus formed one of the possessions of the crown of Prussia for a century. In 1806 Napoleon, who had obtained possession of the principality, created Alexander Berthier, one of his marshals, Prince of Neuchâtel, but eight years later it was restored to Prussia. The following year (1815) Neuchâtel, which as early as 1406 had been in close alliance with several Swiss towns, and had often fought on their side, formally joined the Confederacy as the 21st canton, though it still remained under Prussian protection. The bond which connected it with Prussia was finally dissolved by a treaty signed at Paris, 26th May, 1857.

Neuchâtel (1433'), the capital of the canton of that name, with 13,321 inhab., is built on a somewhat steep slope of the Jura, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, with the lake, 27 M. long, and 6 M. wide, at its base. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, grounds, and quay nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, is situated on the lake, on a strip of land formed by the deposit brought down by the *Seyon* from the *Chasseral*. In order to gain space for building purposes, a new channel was constructed for the Seyon above the town by means of a tunnel (*Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, p. 175), 176 yds. in length.

The **Château**, on an eminence, is the seat of the cantonal government. Near it is the **Temple du Haut**, erected in the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures in stone, erected in 1372 by a Count of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial stones to the Prussian Governor *General von Zastrow* (d. 1836), and the reformer *Farel* (d. 1565).

The **Collège**, a large new edifice on the lake, contains a rich natural history collection founded by Professor *Agassiz* (comp. p. 140; d. in America, 1873).

In the vicinity, in the open square to the S., facing the lake, a bronze **Statue of David de Pury* (d. 1786), a wealthy philanthropist and native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed $4\frac{1}{2}$ million francs to the town, was erected in 1855.

The ***Picture Gallery** in the *Hôtel Dupeyron* ('Cercle du Musée', the former Palais Rougemont), in the N.E. suburb, consists

chiefly of modern Swiss works, some of them of great merit. (Adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Sundays 1-4 gratis.)

The ENTRANCE HALL contains casts. — 1st Room. 18. *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I.; 23. *Grosclaude*, the Doge Marino Falieri; 50. *Robert*, The basilica of S. Paolo fuori le Mura near Rome, after the fire of 1823; *Neapolitan fishermen, by the same; *16. *Girardet*, A Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; 12. *Catame* (d. 1864), Rosenlaui Glacier; 22. *Girardet*, The good-for-nothing; 37. *Meuron*, Pastures between Iseltwald and the Faulhorn; 33. *Jecklin*, Lake of Wallenstadt. — 2nd Room (right). Over the door: 8. *Berthout*, Young Savoyard; 24. *Grosclaude*, 'Vive le vin de 1834!'; 19. *Girardet*, A Father's blessing; *Leopold Robert*, Roman oxen; 56. *Tschaggery*, Mother and child pursued by a bull; 57. *Tschaggery*, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; 40. *Moritz*, Henry II. of Longueville in the castle of Colombier; 32. *M. de Meuron*, View of Rome from the palace of the emperors, with the palace itself and the Baths of Caracalla; *13. *Catame*, Monte Rosa. — 3rd Room. Portraits of Prussian regents and generals; Marie d'Orléans in her 4th year, and at a later age; Henry II. of Orleans. — 4th Room. Drawings and water-colours.

The adjacent building contains the **Musée Challande*, formerly at Bern, an interesting collection of stuffed Alpine animals.

The new *Observatory*, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle (p. 174).

The **Charitable Institutions** of Neuchâtel are in high repute. The most important are the *Municipal Hospital*, founded by David de Pury, the *Pourtalès Hospital*, near the Bern gate, and the *Préfargier's Lunatic Asylum*, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844 at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million fr., and presented to the canton.

The ***Chaumont** (3845'), a spur of the Jura chain, rising to the N. of the town, commands the most beautiful view in the vicinity of Neuchâtel, embracing the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Biennne, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg, and the fertile hill-country lying between them, with the entire Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. The afternoon light is the most favourable, but a perfectly clear horizon is unfortunately rare. **Hôtel du Chaumont*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit. The footpath diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; the carriage-road diverges $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, leading to the summit in 2 hrs. Char-à-bancs there and back 10 fr.

43. From Neuchâtel to Le Locle by La Chaux-de-Fonds, and by St. Imier to Biennne.

RAILWAY (*Jura & Bern Line*) from Neuchâtel to (24 M.) Le Locle by La Chaux-de-Fonds in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 70, 1 fr. 10, 3 fr. 20 c. From Les Convers to (27 M.) Biennne by St. Imier in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 25 c.

The railway journey from Neuchâtel to stat. Hauts Geneveys (1709' above the lake of Neuchâtel) is very pleasant in clear weather, as it commands beautiful views of the lake, the Bernese Alps, and Mont Blanc. The traveller should secure a seat on the *left* (S. E.) side. — The journey round the Chasseral, through the peculiar scenery of the Val St. Imier, is also interesting, particularly towards the end.

Neuchâtel station, see p. 170. The train skirts the heights

behind the town and the castle, running for some distance parallel to the Pontarlier and Lausanne lines. To the left, below, is the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon* (p. 177). The train crosses the *Seyon* and passes through a tunnel, 660 yds. long, immediately above the two viaducts (p. 175) over the gorge of Serrières. Beyond it, a beautiful *view of the lake and the Alps is gradually disclosed, the Bernese Alps to the E., and Mont Blanc, towering above the Alps to the S., being the most conspicuous mountains. First stat. *Corcelles*; the village (1879', p. 174) lies to the right, higher up.

7 M. *Chambrelieu* (a village lying to the N.E., nearly above the last tunnel) occupies a very curious situation. To the S., almost perpendicularly below it, runs the Pontarlier line (at a horizontal distance of about 250 yds.) through the valley of the Reuse (p. 176). Fine view near the refreshment-room. This station is a terminus, out of which the train is backed. The view, however, still continues on the same side, as the train now proceeds nearly in the opposite direction. It then skirts a wooded eminence; to the right is the green and fertile *Val de Ruz*, 3 M. wide, with its numerous villages; beyond it, to the E., the *Chaumont* (3845', p. 172).

10½ M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2870'). Before reaching (12½ M.) **Les Hauts-Geneveys** (3136'; *Hôtel Renaud*) the train crosses the road from Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds, on the S.E. side of the *Tête de Rang* (4668').

The road from Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds, which passes through *Valangin* (2443'), or *Vallengin* (Couronne), in the valley of the *Seyon*, traverses the *Val de Ruz*, and leads by *Boudevillers* (2487') to Les Hauts-Geneveys, then ascends to the N.W. for 4½ M. by steep zigzags to the **Col des Loges** (4219'; *Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), which commands an extensive view of the Vosges, the Jura, and the entire Alpine chain as far as Mont Blanc. The descent to La Chaux-de-Fonds is a drive of 1 hr.

The Hauts-Geneveys station, the highest point of view on the line, commands an imposing prospect of Mont Blanc. The train shortly after enters a tunnel, 13¼ M. in length (7 min.) under the *Col des Loges*. 16 M. **Convers (Inn)**, at the end of the tunnel, stands amidst wild scenery, surrounded on the N. by almost perpendicular rocks, through a small opening in which the road leads to the unimportant village of *Les Convers*, 1 M. distant (railway to *St. Imier* and *Bienne*, see p. 174). The train then passes through a tunnel, ¾ M. long (3 min.), under *Mont Sagne*, and through another near —

18½ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3254'; **Fleur de Lys*, adjoining the post-office, R. 21½, B. 1 fr.; *Guillaume Tell*; *Balance*; *Lion d'Or*). The traveller will be surprised to find in this remote and sterile Alpine valley, situated as high as the top of Snowdon, and imperfectly supplied with water, an important town with handsome houses, containing 19,930 inhab., whose skill and industry enable them to defy the rigours of a climate in which corn only ripens in the warmest summers. The division of labour is here carried out

to its fullest extent, each portion of the mechanism of the watch being confided to a separate class of workmen, while another class is employed in giving the finishing touches to the completed work. The watchmakers are almost exclusively natives of the canton, whilst the other artisans come from other districts, chiefly from German Switzerland. The hotels are chiefly frequented by commercial travellers, and several firms at Hamburg, Trieste, etc. have agents constantly resident in the town.

The traveller detained here may visit the *Church* with its artistically vaulted ceiling, and the subterranean *Mills*. At the N.W. end of the town is the spacious *School-House*, near which many other handsome edifices have recently sprung up.

Near La Chaix-de-Fonds the railway makes a sharp bend towards the S.W., and traverses a monotonous green Alpine valley (stat. *Eplatures*, halfway) to —

23½ M. **Le Locle** (3021'; *Hôtel du Jura*; *Trois Rois*), a town similar in character to the last, which was entirely burned down a few years ago, but has since been re-erected, with 10,333 inhab. (1015 Rom. Cath.), most of whom are watchmakers.

The *Roche Fendue*, 2 M. to the W. of Locle on the French frontier, is a cutting in the rock, begun in 1799, and lately completed, by which the road from Locle to Besançon effects a saving of 6 M., and avoids the steep ascent of *Les Brenets* (see below). A visit may be paid to the neighbouring subterranean *Mills of Cul des Roches* (Inn), situated one above another in the face of a perpendicular precipice, and worked by the water of the *Bied*, which descends from a height of 100', working each mill in succession. (Inspection of the mills 1 fr., of no great interest.) On the road to the Roche Fendue stands *Les Billodes*, a school for poor children.

The *Saut du Doubs*, a picturesque waterfall, 80' high (several inns), 4½ M. to the N. W. of Le Locle, also deserves a visit (1 hr. by char-a-bancs, 5 fr.). It is best seen from the French side. The route leads to *Les Brenets* (Couronne; Lion d'Or), 3 M. to the W. of Le Locle (omnibus at the station; one-horse carr. there and back 7 fr.), and we are conveyed thence to the waterfall by a steamboat. Above the waterfall the river expands, resembling a lake (*Lac des Brenets*); below, it flows for 6 M. through a rocky gorge 1000' in depth, forming the frontier between France and Switzerland. The pedestrian may here enjoy a charming variety of rock and river scenery, and also lower down, as far as *Goumois* and *Ste. Ursanne* (p. 7).

FROM LE LOCLE TO NEUCHÂTEL BY LES PONTS, diligence daily in 4 hrs. (4 fr. 25 c.). The road traverses a monotonous valley (to the right *La Chaix-du-Milieu*), and descends to (6¾ M.) **Les Ponts** (3389'; *Hôtel de la Loyauté*, moderate), where the road crosses the *Sagne* valley. From *Les Petits Ponts* a road runs to the S.W. into the valley of Travers, which it reaches between the railway-stations of Noiraigue and Travers (p. 176). Near *La Tourne* (3710'; Inn) the road reaches the crest of the mountain (view), and then descends to *Montmollin*, where it crosses the line from Neuchâtel to Chaix-de-Fonds (p. 173). It next leads to *Corcelles* (1883'; p. 173), *Peseux*, and lastly to (19½ M.) **Neuchâtel** (p. 170).

FROM CONVERS TO BIENNE. The *Vallon de St. Imier*, 18 M. in length, is wild and sterile, but picturesque in its upper region, while in its lower part it is a broad and pleasant grassy dale! Watch-manufactories abound here.

Stat. **Convers**, see p. 173. The train runs through woods and rocky scenery, past the village of *Les Convers*, to stat. *Renan* (2940'), a considerable village (1939 inhab.) on the left bank of the *Suze* (or *Scheuss*), which rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. — Stat. *Sonvillier* (2522 inhab.), lying in a green basin, is another thriving place. Beyond it, on a pine-clad rock to the right, is the picturesque ruined château of *Erguel*.

9 M. **St. Imier** (2611'; **Couronne; Maison de Ville*), the capital of the valley (5714 inhab.), the chief centre of the watch trade, possesses two churches, handsome streets, and good shops. Ascent of the *Chasseral* (p. 12), $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (guide advisable).

Near stat. *Villeret* (2428') a brook is precipitated from a deep gorge descending from the *Chasseral*. The valley expands, and cultivated land and cattle begin to appear. Near stat. *Courtclary* (2290'; *Sauvage; Ours*), the seat of the Amtmann or prefect of the valley (1233 inhab.), with a château, the train crosses the *Suze*, and recrosses it beyond *Cortibert*. The village of *Corgémont* (p. 8) remains on the left, and the line soon unites with the *Tavannes* and *Sonceboz* railway.

18 M. **Sonceboz**, and thence to (27 M.) **Bienne**, see p. 8.

44. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33 M. RAILWAY ('*Franco-Suisse*') in 2-3 hrs.; fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55 c. (comp. Introd. X). — This is the direct route from W. Switzerland to Paris, by *Dôle, Auxonne, Dijon*, etc.

This Jura-railway (comp. p. 172) is another very interesting line, traversing a beautiful country for a considerable distance. A seat should be selected on the *left* (S. E.) side. The most interesting parts of the line are between *Neuchâtel* and *Noiraigue*, between *Boveresse* and the last tunnel above *St. Sulpice*, and between *St. Pierre de la Cluse* and *Pontarlier*. The other parts of the line traverse green valleys, overshadowed by the fir-clad mountains of the *Jura* range.

The *Pontarlier* line, running parallel with that to *Yverdon* (p. 176) as far as stat. *Auvernier*, crosses the *Seyon*, and passes through a short tunnel under the high-road to the *Val de Travers* and *Le Locle*. Beyond the tunnel we enjoy a beautiful *view of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 173). The train traverses vine-clad slopes at a considerable height, and crosses the *Gorge of Serrières* by a lofty viaduct. Above the latter stands the small castle of *Beauregard*.

The train now descends to stat. **Auvernier** (1479'; *Hôtel du Lac*, moderate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hydropathic establishment of *Chanélaz*, pension 6-8 fr.), where the *Yverdon* railway (p. 178) diverges to the left; then, again ascending, it commands an admirable view of the lake and the Alps. At the entrance to the wooded ravine of the *Reuse* (the left bank of which the line follows through the *Val de Travers* to its source near *St. Sulpice*, see below), the lofty viaduct of the *Yverdon* line is visible far below to the left.

The last glimpse of the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. The train then enters a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, with the little river below to the left, almost under the station of Chambrelieu (p. 173) on the Neuchâtel and Chaux-de-Fonds line. After passing through four more tunnels, we reach (12 M.) stat. **Noiraigue** (2359'), at the N. base of the *Creux du Vent* (see below). The valley, which from this point to St. Sulpice is called *Val de Travers*, now suddenly changes its character, and the Reuse flows between comparatively level meadows.

Pedestrians may ascend the *Creux du Vent* (4806') in 2 hrs. by a steep path from Noiraigue, and descend to *Boudry* or *St. Aubin* (p. 178). The view is far more striking when the ascent is made from this side than from the lake.

The line now traverses level meadow-land, with the wooded heights of the Jura on either side. Along the hill-side to the right the road to Le Locle by Les Ponts winds upwards (comp. p. 174); the road through the Val de Travers to Neuchâtel has already been visible from above Noiraigue. 14 M. Stat. *Travers* (2392') and near it a tunnel. On the opposite side of the valley, near (16½ M.) **Couvét** (2418'), a picturesque little town, are mines of asphalt. Here, and at Motiers (see below), excellent absynthe is manufactured. Diligence to Motiers twice daily; to Le Locle, see p. 174.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Far below, on the opposite side, lies *Motiers (-Travers)* (2415'), where Rousseau spent some time by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres de la Montagne'.

The lofty stat. *Boveresse* is situated below, to the N.W. of the village of that name. In the valley, farther on, lies **Fleurier** (2454'; *Couronne*), with extensive watch-manufactories. The train passes through a long tunnel, beyond which *St. Sulpice* (2557') lies below to the left. The scenery is again extremely picturesque. In the defile of *La Chaine*, the Reuse, which probably flows by a subterranean course from the *Lac des Taillères* 4½ M. to the N.E., rises in the form of a considerable stream.

The line here attains its highest point; beyond the last tunnel it enters a level green valley. At (25 M.) **Verrières** (*Les Verrières Suisses*, 3061'), the last Swiss village, the French army of the East under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb., 1871. The line crosses the French frontier before *Les Verrières de Joux*, or *Verrières Françaises* (3015'). Near *St. Pierre de La Cluse* the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which both the railway and the high-road traverse, is fortified; on the left rises the ancient **Fort de Joux**, which was destroyed by an explosion of dynamite in 1877, overtopped by a new fort on a rock to the right. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 through the influence of his father; and the negro chieftain Toussaint l'Ouverture of Hayti died in the Fort de Joux, where he had been confined by order of Napoleon.

The line crosses the *Doubs*, which emerges from a valley to the left, and drains the *Lake of St. Point*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. and skirts its left bank as far as Pontarlier. Scenery picturesque.

33 M. **Pontarlier** (2854'; *Hôtel de la Poste*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Hôtel National*; *Croix Blanche*), a small French town on the *Doubs*. On arriving, passengers' luggage is examined at the station. Opposite the station are the *Collège* and the *Telegraph Office*. The large building with a turret, to the right as the station is approached, is the *Hospital*.

45. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne and Geneva. Lake of Neuchâtel.

85 M. WESTERN RAILWAY. To Lausanne 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, to Geneva 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5 hrs.; fares to Lausanne 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 35 c., to Geneva 13 fr. 40, 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 95 c. (comp. Introd. x). Some of the trains (express) go to Lausanne, others to Morges; the former correspond with the trains from Lausanne to Geneva, the latter with those from Morges to Geneva and Lausanne. — The STEAMBOAT on the LAKE OF NEUCHÂTEL plies between Neuchâtel and Morat (in 2 hrs., fare 2 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), and between Neuchâtel and Estavayer only (in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 2 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The STEAMBOAT on the LAKE OF GENEVA from Lausanne (Ouchy) or Morges to Geneva (in 3 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. respectively) is far preferable to the railway, affording a more complete survey of the beautiful scenery. — The railway from Yverdon to Bussigny (where Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy first become visible) is uninteresting. Between Neuchâtel and Geneva a seat on the *left* should be selected (between Bussigny and Lausanne on the *right*).

The **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427'), the *Lacus Eburodunensis* of the Romans, is far inferior to the lakes of the higher Alps; but the N. bank, with its vine-clad slopes, overtopped by the precipitous Jura Mts., commands an admirable survey of the Alpine chain from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc. The lake is 24 M. in length, and 5 M. in width at its broadest part between *Auvernier* and *Port Alban*, where it also attains its greatest depth (500'). It lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches lower than the lake of Morat, and 3 ft. higher than that of Bienne.

At the N. end of the lake is *St. Blaise*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of which the *Thièle* issues from it; in the background rises the *Jolimont* (p. 12). About 3 M. farther S.E. is the influx of the *Broye* (p. 170). The next steamboat-stations are *Cudrefin* and —

Estavayer (1538'; *Maison de Ville*; *Cerf*), a small town of some importance, with the architecturally interesting château of *Chilnaux*. The following stations on the S.E. bank are *Font* and *Cheires*; on the opposite side *Concise* and *Corcelles*, see p. 179. On a promontory extending far into the lake, lies *Yvonand*, where Roman mosaic pavements have been found, one of which is preserved in the Museum at Yverdon. At the end of the promontory the *Mentue* falls into the lake.

Yverdon (1433'; **Hôtel de Londres*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Croix*

Fédérale), with 5889 inhab. (561 Rom. Cath.), the Roman *Eburodunum*, situated at the S. end of the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the influx of the *Toile*, or *Thièle*, affords several picturesque walks and fine views. This town was for twenty years (1805-25) the scene of the labours of the philanthropic *Pestalozzi*.

This truly practical philosopher, a native of Zürich, first devoted himself to theology and jurisprudence, but soon abandoned these pursuits, and interested himself exclusively in ameliorating the condition of the lowest classes. His method of teaching consists in directly addressing the youthful sensations and conceptions, and constantly calling all the powers of the child into exercise. His exertions were not attended with the success they merited during his lifetime; but his method has since been extensively adopted, and its advantages are now thoroughly appreciated.

The ancient *Castle*, where *Pestalozzi's* school was established, erected by Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, now contains the public schools, the Town Library, and a Museum with numerous objects from the ancient Swiss lake-villages, and Roman and other antiquities. Near the town there is a *Sulphur-Bath* (Hotel and Pension), adjoining which is the *Pension la Prairie*, with extensive grounds.

The *Chasseron* (5285'), which rises from the Jura range to the N.W. of Yverdon, deserves a visit for the sake of the fine view from its summit. Diligence twice daily in 3¼ hrs. to *Ste. Croix* (2 hrs. from the top), a place noted for the manufacture of musical boxes, of which upwards of 50,000 are exported annually. — The *Aiguille de Beaulmes* (5128') and the *Mont Suchet* (5236') are also fine points of view, which may be ascended in 3½-4 hrs.

The RAILWAY from Neuchâtel to the first stat. **Auvernier** has been described at p. 175. The line here quits the lake (the Pontarlier branch diverges to the right), to which it returns beyond Bevaix (see below). 5 M. **Colombier** (1510'; *Maison de Ville*) produces one of the most esteemed Neuchâtel white wines (p. 174). Some interesting remains of Roman buildings have recently been discovered in the neighbourhood. Beyond the village, on the bank of the lake, lies the manufactory of *Le Bied*. Beyond the station for *Boudry* (6¼ M.), the train crosses the deep valley of the *Reuse* (p. 176), which to the left, near *Cortailod*, falls into the lake. The best red wine in the canton is produced here. Near the village of *Troisrods* (1692'), immediately above the station and below the Pontarlier line, is a large stalactite grotto. The little town of **Boudry** (1542'; *Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of *Marat*, lies on the right bank of the *Reuse*, 1 M. to the left of the line.

The **Creux du Vent** (4807'), rising to the W., is frequently ascended from Boudry in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 176). The summit is in the form of a basin, 500' in depth, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. When the weather is about to change, this crater-like basin is filled with surging clouds of white vapour, which rise and fall like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but do not quit the hollow. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a rattling echo, resembling that of a volley of musketry. The current of air which prevails in this 'hollow of the wind', is frequently so violent as to force back objects of considerable weight thrown from the brink. The rare plants and minerals found here are a source of attraction to the scientific.

Beyond (9 M.) **Bevaix** (1568') the line re-approaches the lake, and follows its bank to Yverdon. The *Creux du Vent* may also be ascended from the next stat. *Gorgier-St. Aubin* (1555'). Opposite, on the S.E. bank, lies the little town of *Estavayer* (p. 177). Next stat. *Vaumarcus*, with the well-preserved castle of that name on the hill to the right. Farther on, to the right, is *La Lance*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a château and park of Count Pourtalès. At (16¼ M.) **Concise** (1453'; *Ecu de France*), where the line crosses part of the lake on an embankment, a number of ancient flint axes, saws, chisels, and other relics of the lake-villages ('Pfahlbauten') were found in the lake in 1811. Near *Corcelles*, which lies to the right on the high road, a little farther on, rise three rude blocks of granite, 5 to 8' in height, placed in the form of a triangle, but not visible from the line. According to some authorities they were erected by the Swiss in commemoration of the battle of Grandson which was fought in the vicinity, but they are more probably of Celtic origin.

Battle of Grandson. When *Charles the Bold* of Burgundy had gained possession of the castle of Grandson by treachery, and, contrary to the stipulation, put the Swiss garrison to death, he abandoned his secure position at Grandson, and seized the castle of Vaumarcus, which commands the road. Here, on 3rd March, 1476, he was surprised and signally defeated by the Swiss, justly infuriated by his cruel breach of faith. An enormous booty, valued at upwards of 250,000*l.* sterl., fell into the hands of the victors, together with numerous trophies now distributed among the various arsenals of the Confederation. Among the treasures were two diamonds of almost incalculable value from the crown-jewels, one of which now adorns the French, the other the papal crown.

The bank of the lake here is flat. Stat. *Onnens-Bonvillars* lies to the right, above the line. Beyond (21¼ M.) **Grandson** (*Lion d'Or*; *Croix Rouge*) the line skirts the bank of the lake, and passes through the precincts of a picturesque old *Château* with ivy-clad towers, containing a small collection of antiquities and natural history specimens. The ancient *Church*, the pillars of which have quaint capitals, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey. The feudal proprietors of the castle were among the most powerful in Switzerland as early as the 9th cent.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, crosses the *Thièle*, and enters the station of Yverdon which lies on the lake.

24 M. **Yverdon**, see p. 177. — Branch-line to *Payerne* and *Freiburg*, p. 166.

The train now quits the Lake of Neuchâtel, and enters the broad valley of the *Toile*, or *Thièle*, which is formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 181) and *Talent*, near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the *Aiguille de Beaulmes* and *Mont Suchet* (p. 178), and between them in the distance the *Mont d'Or*, *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 182), and *Mont Tendre*. Beyond stations *Chavornay-Orbe* (p. 181), *Eclépens-la-Sarraz*, and (38 M.) **Cossonay** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*), a small town on the hill, beautifully situated in wood, the train enters the picturesque, wooded valley

of the *Vénoge*, which is connected with the Toile by a canal. (Railway from Cossonay to Vallorbe, see R. 46.)

Where the valley expands, a distant prospect of the long chain of the mountains of Savoy is obtained. Beyond (43 M.) *Busigny* a branch-line diverges to the right to Morges (see below). Stat. *Renens* and —

47½ M. **Lausanne**, see p. 197. — *Steamboat* from Lausanne (Ouchy) to Geneva, see p. 194.

RAILWAY TO GENEVA. The train from Lausanne to Geneva returns by stat. *Renens*. Near (55½ M.) **Morges** (p. 197), where it approaches the Lake of Geneva, a glimpse is obtained in clear weather of the snow-fields of Montblanc. The station of Morges is nearly ½ M. from the steamboat quay (p. 197). In the distance to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which is here crossed, rises the château of *Vufflens* (p. 197). Stat. *St. Prex*, the next village, lies to the left, on a promontory extending into the lake. *Aubonne-Allaman* is the station (omnibus 40 c.) for *Aubonne*, situated on the hill, 1½ M. to the N. As (65 M.) **Rolle** (p. 196) is approached, the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 196), a celebrated point of view, rises to the right. The district between the *Aubonne* and the *Promenthouse*, which the line crosses beyond stat. *Gland*, is called *La Côte*, and is noted for its white wine, one of the best in Switzerland.

Near (72 M.) **Nyon** (p. 195) the train skirts *Prangins* with its château, and again approaches the lake. To the right rises the *Dôle* (5505'; p. 196). Stations *Céligny*, **Coppet**, and *Versoir* (p. 195). The narrowest part of the lake is at stat. *Genthod-Bellerue* (comp. p. 194). *Chambésy*, the last station before Geneva, is only 1½ M. from the French frontier. On the opposite bank the wooded hills and picturesque villas in the environs of Geneva become visible, and above them, in clear weather, Mont Blanc and the Savoy range. The station at Geneva occupies a lofty position on the right bank of the Rhone, at the end of the Rue du Montblanc, which leads direct to the lake.

85 M. **Geneva**, see p. 182.

The traveller bound for Germany viâ Neuchâtel, if already acquainted with the above route, may vary the journey by proceeding from *Rolle* (p. 196) by *Burtigny* and *Longirod* to **St. Georges** (3067'), where the roads from Nyon, Rolle, and Aubonne unite, situated at the foot of the **Col de Marcheuruz**, 9 M. to the N.W. of Rolle. A good road ascends thence to the (4 M.) *Asile de Marcheuruz* (4757'), and descends to (5 M.) *Le Brassus* (3412'; 'Hôtel de la Lande'; 'Hôtel de France'). The ascent from St. Georges to the Col affords a succession of magnificent views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley, and the descent to Le Brassus commands the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

From Le Brassus a road leads on the W. bank of the *Lac de Joux* to *Le Lieu* and (9 M.) *Le Pont* (p. 182; diligence between Le Brassus and Le Pont twice daily in 2 hrs.; one horse carr. 10 fr.). It is, however, preferable to perform this journey by water, from *Le Sentier*, a village at the S.W. end of the lake, 2 M. from Le Brassus (in 2 hrs., boat with one rower 3 fr.). From Le Pont to Vallorbe and Cossonay, see below.

46. From Cossonay to Vallorbe. Lac de Joux. Dent de Vaulion.

19½ M. RAILWAY (*Ligne de Jougne*) from Cossonay to Vallorbe in 1½ hr. (fares 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 75 c.). From Romainmotier by Vaulion to the summit of the Dent de Vaulion 3 hrs.; descent to Le Pont 1 hr.; from Le Pont to the source of the Orbe and Vallorbe 1½ hr. (a pleasant excursion). Travellers bound for the Lake of Geneva may proceed on the second day by Le Brassus and the Col de Marcheiruz to Rolle (p. 180). Diligence between Le Pont and Le Brassus twice daily in 2 hrs. (see above).

Cossonay, see p. 179. The line runs parallel with the Yverdon line for a short distance, diverges to the left at *Villars-Lussery*, and leads by *Eclépens* to (5 M.) *La Sarraz* (1647'; *Maison de Ville*), a handsome village with an old château. Near *Orny* (on the right) we cross the *Nozon*, a tributary of the *Toile*. About ¾ M. to the N. of (8 M.) stat. *Arnex-Orbe* (1791') lies the picturesquely situated old town of *Orbe* (1483'; *Deux Poissons*), with 1843 inhab. (76 Rom. Cath.), on the *Orbe*, which is crossed here by two bridges. Early in the middle ages *Orbe* was the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period the two towers of the château (view from the terrace) and a mosaic pavement discovered near the town belong. The first orthopaedic establishment in Europe was founded here by *Venel* towards the close of the last century. — Post-omnibus to stat. *Chavornay* (p. 179) six times daily in ½ hr.

The line then leads in long windings by *Bofflens* to (12 M.) stat. *Croy-Romainmotier*, 1½ M. from *Romainmotier* (2296'; *Couronne*), a very ancient place, in the half-ruined abbey church of which (founded in 753) the nuptials of Margaret of Austria and Philibert, Duke of Savoy, were celebrated in 1501. She had already been affianced to Louis, Dauphin of France, and to the Infanta of Spain, to which circumstance she jestingly alludes in an epitaph she composed on herself during a stormy passage to Spain (*'Ci gît Margot la gente damoiselle qu'eut deux maris et se mourut pucelle'*).

FROM ROMAINMOTIER TO LE PONT (½ M.). The road leads by (¼ M.) *Vaulion*, from which the *Dent de Vaulion* (see below) is ascended without difficulty in 1½ hr. *Le Pont* (see below) is 3 M. farther.

Beyond stat. *Croy* the train skirts wooded hills, commanding picturesque views of the deep valley of the *Orbe* to the right, high on the left bank of which lie the villages of *Lignerolles* and *Ballaigues*. Near Vallorbe the line crosses the *Orbe* above the influx of the *Jougnenaz*.

19½ M. *Vallorbe* (2520'; *Hôtel de Genève* at the station, new; *Maison de Ville*, in the town), a considerable watch-making place at the base of the *Mont d'Or*.

THE JOUGNE LINE proceeds by *Hôpitaux-Jougne*, the French frontier station (custom-house), and *Frambourg* to (16 M.) *Pontarlier* (p. 177).

The road from Vallorbe to (¼ M.) *Le Pont* ascends the W. slope of the *Dent de Vaulion* to the (3 M.) top of the pass (3344'), whence the summit of the *Dent* may be reached after a steep ascent of 1 hr. through woods and pastures. From this road,

about 1 M. from Vallorbe, a path to the right leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the so-called *Source of the Orbe* (2569'), which issues from the rocks in considerable volume, and is doubtless the subterranean discharge of the Lac de Joux (see below). From the top of the pass the road then descends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

Le Pont (**Truite*), a small village at the N. end of the **Lac de Joux** (3310'), which is 6 M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and is separated from the little *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge, whence the village has its name. On the N. side of the Lac Brenet are a number of apertures (*entonnoirs*) in the rocks, serving to drain the lake, the waters of which, after a subterranean course of 3 M., form the source of the Orbe (see above), 750' lower.

Le Pont lies on the S. slope of the ***Dent de Vaulion** (4875'), the W. side of which presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1600' high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The summit is reached in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Le Pont, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Vaulion (guide desirable). The view embraces the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E. a considerable part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; and lastly the Bernese Oberland.

On the E. bank of the Lac de Joux, about 1 M. to the S. of Le Pont, lies *L'Abbaye* (Inn), with an old church and a suppressed Premonstratensian monastery. The **Mont Tendre* (5512'), a fine point of view, may be ascended thence in 2 hrs.

From Le Pont to *Le Brassus* and over the *Col de Marcheiruz* to Rolle, see p. 180; to *Les Rousses*, see p. 196.

47. Geneva.

Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, Ital. *Ginevra*.

Hotels. On the *Left Bank*: ***HÔTEL DE LA MÉTROPOLE** (Pl. a), opposite the Jardin du Lac, R. facing the lake 4, B. 1¹/₂, D. at 1, 5, and 7.30 o'clock 5, L. and A. 2, pension 8 fr.; ***ÉCU DE GENÈVE** (Pl. f), R. 3, D. 5, L. and A. 13/4 fr.; ***COURONNE** (Pl. g), R. 2 1/2-3 fr., B. 1¹/₂, D. 3-4, L. and A. 2 fr.; these three large establishments command a view of the lake. — ***HÔTEL DU LAC** (Pl. i); ***HÔTEL DE PARIS** (Pl. k), with view of the lake; ***HÔTEL GARNI DE LA POSTE** (Pl. h), R. 3, B. 1¹/₂, D. 3 1/2-4, L. and A. 1 1/2 fr.; **BALANCE** (Pl. o). — **GRAND AIGLE** (Pl. p), R. and L. 2 1/2 fr.; **LION D'OR** (Pl. q), small, both in the Rue du Rhône.

The hotels on the *Right Bank* of the Rhone (those on the Quays command a view of the Alps) are sheltered in winter from the 'Bise' (N. wind). ***HÔTEL DES BERGUES** (Pl. b), opposite Rousseau's island; ***HÔTEL DE RUSSIE** (Pl. c), elegantly fitted up, in the building which was formerly the Palais Fazy, Quai du Montblanc, R. from 3, B. 1 1/2, D. 5-7, L. and A. 2 fr.; ***HÔTEL DE LA PAIX** (Pl. e), Quai du Montblanc; ***HÔTEL BEAU RIVAGE** (Pl. d) and ***HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE**, on the Quai des Pâquis; at these three, R. from 3, B. 1¹/₂, D. 5, L. and A. 2 fr. — ***HÔTEL NATIONAL**, higher up, a large new house, well situated. — ***HÔTEL SUISSE** (Pl. m), ***HÔTEL VICTORIA** (Pl. l), and ***HÔTEL DE GENÈVE** (Pl. n) in the Rue du Montblanc; ***HÔTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS**, Rue des Alpes; ***HÔTEL DU BOULEVARD** (Pl. r); ***HÔTEL DE LA GARE** (Pl. s); these five less expensive, and all near the station.

Pensions Alimentaires, very numerous owing to the great influx of strangers; 85 to 300 fr. per month. For families and single persons: *Mme. Buscartet* (200-250 fr.), Quai du Montblanc 9; *Boret* (200 fr.), Avenue des

GENÈVE.

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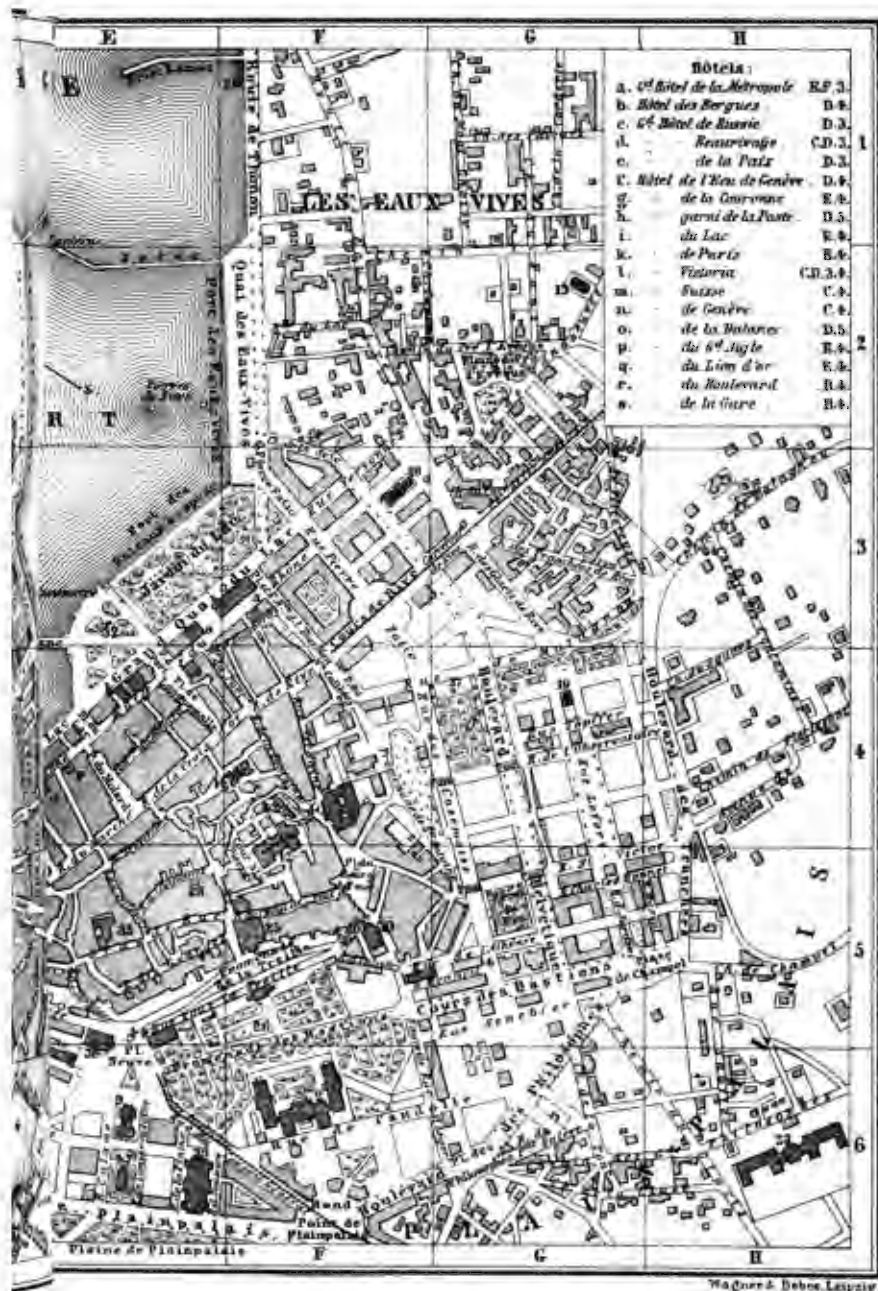
Mètres

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. d'hotellerie | D.5 |
| 2. Académie | F.6 |
| 3. Arsenal | F.5 |
| 4. Athènes | F.5.2 |
| 5. Bains du Lac | F.1 |
| 6. de Rhône | C.6 |
| 7. Cimetière | D.E.5.6 |
| 8. Cirque | E.6 |
| 9. Conservatoire de Musique | E.6 |
| 10. Ecole de Navigation | D.1 |

Eglises

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 11. Anglaise | C.4 |
| 12. Cathédrale St Pierre | E.4.5 |
| 13. des Eaux-Vives | C.2 |
| 14. de la Madeleine | E.V.4 |
| 15. St-Nicolas | C.4 |
| 16. des Pénitents | H.3 |
| 17. St-Gervais | C.5 |
| 18. St-Joseph | F.3 |
| 19. Chapelle Russe | G.4 |
| 20. Tombe de la Fontaine | E.3 |
| 21. Juvénile | D.6 |
| 22. Ruespaz | C.4.5 |
| 23. Ruepaz Cantonale | B.6 |
| 24. des Orphelins | H.3 |
| 25. Hôtel de Ville | F.3 |
| 26. Jardin Botanique | E.P.5 |
| 27. Machine hydraulique | D.4 |
| 28. Maison de l'Évêque | E.5 |
| 29. de St-J. Rousseau | C.4 |
| 30. Musée | F.5 |
| 31. Monument de l'Écluse | D.3 |
| 32. National | E.3 |
| 33. de Rousseau | D.1 |
| 34. Musée Fol | E.5 |
| 35. Natch | E.5.6 |
| 36. Observatoire | G.4 |
| 37. Hôtel | H.C.4 |
| 38. Palais National | K.6 |
| 39. Justice | F.4 |
| 40. Poste et Télégraphe | D.6 |
| 41. Prisons de l'Évêque | F.4 |
| 42. Temple Macmillan | E.6 |
| 43. Théâtre | F.5.6 |

LAC DE GENÈVE



Pâquis; Windsor, Place des Alpes; *Mme. Waleff*, Rue Thalberg 2; *Pension des Alpes*, *Huber-Kohler*, both in the Square des Alpes; *Waltner*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 88; *Picaud* (85-200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives; *Mme. E. Magnenat* (200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives 2; *Baud* (180 fr.), Chemin Pré l'Evêque; *Plaegel*, Rue Pierre Fatio; *Mmes. Lirét et Gobel*, Cours de Rive 18; *Doménjoz*, Place du Port; *Huguenin*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Mme. Vignier*, *Pension de l'Académie*, *Pension Desarzens*, and *Labarthe*, all near the university; *Fromont-Jackson*, Rue Pradier 3; *Trinacria*, Boul. de Lausanne, near the station; *Mme. Richardet*, Rue du Montblanc 8; *Pernoud*, Rue Chantepoulet; *Vre. Piccard* (150 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; *Vve. Flouck*, Rue du Rhône 9; *Beau-Séjour*, in the Champel; *Kernen*, Route de Lyon (aux 'harmilles). — For students chiefly: *Mme. Roussy* (85-100 fr.), Rue du Rhône 29; *Mayor*, Rue Centrale 2.

Cafés. On the Left Bank: *Café du Nord*, *Café de la Couronne*, and *Café de Genève*, all on the Grand Quai; *du Musée*, Corratierie, opposite the Musée Rath, with garden; *du Théâtre*, with garden; *de l'Académie*, Rond Point de Plainpalais; *du Boulevard*, Boul. de Plainpalais; *Claret*; *du Globe*, Rue du Rhône 36; *du Levant*, Place du Port; café in the *Jardin du Lac*. — On the Right Bank: *Café de la Poste*, near the English Church; *Jardin des Alpes*, at the corner of the Rue Bonivard and Rue des Alpes; *Balmer* and *Chantepoulet*, both in the Rue Chantepoulet. — **Beer.** Bavarian at *Ackermann's*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Stadtman*, Rue du Rhône; *Jutz*, Chemin des Eaux-Vives 6; *Eberbach*, Rue de Chantepoulet and Rue de l'Entrepôt 1; *Bavaria*, Place du Temple Israélite. Most of the cafés also sell beer. Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: *Treiber*, Route de Chêne, with a pleasant shaded terrace (Pl. C., 7). — **Restaurants.** Left Bank: *Café du Nord*; *Dettinger*, Place de la Fusterie 4; *Café du Rhône*, Rue du Rhône 10; *Vizioz*, Place du Rhône; also at the different hotels. — Right Bank: *Railway Restaurant*; *Romann*, Rue Chantepoulet.

Baths. *De la Poste*, Rue du Stand, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, vapour baths, etc.; *Canel*, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 11, etc. — **LAKE BATHS.** Swimming-school and separate baths (Pl. 5) at the new quay on the left bank, outside the harbour, Route de Thonon; and also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. 10). — **RHONE BATHS** (Pl. 6) below the Pont de la Coulouvrenière. — **BATHS IN THE ARVE**, very cold, Chemin de l'Arve, 424 and 473, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Place Neuve.

Railway Station for Switzerland and France (Lyons, Chambéry, etc.), at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc, right bank.

Post and Telegraph Offices, Quai de la Coulouvrenière (Pl. 21). *Branch Offices* opposite the railway station, and Rue du Rhône 53, all open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Diligences to Chamouny (the best those of the *Messageries Nationales*, Grand Quai 10) daily. Four different vehicles start from the Grand Quai at 7 a.m., and another from Grand Quai 28 at 4.30 p.m.; see p. 218. To *Anney* (p. 217) daily at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., from Grand Quai 10. To *Samoens* and *Sirt* (p. 229) daily at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. from the Rue de Rive 13.

Omnibuses from every hotel to the station, and also from the post-office, fare 30 c.; each article of luggage 15 c.; to *Fernex* (every hour) 50 c., Place Cornavin; *Mornex* and *Monnetier* (p. 193), from Grand Quai 28 (in summer) at 8.30 and 11.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. from the Rue de la Croix d'Or 18, fare to Mornex 1 fr. 30 c., to Monnetier 2 fr. To the *Voivons* or *Bons* (p. 193) in summer Thurs. and Sund. at 5 a.m., Sat. at 4 p.m., from Rue Winkelried 4, near the Hôtel des Bergues.

Tramway from Carouge through the town to Chêne, with a branch to the railway station, diverging at the *Place du Molard*. Fare from Carouge to Chêne 40c.; from the theatre through the town and from the railway station to the Place du Molard 10c.

Voituriers. *Kölliker*, on the Pâquis; *Regard*, on the Terrassière; *Société Genevoise* (*Achard & Co.*), Rue des Pâquis 35. One-horse carr. 15, two-horse 30 fr. per day, fee included. — *Fiacre* per hour $2\frac{1}{2}$, per drive within the town $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Steamboats, *Swiss Bank* (N.), p. 194; *Saroy Bank* (S.), p. 209. Piers of both at the Jardin du Lac (p. 185). The express-steamers 'Bonivard' and

others (p. 194) start from the Quai du Montblanc, opposite the Hôtel de Russie. — Small steamers at lower fares, called 'Mouches', ply between the Quai des Eaux-Vives, Hermance, and Coppet.

Boats for excursions on the lake (with boatman 2-3 fr. per hour, without boatman 80 c.), near the Jardin du Lac, the Quai du Montblanc, and the two jetties near the lighthouses. The English 'canots' are steadier than the 'voiliers' or sailing-boats. The smaller boats used within the harbour are called 'nacelles.' Rowers are prohibited to approach the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapidity of the stream.

Shops. The most attractive are those on the Grand Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corratierie (left bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (right bank). Geneva is celebrated for its watches and jewellery; the latter is chiefly exported to Italy and the Levant. In Geneva 110,000 watches are manufactured annually. Among the watch-makers of repute may be mentioned *Vre. Vacheron & Co.*, Rue Tour de l'Île 3; *Patek, Philippe & Co.*, *Golay-Leresche*, *Ekegren*, and *Fleischmann & Co.*, all on the Grand Quai; *Badollet & Co.*, near the post-office; *Rossel-Bantle*, Rue du Rhône. — Engraver, *M. L. Bovy*, chiefly for medals, Rue Chante-poulet. Mountain-shoes: *Müller*, Place du Molard. Trunks and other travelling requisites: *Isering*, Place du Lac 2. Carved wood, musical boxes, etc.: *Mauchain*, next door to the Métropole.

Booksellers. *Georg*, Rue de la Corratierie 10; *Monroe*, Place des Bergues 1; *Menz*, Place du Molard 2.

Newspapers, periodicals, etc., in the *Société de Lecture*, Grand' Rue 11; cards of admission procured from members.

Education Agents ('*Office du Professorat*'), *Demont & Roeder*, Rue de la Cité 11.

Exhibition of Art of the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 188). Admission 1 fr.

Organ Concert at the Cathedral (p. 187) on Mond., Wed., and Sat.; tickets (1 fr. each) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels.

Physicians. *Dr. Metcalf*, Quai du Montblanc 3; *Dr. L. Appia*, Rue des Chanoines 5; *Dr. Odier*, Corratierie 8. — **Chemists.** *Geo. Baker*, Place des Bergues 3; *Hahn*, Place Longemalle; *Schmidt*, Rue du Montblanc; *Hubel*, Place du Rhône, etc.

Hydropathic Establishment, 'sous Champel', on the Arve, well fitted up. The lofty terrace, to which strangers are admitted, commands a fine view of the Arve and the town.

English Church on the right bank, near the Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a). — *American Church*, Rue du Rhône.

Geneva (1243'), the capital of one of the smallest cantons, with 47,581 inhab. (20,695 Rom. Cath.), is the richest and most populous town in Switzerland. It lies at the S. end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the confluence of the *Rhone* and the *Arve* (p. 192). The *Rhone* surrounds the little *Quartier de l'Île*, and divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the principal part of the town, the Geneva of history, the seat of government and centre of traffic; on the right bank is the small *Quartier St. Gervais*, formerly a mere suburb chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes, but considerably improved since the opening of the railway. Since the removal of the old fortifications, a part of which only has been preserved on the S.E. side, and is used as a promenade, the town has extended rapidly, especially on the right bank, where great improvements have been effected since the construction of the railway.

Seen from the lake, Geneva presents a very imposing appear-

ance, the banks of the Rhone being flanked with broad quays and substantial buildings, but the interior of the old town by no means produces a corresponding effect, the streets, with a few exceptions, being narrow, steep, and crooked. *La Corratierie*, the ancient fosse, celebrated in the annals of the town[†], the *Rues Basses*, a series of streets which intersect the town from E. to W. (*Rue des Allemands*, *du Marché*, etc.), and the *Rue du Rhône* are the only broad streets in this part of the town.

The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are connected by means of six bridges. The highest of these, the handsome ***Pont du Mont Blanc**, completed in 1862, leads from the *Rue du Mont Blanc*, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the *Jardin du Lac* (see below), and with the latter forms the central point of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the Pont du Mont Blanc and the *Pont des Bergues* is **Rousseau's Island**, united to the latter by a small chain bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre stands the bronze statue of the 'wild self-torturing sophist' himself, executed by Pradier in 1834.

Handsome quays with numerous shops extend along both banks of the river near these bridges, the principal being the *Quai des Bergues* on the right, and the *Grand Quai* on the left bank. The **Quai du Mont Blanc**, extending from the Pont du Mont Blanc towards the N.E., on the right bank of the lake, affords a beautiful survey of the *Mont Blanc group, which is visible almost in its entire extent, and presents a strikingly majestic appearance on clear evenings.

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is obtained from this point of view much better than at Chamouny itself. Thus Mont Blanc itself is 15,781' in height, whilst the Aiguilles du Midi on the left are 12,608' only. Farther to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it the snowy summit of the Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; to the extreme left the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite extremity is formed by the Great and Little Salève.

In the *Square des Alpes* a sumptuous monument (Pl. 34) in the style of the celebrated Tombs of the Scaligers at Verona is now being erected to the *Duke Charles II. of Brunswick* (d. 1873), who bequeathed his large fortune to the town of Geneva.

† On the night of 11th Dec., 1602, the Savoyards attempted to obtain possession of Geneva, and would have scaled the wall of the Corratierie if the citizens had not promptly repulsed them. A *Fountain* (Pl. 25) in granite (designed by Leeb of Munich), erected in 1857 at the W. end of the Rue des Allemands, commemorates this event. Beneath are two reliefs representing the defeat of the assailants, and Théod. de Bèze returning thanks to God; above, a group of soldiers scaling the walls, surmounted by a statue (emblematical of the town of Geneva), armed with lance and buckler.

To the right, in the Rue du Mont Blanc, is the **English Church** (Pl. 11), a small and tasteful Gothic structure.

The *Quai des Pâquis*, planted with trees, forms the continuation of the Quai du Mont Blanc, and extends to the *Jetée*, or pier, which is also adorned with trees and provided with seats. The latter affords another fine view of the Alps and of the city itself. From the pier to the Villa Plantamour extends the new *Quai du Léman*.

Near the *Pont de la Machine*, the next bridge below the island, is a large building containing a *Hydraulic Machine* (Pl. 27) which supplies the public fountains and many of the dwelling-houses with river water. At the end of the island are the former *Slaughter-Houses*, now a market, at the entrance to which are five eagles in a cage, the heraldic emblems of the canton.

On the S. bank of the lake (left bank of the Rhone), to the left as the traveller approaches from the Pont du Montblanc, rises the **National Monument** (Pl. 32), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva on a lofty pedestal, by *Dorer*, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Farther up the lake are the pleasant grounds of the **Jardin du Lac** with a neat fountain in the centre. To the left of the entrance is a column with a barometer, thermometer, and '*limnimètre*' (for measuring the height of the lake). The *Kiosque*, opposite the Hôtel de la Métropole, contains an interesting '*Relief of Mont Blanc*' (Sund. and Thurs. 11-3 gratis; at other times 1½ fr.), carved in lime-wood, 26' in length, affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the 'monarch of mountains' and his vassals.

In the neighbourhood, above the surface of the lake, appear two granite blocks called the **Pierres du Niton**, on which, according to tradition, the Romans once offered sacrifices to Neptune. They are doubtless erratic blocks, similar to those on the Salève and other places in the vicinity (see *Introd.* xiv).

If we follow the side-street which leads away from the Grand Quai opposite the above-mentioned Kiosque, and ascend a few paces, we reach the well-shaded *Promenades de St. Antoine*, laid out on part of the old ramparts, and affording a view of the lake. To the left (E.) is the *Observatory* (Pl. 37), and on an eminence farther distant (S.E.) rises the new **Russian Church** (Pl. 19), with its glittering gilded domes, erected by contributions from the Imperial and other Russian families. The interior is worthy of inspection.

The **Cathedral** (*St. Pierre*, Pl. 12) was completed in 1024 by the Emperor Conrad II. in the purest Romanesque style, but was much altered in the 12th and 13th centuries, and finally disfigured in the 18th by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The *concierge* lives at the back of the church; or he may be found in the '*loge du concierge*' adjoining the church (fee 1½ fr.).

Interior. Stained glass windows and carved stalls of the 15th century. Monument of Duke *Henri de Rohan* (leader of the Protestants under Louis

XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 18) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully*, and his son *Tancrede*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke in plaster is in a sitting posture; the monument has been restored since its destruction in 1798. Beneath a black marble tombstone in the nave lies *Jean de Brognier* (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is sacred to the memory of *Agrippe d'Aubigné* (d. 1630), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him by the Republic of Geneva, where he died in exile, in gratitude for his services. The pulpit contains a chair once used by Calvin. Admirable *Organ* (concerts, see p. 184).

No. 11 Rue des Chanoines, to the W. of the Cathedral, is the *House of Calvin* (Pl. 28), occupied by him from 1543 until his death in 1564. He was interred in the cemetery of *Plain-Palais*, but the spot is unknown, as the great reformer expressly forbade that any monument should be erected to him.

In the neighbourhood, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house where *Jean Jacques Rousseau* was born (1712, d. 1778).

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. 35), Grand' Rue 11, founded by M. W. Fol, contains (in the court to the right) a collection of Greek and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities. Admission daily, 9-3; fee 50 c.

I. SALOON. Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Vases in terracotta (the best are Nos. 131, 235, 236, 290). 833. Wounded warrior (Etruscan); reliefs in terracotta (838. Fragment of a frieze; 840, 841. Gladiators; 843, 844. Fauns; 854. Victory). In the *Wall-cabinets* Etruscan, Latin, Greek and Roman terracottas (in Cab. II. No. 239. Cup from Nola; Cab. III. No. 156. Amphora from Falerii). — *Double Glass-cases*: Etruscan and Greek clay vessels, vases, lamps, statuettes, etc. — II. SALOON. 1044, 1045. Bronze candelabra; 129. Crater (mixing vessel). *Wall-cabinets*: Utensils of different kinds, trinkets, etc.; in the *double glass-cases*, bronzes (900, 916, 917. Etruscan mirrors; 1002, 1003. Cinerary urns). — III. SALOON. Marble works: 1347. Bust of Nero; 1316. Apollo Sauroctonus (ancient copy of the statue in the Vatican); 1317. Diana; 1339. Ariadne; 1333. Head, perhaps of one of the sons of Laocoon (in the Vatican); 1329. Flora; 1324. Youthful Bacchus; 1321. Venus (from Tivoli). — Paintings: 3841. *Taddeo Gaddi*. Adoration of the Virgin; 3841, 3842. *Inn. da Imola*. Angels; 3829. Holy Family (from Imola; 14th cent.). — Frieze from the Villa of Crescentius near Rome (children and Cupids, etc.); 3868. Diana; 3845. Female figure. Flemish tapestry; carved chests and cabinets (16th-17th cent.); faïences, enamels, statuettes, etc. (16th cent.); objects from Japan, China, and Persia. — IV. SALOON. Pictures of different schools (of no importance); ancient frescoes (3792. Centaur; 2793. Gazelle); in the glass-cabinets a collection of book-covers, etc. — V. SALOON. Ancient and mediæval glass and cut stones.

On the first and second floor is the *Société de Lecture* (p. 184).

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. 25), a massive building in the Florentine style, is only remarkable for the inclined planes in the interior, substituted for staircases, by which arrangement the councillors in ancient times were enabled to ride, or be conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. The edifice, which has been recently restored, now contains the cantonal and municipal offices.

Opposite the Hôtel de Ville is the **Arsenal** (Pl. 3), containing ancient and modern arms, the ladders used at the 'escalade' (p. 185), etc. (adm. gratis on Sund. and Thurs., 11-3).

In the vicinity, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 12, is *M. Revilliod's Collection* (shown daily, except Sund.) of valuable pictures and antiquities (containing a *Raphael, Madonna with the fish).

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville leads to the shady promenade of **La Treille**, which affords a beautiful view of the Salève. Adjoining this terrace is the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. 26), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *De Candolle*. It is entered from the *Bastion* promenade and also affords a pleasant walk. The façade of the green-house is adorned with marble busts of the celebrated Genevese, Chabrey, Trembley, Rousseau, Ch. Bonnet, De Saussure, and Senebier, and a bronze bust of De Candolle. In the grounds is a statue of David by *Chaponnière*.

The **Athénée** (Pl. 4), situated to the S.E. of the Botanical Garden, is a handsome Renaissance edifice, the façade of which is adorned with busts of nine celebrated citizens of Geneva (in front, Fabri, Hugues, Roset, Rousseau, and Bonnet; on the right, Saussure, Lullin, and Pictet). It was erected by the wife of the 'philhellénist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, and an exhibition of works of art (see p. 184).

The **Theatre** (Pl. 44), in the *Place Neuve*, to the N.W., erected in 1782, is generally closed in summer. A larger one is now being built opposite to it.

Theatrical performances were long forbidden at Geneva by the austere regulations of Calvin. When Voltaire caused his pieces to be performed at Fernex (p. 192), almost in sight of the Genevese, Rousseau thus remonstrated with his great contemporary: 'Je ne vous aime pas; vous avez corrompu ma république en lui donnant des spectacles'.

The ***Musée Rath** (Pl. 36), opposite the theatre, containing a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general *Rath*, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been greatly extended. Admission in summer on Sund. 11-1, Thurs. 11-3, and on Mond., Tues., Wed., and Frid. 1-3, gratis; at other times, fee 1/2 fr.

VESTIBULE. In the centre, bust of Necker, by *Houdon*; bronze-bust of Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (p. 185). Casts from antiques; 115, 116, designs of the Fontaine Molière at Paris, by *Prodier*. On the left, busts etc. by *Prodier*; *Toepffer*, Zingarella; 93, *Imhof*, David; 114, *Prodier*, Venus and Cupid; on the right, 168 *Chaponnière*, Captive Greek girl; 73, *Canova*, Plato; 107, *Prodier*, Flora; 92, *Imhof*, Eve (original at Bern, p. 101); casts of the gates of the Baptistery at Florence by Ghiberti, etc.

- I. **SALOON.** 19-22, *Catame*, The four seasons (20, Summer); *Corot*, Landscape; 132, *Sulzmann*, Landscape; 18, *Catame*, Forest at the Handeck; 42, *Favas*, Portrait of General Dufour; 113, *Thudtler*, Lake of Annecy; 111, 112, *Pourbus*, Portraits; 114, 115, *De la Rive*, Landscapes; 142, *Ad. Toepffer*, Coming from church in winter; 33, *Diday*, Forest in a storm; 133 *Simon*, The poacher; 59, *Hornung*, Death of Calvin; 60, *Hornung*, Catharine de Médicis regarding the head of Admiral Coligny; 6, *Anker*, Village council; 109, 110, *Pockenburg*, Biblical landscapes; 83, *Liotard*, the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria; 85, *Liotard*, Portrait of himself; 89, *Lugard*, Arnold of Melchthal; 39, *E. Dural*, the Nile; 71, *Lairresse*, Bacchanalian; 66, *Ch. Humbert*, Cattle drinking; 73, *Largillière*, St. John; **Van Mynden*, Pifferari; 31, 35, *Diday*, Giessbach and Pissevache Falls;

Corot, Landscape; 38. *Durand*, After the review. In the centre of the hall a bust of General Rath. — II. SALON. 53. *Guercino*, Charity; 136. *Le Sueur*, Plague-stricken persons at the tomb of St. Charles; 134. *Snyders*, Dog and heron; 113. *Rigaud*, Portrait of the Princess Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans (d. 1722); 167. *Rubens*, Slaughter of the innocents; 30. *Danby*, St. Peter walking on the sea; 54. *Guido Reni* (?), St. Sebastian; 16. *Bourdon*, Beggars; 68. *K. du Jardin*, Cavalier; 29. *Cuyp* (?), Cows; 124. *Rubens*, Nymphs and Satyrs; 4. *Agasse* and *A. Toepffer*, Horse-market; 99, 100, 129. *Molenaer* and *Ryckaert*, Tavern scenes; 117, 116. *L. Robert*, Italian and Bernese girls; 26. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Dead nun; 51. *Greuze*, Head of a child; 28. *N. Coypel*, Bacchus and Ariadne; 126. *St. Ours*, Olympic games; 146, 147. *Velasquez*, Philip IV. of Spain and Mary Anne of Austria; 69. *K. du Jardin*, Crucifixion; 36. *Domenichino*, Triumph of David; 24. *Caravaggio*, Four men singing; 107. *Oudry*, Dog and crane. — Busts of Mme. de Staël, John Brown (the American abolitionist), B. Constant, Jer. Bentham, E. Dumont and General Dufour. In the centre of the hall a copy in marble of the Venus Medici by *Bartolini*. — III. Room. 138. *Teniers the Younger*, Smoker; 141. *Titian*, Miracles of St. Anthony; 96. *Mignard*, Portrait; 84. *Liotard*, Mme. d'Épinay; 98. *Mierevelt*, Female portrait; 99. *Fra Bartolommeo* and *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Annunciation (in two sections); 58. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 148. *Velasquez* (?), Singer; 150. *J. Veret*, Sea-piece; *Latour*, Portrait of Rousseau; 165. *Holbein* (?), Portrait; 12. *Berghem*, The prodigal; 18. *Berghem*, Abraham and Sarah; etc. This room contains also a collection of miniature portraits in enamel by *Thouron*, *Pétilot*, *Arlaud*, etc. — IV. Room. Casts from antiques: Laocoon, the children of Niobe, Venus of Milo, Apollo Belvedere, etc.; in the centre a copy of Canova's Hebe.

On the S.W. side of the Place Neuve is the **Conservatoire de Musique** (Pl. 9), behind which stands the handsome *Eglise du Sacré Cœur* (Pl. 21), formerly the Masonic Lodge. To the S. of this is the new **Palais Electoral** (Pl. 39), on which is inscribed the motto of Geneva, '*Post tenebras lux*'.

The new **University-Building** (Pl. 2), on the bastion promenade opposite the Botanic Garden, erected in 1867-71 by the city and the canton at a cost of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ million fr., consists of three different parts connected by two glass galleries. The central part, containing the lecture-rooms, laboratories, and the collection of antiquities, coins, and medals, bears the inscription: '*Le peuple de Genève en consacrant cet édifice aux études supérieures rend hommage aux bienfaits de l'instruction garantie fondamentale de ses libertés. Loi du 26. Juin, 1867.*' The right wing contains the Library, the left the Museum of Natural History.

The BIBLIOTHÈQUE PUBLIQUE, at present containing 90,000 vols., founded by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon (p. 203) in 1551, is of spacious dimensions and handsomely fitted up. The first floor contains the reading-room, which is open on week-days from 10 to 4. A hall on the ground-floor, to the right of the entrance, contains valuable ancient and modern portraits of princes, reformers, and Genevese and French statesmen and scholars, chiefly of the time of the Reformation. (On the left: 56. Necker; 155. Lafontaine; 153. Descartes; 158. Winckelmann, by *A. Kauffmann*; 83. De Saussure; 61. Turquet de Mayerne, attributed to *Rubens*; 79. Ch. Bonnet, by *Juehl*; 88. Sismondi; 89. De Candolle, by *Hornung*; 91. Humbert; 76. Euler; 121. D'Aubigné; 1. Farel; 8. De Beza; 2. Calvin; 157. Diderot; 138. Knox; 4. Zwingli; 118. Admiral Coligny; 149. Rabelais, etc.) This apartment also contains a collection of MSS., including autographs of Calvin and Rousseau. The most valuable MSS. are exposed to view in glass cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308); many with miniatures, some of which

formed part of the booty taken from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 173). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, which was destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. The concierge expects a fee for showing this apartment.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, admirably arranged by the late F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert (formerly Duke Masséna), which has been described by Lamarck; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection, described in his '*Voyages dans les Alpes*'; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a valuable rock crystal from the Tiefengletscher (p. 143), presented by M. Reviliod, etc. — Admission to the Museum on week days (except Sat.) 1-3, Sund. 11-1 gratis; at other times on application to the concierge (fee).

Leaving the Place Neuve, and passing the **Synagogue** (Pl. 43), an edifice in the Moorish style (interior very plain), we may now cross the *Pont de la Coulouvrenière*, the lowest of the bridges, and passing the simple and handsome Rom. Cath. church of *Notre Dame* (Pl. 15), proceed direct to the railway-station.

History. The sights of Geneva may easily be inspected in a day. The town possesses few monuments, and is chiefly interesting on account of its importance in the history of intellectual and social progress. The principles which since the 16th cent. have shaken Europe to its foundation, have emanated chiefly from Geneva. *Calvin*, who resided at Geneva from 1536 to 1564, and *Rousseau*, who was born at Geneva in 1712, were the great advocates, one of religious, the other of social reform; but, though kindred in genius, these two illustrious men had no other qualities in common. The former, after Luther the most eminent of the old reformers, directed his whole energy to the propagation of the reformed religion, while the other employed his transcendent powers of mind in disseminating principles, generally considered to conduce neither to the good nor the happiness of mankind. Geneva has also given birth to the naturalists *De Luc*, *Bonnet*, and *de Saussure*, the botanists *De Candolle* and *E. Boissier*, the political economist *Say*, the historian *Sismondi*, the natural philosophers *De la Rive*, *J. Pictet*, and many other distinguished savants. *Necker*, the minister of Louis XVI., and his daughter, *Madame de Staël*, were also natives of Geneva. A country so limited in extent (the canton being only 15 miles long by as many broad) could never have much prominence in a political point of view. '*When I shake my wig, I powder the whole republic*', was the well known sarcasm of Voltaire. '*It is a tempest in a glass of water*', was the contemptuous exclamation of the Emperor Paul, on hearing of some commotion in the little republic.

The history of this miniature state may be thus briefly summed up. We find it mentioned for the first time by Cæsar: '*Extremum oppidum Allobrogi est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet, quem Cæsar jubet rescindi*', etc. (de Bello Gall. i. 6-8). With the Allobrogi, Geneva fell under Roman rule; in 482, owing to the decay of the Roman Empire, it became subject to Burgundy; in the following century the Franks gained possession of it, and retained their footing until the division of the empire. After subduing Burgundy (1034), the Emperor *Conrad II.* caused himself to be proclaimed king here for the second time, and was crowned by the Archbishop of Milan.

Successing ages witnessed a series of struggles between the Bishops of Geneva, who aimed at the temporal power, the Counts of Geneva, in their capacity of Prefects of the Empire, and the Counts or Dukes of Savoy, who contrived that the episcopal throne should always be occupied by a member of their own family. In the midst of these dissensions, the citizens of Geneva concluded an alliance with Freiburg (1518) and Bern (1526). Two parties were thus formed in the town, the Confederates (Ger. *Eidgenossen*, pronounced by the French '*Huguenos*', whence the term '*Huguenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

Out of these discords, which the treaty of St. Julien in 1530 only partially allayed, sprang the *Reformation*, to which Geneva immediately attached itself. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex. From that time the supremacy of the Romish Church ceased at Geneva; the new doctrines were vigorously and successfully propagated by *Farel*, and the Bishop was deprived of his power.

About this time the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin*, or *Chauvin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, and had been expelled from France on account of his tenets, sought refuge at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, and soon obtained so great an influence in all the affairs of church and state, that he may be said to have exercised a complete sway in Geneva, and he maintained his authority until his death (1564). He was indefatigable in preaching, and his zeal against the corruptions of the Romish Church was unbounded; his rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and he exercised an irresistible influence over his fellow-citizens. Austere in his own mode of life, he imposed a most rigorous code upon others, and if the Bishop's sway had been tyrannical, Calvin's was not less so. But while vindicating the liberty of conscience, he too frequently forgot his own principles and the behests of the Gospel he advocated. *Castellio*, one of his earliest friends and fellow-labourers, having ventured to differ from him on the doctrine of predestination, was banished by him in 1540. *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise on the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and who had only sojourned in Geneva for a short time, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake, a judicial murder which has left an indelible stain upon the memory of the stern and unforgiving reformer. The execution took place on the *Champel*, a hill to the S. of the town.

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover possession of Geneva were abortive. Many Protestant princes, who recognised Geneva as the bulwark of the Reformed church, contributed considerable sums of money towards the fortification of the town.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by intestine troubles. *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born here in 1712, and remained in his native town during his early youth. His writings, which exhibit ability of the highest order, exercised a great influence on the opinions of his age, but their tendency was highly injurious to society, and he passed a troubled and agitated life. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, and by order of the magistrates of Geneva, his '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, as being '*téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements*'. He died at Ermenonville, near Paris, in 1778.

On 15th April, 1798, the French entered Geneva, annexed the town to the French Republic, and made it the capital of the *Département du Léman*. The events of 1814 having restored it to liberty, it was incorporated with the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton. The later history of Geneva, the rise of Radicalism in 1846, the ascendancy of James Fazy and his fall in 1861, are probably already familiar to the reader.

48. Environs of Geneva. Fernex. Salève. Voirons.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

Omnibuses and other conveyances, see p. 184.

In the vicinity of Geneva, both banks of the lake are studded with a succession of villas, many of which display considerable taste. The Villa Rothschild at Prégny (see below) is one of the few which may be visited without special permission.

Right (W.) Bank. At *Les Délices*, the Villa Tronchin, property of

Voltaire from 1755 to 1760; at *Varenbè*, Mac Culloch (Château de l'Impératrice, formerly occupied by the Empress Josephine, and afterwards by Lola Montez); at *Le Rivage*, the Villa of the Countess Gasparin; at *Prégny*, Adolf Rothschild (an imposing château recently built, visible from the lake; magnificent view of Mont Blanc from the pavilion; admission in absence of the proprietor on Tuesd. and Frid., 2-6, by cards, procured gratis at the hotels at Geneva). The road to it from Geneva leads to the left by the station and passes under the line, this being also the road to Fernex, which is followed as far as a (1 M.) garden-pavilion, where a finger-post indicates the way to Prégny to the right. The entrance to the garden is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. Adjacent is the *Campagne Farnes*, also commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc (always accessible).

Left (E.) Bank. At *Les Eaux Vives*, Favre de la Grange (a magnificent château, containing the Parting of Venus and Adonis, an early work of Canova); Diodati (Villa of Lord Byron).

WALKS. The most beautiful are on the right bank by **Petit and Grand-Sacconnex** along the brow of the hill, which commands a view of the lake and Mont Blanc, as far as **Versoix** (p. 195) on the bank of the lake, whence Geneva may be regained either by railway or steamboat. — On the left bank: from the *Jardin du Lac* (p. 186) along the quay, through the avenue of plane-trees, skirting the lake as far as (3 M.) **Vesenaz** (Inn with garden by the lake): return by **Cologny** (*Restaurant at the *Chalet Suisse*, beautiful view of Geneva and the lake), or farther to the E. by **Chougnay**. From both these roads Mont Blanc is visible.

Omnibuses (p. 183) leave the Place Cornavin (near the station) every hour for **Fernex** (*Truite*), which lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Geneva. On the road, from a hill near **Petit Sacconnex**, there is a charming view of Geneva, the lake, and Mont Blanc. Fernex is in French territory. *Voltaire* may be regarded as the founder of this little town. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted industrious colonists, founded manufactories, built a château for himself, and erected a church, over the portal of which he affixed the ostentatious inscription: *Deo erexit Voltaire*. The château, which has been much altered, still contains a few rooms with reminiscences of the founder. Fine view from the garden-terrace (no admittance on Sundays).

Carouge, to which a tramway runs from the Place Neuve in Geneva (15c.), see p. 218.

The ***Bois de la Bâtie**, at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, also affords a pleasant walk. We reach it in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by following the Rhone down to the new *Bridge over the Arve*, whence we ascend through the wood to a *Restaurant*, which affords a fine survey of the town and environs.

The ***Salève** (*Petit and Grand*), a long hill of limestone rock, rises 4 M. S.E. of Geneva, in the territory of Savoy (France). On the N.W. side it is nearly perpendicular, while on the S.E. it presents a gentle slope, covered with pastures and numerous habitations. The *Petit-Salève* (2959'), its N. extremity, extends to the Arve. It affords a beautiful view, greatly surpassed however by that from the *Grand-Salève* (4291'), which embraces the Mont Blanc

chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and part of France. At the top are the taverns des *Treize Arbres* and *à la Vue du Montblanc*. The still higher prolongation of the Salève to the right is called *Les Pitons* (4528'), the highest point of which is marked by a stone tower.

The direct route to the Grand-Salève (3 hrs.) from Geneva is by *Carouge*, *Crevin*, and then through the *Grande Gorge* by a winding path. The carriage-road leads by *Chêne* (p. 219) to (7 M.) **Mornex** (*Bellevue*), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, and a favourite summer resort of the Genevese; and thence to (1½ M.) **Monnetier** (2336'; **Hôtel-Pension de la Reconnaissance*), situated in a defile between the Petit and Grand-Salève. The ruined towers at the end of the new road have been converted into a pension (*Château de Monnetier*). From this point the ascent of the *Petit-Salève* occupies ½ hr., that of the *Grand-Salève* 1½ hr.

Omnibus from Geneva to Mornex, starting from Grand Quai 28, at 8.30, 11.30, and 6.30; fare 1 fr. 30 c., to Monnetier 2 fr. (comp. p. 183). Donkeys at Mornex and Monnetier 1 fr. per hr. Pedestrians may descend by the steps on the N. side (*'Pas de l'Echelle'*) to (½ hr.) *Veyrier*, whence *Carouge* (p. 218) is 2 M. distant. Tramway thence to Geneva.

***Les Voirons** (4777'; omnibus to the base, see p. 183), a long mountain to the N.E. of Geneva (see p. 185), affords a very pleasing prospect, extending from the *Dent d'Oche* to the mountains of the Lake of Annecy, and embracing the *Mont Blanc* chain. Near the top is the *Hôtel de l'Ermitage* (unpretending), in the midst of pine-wood. Charming walks hence to the (10 min.) *Calvaire*, the highest point (4856'), with its pavilion; to the (20 min.) old monastery on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence ½ hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pralaire* (4633'), the S. peak.

The most frequented road to the mountain from Geneva is by (13½ M.) *Bons* (omnibus, p. 183), from which we may walk or drive to the summit by the *Col de Sarel* in 2½-3 hrs. — The shortest route is by *La Bergue* on the road to the *Val de Sixt*, reached by carriage in 1½ hr.; thence by a good bridle-path on the W. side of the mountain, commanding a beautiful view of the lake and environs of Geneva, to the hotel in 2½ hrs. — Or the same road may be followed to *Boège*, on the E. side of the mountain, 7½ M. from *La Bergue*, whence the hotel may be reached in 2 hrs. by a road practicable for light char-à-bancs, but steep and rough at places.

The *Fort de l'Ecluse* and *Perte du Rhône* (in France) may be reached by the Geneva and Lyons railway in 1 hr., see p. 214.

49. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (*Northern Bank*).

Railway. In 4¼-5½ hrs. [to Lausanne 1½-2¼, to Vevey 2¼-3¼, to Sion (R. 63) 5¼-6½ hrs.]; fares 13 fr. 80, 9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 90 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c.; to Sion 16 fr. 80, 11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 40 c.). From Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Sion (comp. R. 63) return-tickets, available for the same day only, are issued (on Sundays to Bex at reduced fares, available for two days).

Steamboats ('Helvetie', 'Léman', 'Aigle', 'Bonivard', and 'Winkelried'), along the NORTHERN BANK far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2½ hrs., to Ouchy (Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 3 hrs., to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3½-4 hrs., to Villeneuve (7 fr. 50, 3 fr.) in 4¼-4½ hrs.; to Bouveret (5 fr., 2½ fr.) in 4¾-5 hrs. Return-tickets for two days at a fare and a half, available also for the return-route by railway. The cabin-tickets are available for the second class only; but if the holder desires to travel in the first class he may obtain a supplementary ticket from the guard. Landing and embarkation free. - Stations on the N. bank (those in capitals have piers): *Versoir*, *Coppet*, *Cligny*, NYON, ROLLE, MORGES, OUCHY (Lausanne), LUTRY, CULLY, *Corsier*, VEVEY (piers at the Grand Hôtel de Vevey, at the château of M. Couvren, and at the Hôtel Monnet), CLARENS-MONTREUX, TERRITET-CHILLON, VILLENEUVE. - The steamboats 'Chillon' and 'Guillaume Tell' ply between the N. and S. banks, and between *Evian* and Geneva twice daily (the 'Chablais', 'Ville de Genève', and 'Montblanc' also make the latter trip twice daily, see p. 209); Stations: *Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Nermier*, *Thonon*. (From *Evian* to Morges or Ouchy 2 fr., or 1 fr.) - Service along the SOUTHERN BANK (from Geneva to Bouveret, steamers 'Simplon' and 'Italie'), see p. 209. There is no table d'hôte on board these boats, but a plain dinner may be procured for 2½-3 fr. - The route along the N. bank is preferable to the S. (R. 50), as it affords a more extensive view of the Alps.

The Lake of Geneva and Chamouny may be visited from Geneva, without retracing any part of the route, in 3-4 days, at a moderate cost. 1st Day. By the first steamer along the S. bank (R. 50) to Bouveret and thence by railway to Martigny, or from Geneva to Martigny direct by the first train; arriving at Martigny at noon, the traveller has still time, in the height of summer, to cross the Col de Balme (R. 55) or the Tête Noire (R. 54) to Argentières in the valley of Chamouny. - 2nd Day. Early in the morning by Les Tines to the Chapeau, over the Mer de Glace to Montanvert and Chamouny. In the afternoon to the Flégère, returning to Chamouny in the evening (R. 53). - 3rd Day. By diligence to Geneva (R. 52). Excursion-tickets, see p. 218.

The **Lake of Geneva** (1230'), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Genfer See*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 55 M. in length along the N. bank, and 48½ M. along the S. bank; 9 M. wide between Rolle and Thonon, 8 M. between Ouchy and Evian, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 500' deep near Chillon, 1014' near Meillerie, and 300' between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 225 sq. M., being 15 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape it resembles a half-moon, with the horns turned towards the S.; this form is most distinctly and beautifully observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 197). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex, but the deposit brought down by the Rhone has gradually filled up this part of the lake, and the alluvial soil thus formed daily increases in extent.

The Lake of Geneva differs from the other Swiss lakes in its deep blue colour, most of the other lakes being of a greenish hue. This blue tint is ascribed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years at Geneva, and died there in 1828), to the presence of iodine; a view which the Swiss scientific men do not accept. Fish are not abundant. There are twenty-one different kinds, the most esteemed of which are the *Ferraz*, the 'Felchen' of the Lake of Constance. The navigation of the lake is inconsiderable, the largest of the barges carrying 180 tons only. The graceful lateen sail used here, and rarely seen except on the Mediterranean and on the Scottish lakes (where they are called 'goose-wings'), has a very picturesque ap-





pearance. The banks are clothed with the sweet and wild chestnut, the walnut, the magnolia, the cedar of Lebanon, and the vine.

The Lake of Geneva, like that of Constance, is subject to occasional changes of level (*seiches*). At particular spots, especially where the bed of the lake contracts, the water rises several feet without any apparent cause or previous commotion, remains at this height for a period of 25 min. at most, and then subsides to its original level. This phenomenon is generally attributed to some unusual atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water; it occurs more frequently at night than during the day, and in spring and autumn oftener than in summer, and is most marked when the sun suddenly begins to shine brightly from amidst heavy clouds. The waves of the lake in stormy weather are called by the natives '*moutons*'. In the early months of the year the water is lowest; in July, August, and September the melting of the snow occasions a rise of 5 or 6'. The currents (*ar-dres*) caused by the rising of subterranean springs are frequently so strong, that no oarsman can make way against them. Waterspouts also occur occasionally. It has been ascertained that when the temperature of the lake at the surface is 76° Fahr., at a depth of 923' it is only 46°. The lake has never been entirely frozen over.

The Lake has for centuries been a favourite theme with writers of all countries. Its connection with some of the greatest names of modern times is universally known; Voltaire and Goethe speak of it with enthusiasm; Rousseau makes it the scene of his impassioned romance, the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*'; the exquisite stanzas of Byron, who spent some time on its shores, describe its varied beauties; and Alexander Dumas deems it worthy of comparison with the bay of Naples. It must, however, be admitted that it is rivalled by the lake of Zürich in picturesqueness, while in grandeur it is far surpassed by the Lake of Lucerne. *Mont Blanc* is visible from the W. bank only, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and particularly from Morges (p. 197).

Steamboats, see p. 194; departure, see p. 183. The banks of the lake are beautifully planted, and studded with numerous and attractive villas.

Versoix (*Lion d'Or*), a considerable village, once belonged to France. Choiseul, the minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here. The streets were even mapped out, but the design was afterwards abandoned.

Coppet (*Croix Blanche; Ange; Hôtel-Pension du Lac*), opposite Hermance (p. 210). The château formerly belonged to Necker, a native of Geneva, who became a banker at Paris and minister of finance to Louis XVI. In 1790 he quitted Paris and retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated Madame de Staël (d. 1817), the first lady-writer of her age, also resided at the château for some years. Her desk, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to visitors. The father and daughter, with other members of the family, are buried in a chapel concealed by a group of trees and enclosed by a wall to the W. of the castle.

From Coppet a carriage-road leads N.W. by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3¾ M.) **Divonne** (*Dr. Vidart's hydropathic establishment, well fitted up, R. from 1½, pension 7 fr.), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the *Pays de Gex* (from Nyon 5 M., diligence in connection with the express trains in 40 min.; from Geneva 12 M., two-horse carr. 12 fr.).

Nyon (**Beaurivage; *Ange*), the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *No-viodunum*, of the Romans. The ancient castle in the Romanesque

style, with walls 10' in thickness, and five towers, now the property of the town, was built in the 12th century. Carnot (d. 1823), the able and devoted adherent of Napoleon, found a refuge here. Farther on, among the trees, stands the château of *Prangins*, formerly occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. A considerable part of the estate of *La Bergerie*, or *Chalet de Prangins*, which formerly belonged to him, is now the property of Prince Jérôme Napoléon. The old château itself was purchased in 1873 by the Moravians, who have transferred hither their boys' school which was formerly at Lausanne.

On a promontory stands *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 210). The Jura mountains gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (see below), and to the N. of this the *Noir-Mont* (5118'). The lake forms a semicircular bay from the mouth of the *Promenthouse* to the *Aubonne* beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width (see p. 194). The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss wines (p. 180).

ASCENT OF THE DÔLE, a pleasant excursion in clear weather. Omnibus from Nyon in 3 hrs. (fare 2½ fr.) to *St. Cergues* (3432'; *Hôtel du Canton de Vaud*; *Union*; *Pension Delaigue*, and several others; the *Observatoire*, a hotel and pension on an eminence, 5 min. from the post-office, between the old château of *St. Cergues* and the *Noirmont*, commands an admirable view), a village at the N.E. base of the *Dôle*, two-thirds of the way from the top, frequently visited in summer on account of the freshness of the air. The road from Nyon to *St. Cergues* leads by (3 M.) *Trélex*, at the foot of the hills. The traveller should drive (6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond *Trélex*, which follows the telegraph wires, and leads straight to *St. Cergues* (4 M.). One-horse carr. to *Trélex* 4, to *St. Cergues* 12 fr. and fee. From *St. Cergues* the summit of the **Dôle* (5505') is reached in 2 hrs. (guide 5 fr., not absolutely necessary). The view is picturesque and extensive, and the majestic *Mont Blanc* is seen to great advantage. — From *Gingins*, 1½ M. to the W. of *Trélex*, a road leads to the (6 M.) *Chalets de la Divonne*, ½ hr. from the top of the *Dôle*. — A better route for pedestrians leads by *La Rippe*, 4½ M. to the W. of *Nyon*, and 1½ M. to the N. of *Divonne* (see above), and (¾ M.) *Vendôme*, at the foot of the hill, from which a pleasant forest-path ascends to the summit in 3 hrs.

Diligence from *St. Cergues* by *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier-fort, and *Le Brassus*, to the *Lac de Joux*, *Le Lieu*, and *Le Pont*, a pleasant route (comp. R. 46).

Rolle (**Tête Noire*, with view; *Couronne*), the birthplace of the Russian general *Laharpe*, tutor of the Emp. Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates of the separation of the canton of *Vaud* from *Bern* (1798). An *Obelisk* has been erected to his memory on a small island in the lake.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. to the N. of Rolle, above the village of *Bougy*, is a famous point of view called the **Signal de Bougy* (2910'), which commands the lake, the mountains of *Savoy*, and *Mont Blanc* towering behind them. *Aubonne* (**Couronne*), a very old village, lies 2 M. E. of the *Signal*. The church contains a monument to the French Admiral *Duquesne* (d. 1687). Omnibus from *Aubonne* to (1½ M.) stat. *Allaman*.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is almost flat. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex*; then, in a



wide bay, **Morges** (*Hôtel des Alpes*, on the quay, pension 5 fr.; *Hôtel du Port*; *Couronne*), a small manufacturing town, with a harbour, and an old château now used as an arsenal. The mediæval château of *Vufflens*, on an eminence at some distance to the N., is said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 169). From this point **Mont Blanc* is visible in clear weather in all its majesty to the right, through an opening in the mountains.

The steamboat next reaches **Ouchy** (1230'; **Hôtel Beaurivage*, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 5, L. and A. 2 fr.; **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, less expensive; *Hôtel du Port*, small; all on the lake; *Pension Villa Roseneck*; **Lake Baths*, 50 c.; boat 50 c. per hour, or with boatman 1½ fr.), formerly *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

The RAILWAY STATION of the Swiss W. line (p. 180) is about ¾ M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies ¼ M. higher (comp. the Plan). RAILWAY from Ouchy to Lausanne (station at Ouchy on the W. side of the village, near the lake; station at Lausanne under the Grand-Pont) in 6 min. (trains ascend and descend every 2 hours; fare 25 c.; intermediate stations *Jordils* and *Ste. Luce*, the latter for the station of the Swiss W. railway; see above).

Lausanne (1689'). — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL GIBBON* (Pl. b), opposite the post office; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787; **FAUCON* (Pl. a), R. from 2½ fr., B. 1½, D. 3-4, L. and A. 1½ fr.; **HÔTEL DU GRAND PONT* (Pl. d), near the bridge, R. 2, B. 1¼ fr.; **BELLEVUE*, D. 3, A. 1½ fr., a café below; *HÔTEL RICHE MONT* (Pl. e); **HÔTEL ET PENSION BELVEDÈRE* (Pl. f), well situated near the 'Belvedere' promenade, R. 2½ fr., D. 3 fr., L. and A. 1 fr. — **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. g), Rue du Bourg, with café, R. and A. 2½, B. 1¼ fr. — **Pensions:** *Beauséjour*, *Chevalier*, *Hallett*, *Larguier*, and many others. Those in the Avenues de la Gare, du Théâtre, de Rumine, and other new streets near the station are the best situated — **Restaurant Deriaz*, Place St. Laurent, moderate; *Brasserie des Alpes*, Rue du Petit Chêne, near the station.

Omnibus from the station into the town, ½ fr., box ½ fr. — *Fiacres* dear: to the station 2 fr.

Booksellers. *Roussy*, Rue du Bourg 7; *Benda*, Rue Centrale 3.

Post and Telegraph Office, at the entrance to the town from the station.

English Service in the church erected by Mr. Haldimand.

Lausanne, the *Lausonium* of the Romans, with 26,520 inhab. (3517 Rom. Cath.), the capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less prepossessing. The streets are hilly and irregular, and the houses in the older part insignificant. The two quarters are connected by the handsome **Grand-Pont*, erected in 1839-44, also named the *Pont-Pichard* after the architect who designed it. The nearly level street constructed by him intersects the town and passes under the castle by a tunnel, 50 paces long, near the Place de la Riponne. The new quarters of the town contain a number of handsome houses.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 6; Prot.), erected in 1235-75, and consecrated by Gregory X. in the presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a Gothic edifice of simple but massive construction. The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place by a flight

of 160 steps of mean appearance. The sacristan (*marguillier*) lives to the left (N.) of the principal entrance, No. 5.

In 1536 a celebrated Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Vivet* participated, and which resulted in the removal of the episcopal see to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the suppression of the supremacy of Savoy. The *Interior* (352' long, 150' wide) is remarkable for its symmetry of proportion. The vaulting of the nave, 66' in height, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades which surround it appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style of architecture. The beautiful rose window and the W. and S. portals, with their carving, also merit inspection. Above the cupola rises a clock-tower, covered with iron. The finest **Monuments* are those of Duke *Victor Amadeus VIII.* of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle (p. 2) elected pope under the title of *Felix V.*; farther on in the choir are monuments to *Otto of Grandson* (?) who fell in a judicial duel (the absence of hands to the figure has no symbolical signification); the bishop *Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian Princess *Orlov* (d. 1782); the Duchess *Caroline of Curland* (d. 1783); *Harriet Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at that period ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini, not, as is commonly believed, by Canova); Countess *Wallmoden-Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister, etc. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the following inscription: '*A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 Avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois*', a tribute paid to his memory by Laharpe (p. 196), who succeeded in effecting that for which Davel was beheaded as a traitor.

The *Terrace* (formerly the churchyard) commands a fine *view of the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; the prospect is still more extensive from the summit of the tower, 162' in height. The adjoining episcopal palace (*Evêché*) is now used as a prison and court of justice. The view from the ancient episcopal **Castle** (Pl. 7; now the Cantonal Council Hall) which stands higher up, is also very fine. It was erected in the 13th cent., but has been repeatedly altered.

The **Cantonal Museum** (Pl. 1; open Wed. and Sat. 10-4, Sund. 11-2 o'clock) in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains a cabinet of natural history, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from *Aventicum* (p. 169) and *Vidy*, the ancient Lausanne, and valuable Celtic antiquities from the ancient lake-dwellings.

The **Musée Arlaud** (Pl. 19), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a large building on the *Riponne* opposite the corn-exchange (*Grenette*), is open on Sund., Wed., and Sat. 11-3, gratis; at other times fee 1 fr. It contains a few pictures by old masters and several good modern works: *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Rosenlaui; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (see above), etc. — In the vicinity, Rue Chaucran 16, is the *Musée Industriel Élémentaire*, with well arranged industrial collections (admission on Wed. and Sat. 12-3½, Sund. 11-12 o'clock).

The admirably organised **Blind Asylum** (*Asile des Aveugles*), ½ M. from the town, on the high-road to France, was founded

by the wealthy and benevolent Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a considerable fortune in England. The **Blumer Institution**, for children physically or mentally diseased, at the château of *Vennes*, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Lausanne, on the road to Bern. The **Penitentiary**, erected in 1828, is a model of good order. The *Schools* of Lausanne also enjoy a high reputation.

The **Montbenon**, an eminence immediately to the W. of the town, and on a level with it, is laid out with avenues commanding a charming view of the lake, and used as a promenade, an exercising-ground, and a place for public meetings. The environs of Lausanne are better wooded than those of the towns on the E. bay of the Lake of Geneva.

The **Signal** (2126'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk above the town, commands a justly celebrated view. From the post-office to the castle $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; then follow the road for about 100 paces; ascend to the right by a paved path, and thence by a flight of steps on the left to the carriage-road; follow this to the right till the summer-house and pleasure-grounds are seen on the right, and finally enter them by a footpath. The view embraces a great part of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view. (Indifferent inn.)

The steep and lofty slopes at the base of which lie the villages of *Lutry*, *Cully*, and *St. Saphorin*, bear the name of *La Vaux*, and yield one of the best Swiss white wines. Between *Pully* and *Lutry*, higher up, is the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne-Freiburg line, across the valley of the *Paudèze*. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances: the Moléson, the Dent de Jaman, the Rochers de Naye, the Tour d'Ay and Tour de Mayen, the Dent de Morcles and the Dent du Midi are visible; between these, to the S., Mont Catogue, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mt. Velan. Stat. *Corsier*, then —

Vevey (Engl. *Vevay*), Ger. *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

Hotels. **HÔTEL MONNET**, or *Trois Couronnes*; **GRAND HÔTEL DE VEVEY**, to the W. of the town; **GRAND HÔTEL DU LAC**, to the E. of the Hôtel Monnet; these three hotels, all on the lake, are spacious and comfortable; R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, L. and A. 2 fr.; pension from 15th Oct. to 1st May. — **HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE** and **HÔTEL LÉMAN**, also on the lake, charges more moderate; **HÔTEL DU FAUCON**, opposite the Hôtel Monnet, smaller, well spoken of; **TROIS ROIS**, not far from the station, moderate, no view; **CROIX BLANCHE**, near the post-office; **HÔTEL DU PONT**, at the station, unpretending; **HÔTEL DE LA POSTE**, in the town. — **Pensions** see p. 201.

Cafés. **Café du Lac**; *Bellvue*; *National*; *Des Alpes*; all on the quay, with terraces. — **Rinsoz**, dealer in preserved meats, etc., Rue du Lac.

Baths at the E. end of the town; small bath-houses on the lake (50 c.); farther on, a swimming-bath (7-12 a.m. for ladies only).

Station on the N. side of the town, on the left bank of the Veveyse.

Post Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Telegraph Office** opposite the N. side of the Hôtel de Ville. — **Bankers**: *Geo. Glas*, Place de la Maison de Ville; *A. Cuénod Churchill*, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the railway station to the hotels 20, box 10 c.; to La Tour-de-Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 163). — **Carriage** with one horse, half-a-day 8 fr. and 2 fr. driver's fee.

Rowing-boats may be hired at the quay and the Place du Marché, 1 fr. per hr., with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon, with one rower 6, with two rowers 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 211) same

charges; to the rocks of Meillerie (p. 211) with two rowers 12, with three rowers 15 fr.

Bookseller. *Benda*, at the Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.).

Physicians. *Drs. De Montel, Curchod, Guisan, Muret, and Rosier.* — *Grape-cure*, p. 202.

English Church Service at the Church of St. Clair.

Vevey, charmingly situated at the influx of the *Veveyse* (1263'), is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, with 7887 inhab. (1393 Rom. (ath.)). Rousseau has contributed greatly to immortalise this spot. The views from the small terrace by the market, the quay, and the new *Château of M. Courreu* (beautiful *garden with plants of southern growth, fee 1 fr.) embrace the whole scene of the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*', the 'burning pages' of which accurately depict this lovely neighbourhood. To the E. the Tour de Peilz, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next, Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais, the Dent du Midi, Mont Velan (adjoining the Great St. Bernard), and Mont Catin (the 'Sugar-loaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; at the foot of the mountains the village of St. Gingolph (p. 211). The *Quai Sina* and *Perdonnet* afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind. Near the station are the new *Russian Chapel* with its gilded dome and the handsome *Rom. Catholic Church* in the Gothic style.

The **Church of St. Martin**, erected in 1498, on an eminence (the '*Terrasse du Panorama*') among vineyards outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut trees, commands a charming prospect. It is only used for service in summer. An '*Indicateur des Montagnes*' has been placed here.

In the church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ('*potestatis arbitrarie oppugnator acerrimus*', as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The republicanism of Ludlow was of the purest kind; he opposed the ambitious views of Cromwell, and was free alike from hypocrisy and fanaticism. Broughton read the sentence to King Charles ('*dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua*' is the inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II. he demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription chosen by himself, '*Omne solum forti patria*', was purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

In the best wine-years the guild of vintners (*L'Abbaye des Vignerons*) celebrates a curious festival at Vevey, probably a relic of the superstitions of the Roman age. The last occasion of the kind was in 1865, when thousands of visitors were attracted by the novelty of the spectacle. The principal feature of the ceremony consists in a grand allegorical procession, in which sacred and mythological subjects are often blended with absurd incongruity.

The château of **Hauteville**, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediaeval château of **Blonay**, which has been in possession of the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of *St. Léger* and *La Chièraz*, many houses in which are adorned with interesting designs by M. Béguin, a native artist. In returning, the path to

the right beyond the bridge may be descended to the carriage-road below, which leads to the (1 M.) bridge below *Châtelard* (see below). About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the *Pléiades* (properly *Pléyaux*, 4488'), a celebrated point of view, at the E. base of which are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3428').

To the E. of Vevey, on the left, is M. Sillig's *Bellerive School*, to the right of which is the manège or riding-school, with the play and gymnastic ground. The little fleet belonging to the pupils is visible from the *Hôtel Monnet*, lying at anchor or cruising about on the lake. The tower among the trees beyond, the *Tour de Peilz* (*Turris Peliana*), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was used as a prison before the separation of the cantons of Vaud and Bern. The neighbouring château of M. *Rigaud* contains a collection of ancient weapons.

From Vevey to Freiburg, see R. 40; over the Jaman to Château d'Oex, R. 39. — A pleasant excursion to *St. Gingolph* (1½ hr. by boat) and *Novel* (on foot), in the valley of the Morge, thence ascending the *Blanchard* (p. 211). Inns at *St. Gingolph* and *Novel* very poor; the traveller should therefore bring refreshments from Vevey.

Pedestrians proceeding from Vevey to Montreux and Chillon (7½ M.) should avoid the hot and dusty high-road, and select the shady path along the slope of the hill, winding among villas and gardens, and commanding lovely views of the lake. It is now crossed by the railway in many places, and is therefore somewhat difficult to find. We take the first vineyard-path to the left, 1 M. beyond *La Tour*, and bear to the right; in 12 min. to the left; 12 min., finger-post (p. 163) to the right to Maladeyre and Clarens; 7 min. to the left; to the right a new château; immediately afterwards we cross a bridge; 17 min., cross-way, but we still follow the broad path; 3 min., we pass below the château of *Châtelard*, built towards the end of the 15th century; we then cross a bridge to the right and descend the paved path; 5 min., to the left, and ascend slightly; 3 min., *Churchyard of Clarens* (with several handsome monuments), commanding a fine view; the path continues at the same height, traverses a grove of walnuts, and leads to the (½ hr.) church of Montreux, thence to *Feytaux*, and down to the high-road.

Not far from the lake, ¾ M. from Vevey, lies the beautiful village of *Clarens*, immortalised by Rousseau. On a promontory to the W. is situated *Les Crêtes*, a chestnut copse, sometimes called the '*Bosquet de Julie*'. Rousseau's '*Bosquet*', however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to the indignant comments of Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard to make way for their vineyards. Beautiful view from above Clarens, near the churchyard (see above).

Pensions (see Introd. III.). On this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva numerous boarding-houses have been established. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. At VEVEY: *Pension du Château* (6-8 fr.), three houses to the E. of the *Hôtel Monnet*, with a large shady garden on the lake; a few houses farther, *Pension du Quai*; then *Pension Maillard* (5 fr.), all with a view of the lake; *Pension Wolff* (4-6 fr.), Rue des Promenades, recommended to ladies; *Pension du Panorama*, at the back of the town; *Pension Chemenin*, 10 min. above the town, charming view (5-6 fr.). Farther up (at St. Léger) *Pension Béguin*, (at Blonay) *Pension Majonniér* (4-5 fr.). — At LA TOUR DE PEILZ, near Vevey: *Pension Victoria*, on the lake; adjoining it, *Pension du Paradis*; *Pension Burckhardt*, in the little town of La Tour; *Bellevue*, pleasant garden, fine view; *Du Rivage* (*Prélat*); *Beauséjour*; *Riant-Site*; *Mon Désir*. — Au BASSET, near Clarens: **Pension Rollandais*; **Clos du Lac*; **Ketterer*, sheltered. The gay

cluster of villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1876), who presented them to the parish of Clarens. — At CLARENS: to the left, *Beausite*; to the right, *Ermitage*, on the lake; on the left, *Pension Gabérel* (5-6 fr.); on the right, *Pension Murry-Monney* (5 fr.), unpretending; on the left, *Pension Moser* (5 fr.); *Beauregard*; *Maison Puinzieux*, suites of apartments of 4 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, bed and table-linen, at 150-200 fr. per month. In the village: *Major* (3½ fr.). Between the village and the railway-station: *Genton* (5 fr.). Near the station: *Hôtel des Crêtes* (5-6 fr.), well shaded; *Hôtel du Châtelard*. — Between Clarens and VERNEX (all on the lake): *Hôtel Roth*, near the station and steamboat quay, with garden on the lake; *Hôtel Roy*, new, delightfully situated; *Germann*; *Clarentzia*; *Villa Richelieu* (5-8 fr.); *Lorius* (three houses), adjoining the residence of Dr. Carrard. — At CHAILLY, *Pension Benker* (shaded by fruit and walnut-trees; 4 fr.); at CHERNEX, higher up (above Vernex), several pensions (*Dufour*, etc.) at 4 fr., well shaded. — At VERNEX: on the right, *Cygne*, pension 6-8 fr., also a hotel (R. 2½, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr.), boat to Chillon (2½ hrs. incl. stay) with one rower 2½ fr.; on the left, *Hôtel de la Poste*; at the station, *Hôtel et Pension de Montreux* (4½-6½ fr.). — Between Vernex and TERRITET, on the bank of the lake: to the right, *Monney* (4½-6½ fr.); *Beau-Séjour au Lac*, new; *Hôtel Suisse*; *Bellevue* (4½ fr.); on the left, *Plaine de Montreux* (4-5 fr.), opposite the steamboat-pier; on the left, above the road, *Haute-Rive* (4-5 fr.); farther on, right, *Beau-Rivage* and *Bon Port* (5-6 fr.), the three last commanding a fine view. At MONTREUX: *Pension Visinand*; *Mlle. Mosser* (5 fr.), with pleasant view; *Vautier* (6 fr.); *Pension Buret*; *Hôtel National*, new. — At TERRITET: *Hôtel des Alpes*, containing 90 rooms (from 2 fr.) and 'Salons' (5-10 fr.), a favourite rendezvous of visitors, D. 5 fr., pension from 7 fr.; dépendance in the garden, in which suites of apartments may be hired for 200-400 fr. per month; *Hôtel du Lac*, small; *Hôtel d'Angleterre*; on the right, *Mounoud*, 3½-4 fr.; *Hôtel Bonivard*, R. from 2, B. 1½, A. and L. 1 fr. — At VEYTAUX, *Masson* (4-5 fr.); *Pension Chillon*, near the castle. — Between Chillon and VILLENEUVE, *La Primitanière* (4-6 fr.), shady walks; also the handsome *Hôtel Byron* (R. 3, D. 4-5, L. and A. 1 fr.). — Near GLION (2254'), in a healthy and beautiful situation, *Hôtel Rigli Vaudois* (R. from 3 fr., B. 1½, D. 4 fr., pension 10 fr.), recommended for the whey-cure, reached by a good carriage-road (1¾ M., one-horse carr. 6 fr., two-horse 11 fr. incl. fee), and a steep foot-path (20 min.). Adjoining it, *Hôtel Bellevue* (4-5 fr.). At Glion: *Hôtel Victoria* (8 fr.), beautifully situated; *Hôtel du Midi* (4 fr.), and other pensions at moderate charges.

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel prices, but in autumn they are often full. The *grape-cure* generally begins at the end of September and lasts about a month. Grapes charged ½ fr. per lb. — AIGLE (p. 205) and BEX (p. 206) have lately become places of considerable resort. In the height of summer when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the pensions at *Château d'Oex* (p. 163) are much frequented. There are also similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 182.

Clarens, *Chernex*, *Vernex*, *Glion*, *Colonges*, *Veytaux*, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hill-side, are in the parish of *Montreux*. This district is divided into two parts by the brook of Montreux, the groups of houses on the right bank being named collectively *Châtelard* (p. 201), those on the left *Les Planches*. *Montreux* (*Hôtel de l'Union*, *Pont*, both poor; pensions see above; *Benda's* book-shop and reading-room), lying in the centre of these scattered hamlets, on the lake, possesses a handsome church which commands a superb view of the lake, from the mouth of the Rhone to a point far beyond Lausanne. Figs, pomegranates, and laurels flourish here in the open

air, and the wine is much esteemed. Consumptive patients are frequently sent to Montreux owing to its sheltered situation.

EXCURSIONS FROM MONTEUX. **Rochers de Naye* (6706'), the S. neighbour of the Jaman, ascent 4, descent 3 hrs., view embracing the whole of the Bernese mountains, Valais, and Savoy; Mont Blanc only partially visible. Easiest ascent by Glion and *Mont Cau*; but most picturesque over the wooded ridge of *Mont Sonchaud*, for which last a guide is desirable. — *Mont Cubli* (3940'), N.E. of Sonzier, to the summit and back in 4 hrs. — To *Les Avants* (Hôt. des Avants), 1½ hr., see p. 163. — To the **Gorge du Chaudron*, a profound wooded ravine, with groups of rocks and waterfalls, between *Glion* and *Sonzier*. The whole valley is called *La Baie de Montreux*. The walk to the gorge from the bridge at Montreux and back occupies 1 hr., or returning by Glion 2½ hrs. — By *Chernex* and *Chaulin* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pléiades*, returning by *Blonay* (p. 200), 8 hrs. — To the *Val d'Iliez*, see p. 212. — By *Aigle* to the *Ormonts*, see R. 38. — Ascent of the *Jaman*, see p. 162. Mules may be hired. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorge du Trient* (p. 208) by railway, and back in one day.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (Restaurant, see p. 205). The **Castle of Chillon*, with its massive walls and towers, 1½ M. from Montreux, stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge. Boats are in readiness to convey passengers from the steamboat-pier to the castle.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

The author of these beautiful lines has invested this spot with much of the peculiar interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon'. The author calls his poem a Fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, and in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was restored to liberty by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and having returned to the republic, he spent the remainder of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1571 at the age of 75 years.

Above the Castellan's entrance are the words, '*Gott der Herr segne den Ein- und Ausgang*' (God bless all who come in and go out) inscribed by the Bernese in 1643. The rooms with their old wooden ceilings, the dungeons with their pillars and arches, and the other reminiscences of the time of the dukes of Savoy are inter-

esting (fee 1 fr.). The steps of Bonivard and other illustrious captives have left their traces on the pavement. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts. Among the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, and Victor Hugo.

It is an historical fact that in the year 830 Louis le Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbé Wala of Corvey, who instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible (Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in the castle, and it was subsequently converted into a state-prison. Since 1798 it has been used as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the **Hôtel Byron* (p. 202). The *Ile de Pair*, an islet 30 paces long and 20 wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Villeneuve, commanding a complete panoramic view, was laid out and planted with three elms by a lady a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines:

‘And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.’

Prisoner of Chillon. S. XIII.

In the E. bay of the lake (1230'), 9 M. from Vevey, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (*Hôtel de Ville*), a small town surrounded by a wall, the *Pennilucus*, or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The railway station is behind the town, to the E. (see below). Footpath to Montbovon (p. 162) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5341') in $\frac{4}{2}$ hrs., to Château d'Oex (p. 163) in 6 hrs.

RAILWAY JOURNEY (comp. p. 195) from *Geneva* to ($37\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lausanne*, see p. 180. **Lausanne**, see p. 197.

The train skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve; a seat should therefore be selected on the *right* (S.) side. After the station at Lausanne is quitted, the Freiburg railway (p. 180) diverges to the left. Before ($41\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lutry*, the train crosses the *Paudèze* (the viaduct of the Freiburg line with its nine arches is above, to the left), passes through a short tunnel, and winds round the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 199). On the opposite (S.) bank are the rocks of *Meillerie* (p. 211). Then another tunnel. The high-road traverses vineyards to the right, lower down.

From ($43\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cully* (p. 199) to ($46\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rivaz St. Saphorin* the train runs close to the lake. (The train from Lausanne to Freiburg, which has been gradually ascending, here leaves the bank of the lake, and turns inland to the N.E.) Near Vevey the train quits the lake, crosses the *Vereuse*, and stops at the —

50 M. **Vevey** station (p. 199), which lies behind the town.

$50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Tour-de-Peilz* (p. 201). The train skirts the foot

of the hills for some distance to (51½ M.) *Burier*, and passes through a tunnel near (52 M.) *Clarens* (p. 201), on emerging from which it commands a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. Beyond stat. **Vernex-Montreux** (p. 202; **Café de la Gare*), which lies at a considerable height above the lake, we again approach the lake. Stat. **Veytaux-Chillon** (p. 203) is ½ M. from the castle of *Chillon* (**Café Einholz*, near the station).

57 M. **Villeneuve**, see above. The train passes behind the town, and enters the *Rhone Valley*, here 3 M. wide, and bounded by high mountains. The valley is flat, and in most parts marshy.

The *Rhone* flows into the lake on the W. side of the valley, near *Bouveret*. Its grey waters, the deposit of which in the course of ages has formed an extensive tract of marshy alluvial soil, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the valley of the Rhone is *Roche*. Part of the mountain near *Yverne* (1561') was precipitated on the village below by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge. The large and thriving village extends along a vine-clad hill near Aigle, a little to the left of the railway. On the right is seen the jagged and snow-clad *Dent du Midi* (p. 212).

63 M. Stat. **Aigle** (1375'). — GRAND HÔTEL DES BAINS on the hill above Aigle, ½ M. from the railway, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1½, pension 10 fr. — BEAU SITE at the station, comfortable, pension 6 fr.; MON SÉJOUR, also recommended, 2 min. from the station; *VICTORIA, 2 min. farther, opposite the post and diligence office; these three hotels have baths and pleasant grounds. — *HÔTEL DU MIDI and HÔTEL DU NORD, both commercial, in the town, ¼ M. from the station.

Aigle, situated on the impetuous *Grande-Eau* (p. 161), was the *Aquila* or *Aquileja* of the Romans, and one of their cavalry stations, and is now a favourite summer resort (3307 inhab.). The village is built of the black marble found in the neighbourhood. — Pleasant walk (½ hr.) to the **Plantour*, an eminence between Aigle and Ollon, with charming views up and down the Rhone Valley.

TO THE ORMONTS (p. 160), a pleasant excursion, driving as far as *Sepey*, or the whole way to *Les Plans* (one-horse carriage there and back 15 fr., fee 1 fr.; diligence to *Sepey* daily in 2¼ hrs., to Ormont-dessus in 4¼ hrs.; comp. p. 159). Pedestrians may prefer to walk via *Leyzin* (4¼ hr.) to (3½ hrs.) *Sepey*; beautiful views of the neighbouring mountains (the Tour d'Ay and de Mayen, Famelon, etc.) and of the Ormont valleys. In returning, the shady path along the left bank of the *Grande Eau* (½ hr. longer) may be selected.

TO VILLARD, a very favourite point, 3¼ hrs. from Aigle, 2½ hrs. above *Ollon* (see below), one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr. and fee. High road to (2¼ M.) *Ollon*, thence a good carriage-road in numerous windings. Pedestrians follow the old road, which diverges to the left from the new immediately above *Ollon*. About 3 min. farther the path divides into three, of which we follow that to the extreme right. At (50 min.) *La Pousaz* we take the path to the left; 35 min. *Huemoz* (pron. *Wems* by the natives), charmingly situated; ½ hr. *Chesièrre* (*Hôtel du Chamossaire), with beautiful view; ½ hr. *Villard* (4003'; **Grand Muveran*; **Chalet*; **Bellevue*; pension in each 6-8 fr.), an insignificant hamlet with several much frequented pensions. Admirable view of the Rhone valley, as well as of the Grand Muveran (or

Muveran), the Dent de Morcles, the Dent du Midi, etc.; pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks. — The principal excursion hence is the ascent (2 hrs., carriage-road nearly to the top) of the *Chamossaire* (6953'), which commands a remarkably picturesque view, including the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Muveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, valley of the Rhone, Sepey, and the Ormonts.

FROM VILLARD TO ORMONT-DESSUS over the *Pas de la Croix* (5174'), 3 hrs.; descent on the farther side to Les Plans steep and rough; guide unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 160). — From Villard by Arveyes to *Gryon* (p. 255), 35 min.

From Aigle a road (one-horse carr. 10 fr.) leads by *Yvorne* (see above) to (2 hrs.) *Corbeyrier* (3235'; **Hôtel-Pens. Dubuis*. 5-5½ 2 fr.), a handsome village in a sheltered situation. The *Signal* (¼ hr.) commands a survey of the Rhone valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau *Aux Agittes* (4997'; bridle-path, 1½ hr.). The ascent of the *Tour d'Ay* (7818') and the *Tour de Mayen* (7621') should not be attempted except by experienced and steady climbers.

On an isolated wooded eminence, rising from the valley of the Rhone near stat. *Ollon-St. Triphon*, stands a tower, (10' in height, of Roman origin, the fragment of an ancient castle. The small village of *St. Triphon* is nearly ½ M. from the railway; *Ollon* (*Hôtel de Ville*, rustic) lies at the foot of the hills, 1¼ M. farther distant. A finger-post indicates the road to the right to *Colombey* (p. 211) on the left bank of the Rhone, which is connected with the right bank by a suspension-bridge.

Interesting excursion to the Blocs Erratiques, near (3 M.) *Monthey* in the *Val d'Illeaz*. Ascent of the *Dent du Midi*, see p. 212.

68 M. **Bex** (1427'; **Grand Hôtel des Salines*, with baths, well situated, pension 10-15 fr.; *Union*; *Hôtel des Bains*; **Bellevue*, the nearest to the station; **Quatre Saisons*, new; *Pension Meylan*; *Pension Crochet*, 5-6 fr.; *Rail. Restaurant*), pronounced *Bay*, a small town on the *Avençon*, lies ¾ M. from the station (omnibus 50 c.). The considerable saltworks of *Devens* and *Bevieux*, 3 M. to the N.E., approached by a shady path of gradual ascent, may be inspected in half a day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors usually drive to Devens, see the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate by steeping it in fresh water. — A hill to the S.E., ¾ hr. from Bex, crowned by the ruined *Tour de Duin*, commands a pleasing survey of the Val d'Illeaz, the Dent du Midi, Dent de Morcles, etc.

From Bex to Sion by the *Col de Chéville*, see R. 60; to *Frenière* and *Les Plans*, see p. 255.

The train now approaches the Rhone, crosses it by a wooden bridge, and joins the railway on the S. bank (Bouveret-Sion, p. 211). Before entering a tunnel through the rock which descends towards the Rhone near St. Maurice, scarcely leaving room for the high road, the train commands a good survey of the picturesque situation of the little town. The fortifications were built in 1832 and 1847, before the war of the Separate League. The single-arched stone bridge, with its span of 70', by which the high-road crosses the Rhone, constructed in the 15th cent., rests with its E. buttress

on a spur of the *Dent de Morcles* (9639'), and its W. end on one of the *Dent du Midi* (10,450'; see p. 212). Above the castle, half-way up the hill, is the *Grotte aux Fées*, a stalactite cavern nearly 1 M. long. Cards of admission (1 fr., lamp 20 c.) are sold by the castellan of the fortress.

On emerging from the tunnel beyond the town, of which little is seen from the line, the train stops at stat. St. Maurice. To the right, half-way up the apparently inaccessible precipice at the foot of which the station stands, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax, i. e. rock), to which a narrow footpath has been hewn in the rock.

71 M. **St. Maurice** (1342'; *Ecu du Valais*, tolerable; *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Dent du Midi*; **Restaurant des Alpes*, opposite the station), a picturesque old town with very narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the *Agaunum* of the Romans, capital of the *Nantuates*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom here in 302 (near the Chapelle de Verolliaz, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient religious house on this side of the Alps, is said to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore. It is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some interesting old works of art. Among these are a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold with elaborately wrought figures, each $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the ancient church are Roman inscriptions.

The **BATHS OF LAVEY** (1420'), on the right bank of the Rhone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., above the bridge of St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, containing chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda, rises in the bed of the Rhone.

Beyond this, to the right of the line, is the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, with rude frescoes, marking the traditional spot where the 6000 soldiers of the Theban legion suffered martyrdom. On the opposite bank of the Rhone are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line now approaches the Rhone, and winds round the spot where a gigantic stream of mud from the *Dent du Midi* inundated the valley in August, 1835, covering it with huge blocks of stone and debris.

75 M. **Evionnaz** occupies the site of the town of *Epaunum*, which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. A great Council met here in 517. Before us rises the broad snow-clad *Mont Velan* (p. 242). Near the little village of *La Barma* the railway and high-road wind round a projecting rock close to the Rhone, and the beautiful waterfall of the **Pissevache* becomes visible on the right. This is a fall of the *Sallenche*, which drains the glaciers of the *Dent du Midi*, and here precipitates itself into the valley of the Rhone from a height of 220' ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station). The

path ascending on the right side of the waterfall is protected by a balustrade (1 fr.).

77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Stat. **Vernayaz** (1535'; *Hôtel des Gorges du Trient; des Alpes* and *de la Poste*, poor; *Café* at the station, dear), is the starting point of the new route to Chamouny viâ Salvan and Triquent (see p. 232), and now possesses a staff of guides and horses (same charges as at Martigny: guide to Le Châtelard 6, to the Cascade du Dailly 4 fr.).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond Vernayaz, on the right, we perceive the barren rocks at the mouth of the ***Gorge du Trient**, which may be ascended for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to a point where the gorge widens, by means of a wooden gallery, like that at Pfäfers (p. 306), attached to the rocks above the foaming stream (adm. 1 fr.). At the entrance is the **Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient* (not to be confounded with the inn of that name at Vernayaz).

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. The rocks, here about 420' high, approach so closely to each other at every turn, that the traveller continually expects to find himself in a huge vaulted cavern. The sunshine never penetrates into this gully. The report of a small cannon awakens the most deafening reverberations. At the point where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40' deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30' in height. The gorge (which is impracticable farther up) is 8 M. long, extending as far as the Hôtel de la Tête Noire (p. 231), from which its entrance is visible. — The interval between the arrival of one train at Vernayaz and the departure of the next suffices for the inspection of the Pissevache and the Gorge.

From Vernayaz to Chamouny by Salvan, see p. 232.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right of the line, stands *La Batiaz* (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected by Peter of Savoy in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The steep ascent from the Dranse bridge occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (adm. 30 c.). It commands a *view of the broad lower valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, and some of the Bernese Alps (the Sanetschhorn and a small part of the Gemmi being particularly prominent); on the mountains on the S. side stands the Pierre-à-Voir (see below), resembling a tower; below are Martigny and Martigny-le-Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the road to the Col de Forclaz (p. 231), above which rise the peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Dranse, and beyond it the Trient empty themselves into the Rhone.

The train crosses the *Dranse*, an impetuous mountain-torrent, one branch of which rises on the Great St. Bernard (p. 241). The station of Martigny is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (omnibus $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

81 M. **Martigny** (1558'; **Hôtel Clerc*; **Hôtel de la Tour*. R. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, L. and A. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **Grande-Maison et Poste*. R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. and L. 1, D. 4 fr.; **Hôtel du Montblanc*, moderate; *Bellevue*, at the station; *Cygne*; *Baths* near the Hôtel de la Tour, 2 fr.), the Roman *Octodurum*, or *Civitas Vallensium*, capital of the *Veragri*, is now a busy little town in summer owing to the

great influx of tourists, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 57), and over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 54, 55) to Chamouny. The monastery of Martigny relieves from time to time the Augustinian monks who occupy the Hospice of St. Bernard (p. 243).

Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Martigny-le-Bourg* (Trois Couronnes, poor, good 'Coquempey' wine; Lion d'Or), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *la Marque*, both known to the Romans).

Cretinism in its most repulsive form was formerly prevalent in this angle of the Rhone valley, but the disease has gradually retired before the modern introduction of airy dwellings and other sanitary improvements. The brown cotton material of which the men's blouses are made in this district is peculiar. A small kind of gnat with black, gauzy wings is a source of great annoyance in the marshy districts of the lower Rhone Valley in summer, especially towards evening; the windows of bedrooms should therefore be closed early.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123'), a limestone peak in the mountain range which separates the valley of the Rhone from the Val de Bagne, is frequently ascended from Martigny and the Baths of Saxon (p. 269), or Sembrancher (p. 241). The ascent from Martigny (6 hrs.), and the descent to Saxon is recommended. (Bridle-path, 6 hrs.; guide from Martigny 8, mule 10 fr.) From the Col, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit, the descent may either be made in a rapid, but not very pleasant manner on a kind of sledge to the Baths of Saxon in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or on foot in 3 hrs. The summit commands a beautiful view of the Alps of the Valais (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Morcles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagne valleys, and the glacier of Gîétroz (p. 254).

Gorges du Durant (3 hrs. from Martigny there and back), see p. 241.

Railway to ($106\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sierre*, see R. 63.

50. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva (*Southern Bank*).

Comp. Map, p. 194.

STEAMBOAT to Bouveret along the S. Bank in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; fare 6 or 3 fr. — RAILWAY from Bouveret to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Maurice by three trains daily in correspondence with the steamboats, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.

Those who have seen the N. Bank (R. 49) may choose this interesting route by way of variety. Leaving Geneva by the first boat, they will reach St. Maurice (and also Martigny and Sion) as soon as by the train from Geneva viâ Lausanne and Villeneuve. Excursion-tickets from Geneva to Chamouny by Martigny and back by Sallanches (or vice versâ), see p. 218. *Comp. also p. 193.*

THE ROAD FROM GENEVA TO BOUVERET, being the first part of the Simplon route constructed by Napoleon I. to connect Geneva with Milan (comp. p. 273), runs at a considerable distance from the lake, and passes through (10 M.) *Douvaine* and *Thonon* (10 M., nearly half way). Thus far it is unattractive, except the first part, to *Vesenz* (p. 192). From *Amphion* to *Bouveret* it skirts the rocky bank of the lake, and is very picturesque.

As the steamboat quits the quay, it affords a fine retrospect of the town with its numerous villas, passes *Cologny* and *Vesenz* (p. 192), and first touches at *Bellerive*, the station for *Collonge*, which lies a little inland. The village on the opposite bank is *Gen-*

thod (p. 180). Next station *Anières*, opposite Versoix (p. 195); then *Hermance* (opposite Coppet, p. 195), where the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy. On the N. bank, opposite stat. *Nernier*, Nyon (p. 195) is conspicuous.

Beyond *Yvoire*, with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (between Rolle and Thonon 9 M.; comp. p. 194). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which the village of *Excenevrex* lies to the right. The mountains of Savoy here become more conspicuous. The steamboat now approaches —

Thonon (1401'; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Balance*; *Ville de Genève*), rising picturesquely from the lake, the capital (pop. 4825) of the Savoyard province of *Chablais*, and once the residence of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. It possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper part of the town, the site of the ducal palace destroyed by the Bernese in 1536.

About 3 M. to the S. of Thonon is situated the small town of *Les Allinges*, commanded by the ruins of an old castle (½ hr. from the town: refreshments and fine view).

From Thonon a good carriage-road ascends the pretty VALLEY OF THE DRANSE by *St. Jean d'Aulph*, with interesting ruins of a monastery, in 8-9 hrs. to *Morzine* (*Hôtel du Chamois*). Thence to Samoens and Sixt, see p. 229; to Champéry in the Val d'Illeiez, p. 213.

The steamboat next passes the ruined château of *Ripaille*, on the bank of the lake, a little to the N. of Thonon, formerly the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (p. 198), who died at Geneva in 1451. The promontory round which the steamboat now steers has been formed by the deposits of the *Dranse*, which falls into the lake here (not to be confounded with the stream of that name in the Valais, which falls into the Rhone near Martigny). In the bay, on the high-road, which runs close to the lake here, are the sulphur-baths of *Amphion*, which have recently come into favour, in the midst of a grove of chestnuts.

The steamboat next touches at **Evian** (*Hôtel des Bains*; **Hôtel Evian*, with garden on the lake; *Hôtel de France*; *Hôtel du Nord*; **Hôtel du Montblanc*, moderate; *Hôtel Foubonne*, on the lake), a small town picturesquely situated, with a lofty and conspicuous spire. High above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the *Bath-house*, with alkaline baths; the garden-terraces at the back afford a beautiful view. Most of the summer residents at Evian and Amphion (between which an omnibus runs frequently) are French.

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde*, stands the old castle of *Blonay* with its park (not to be confounded with the castle of Blonay near Vevey, p. 200). On the opposite bank lies Lausanne (p. 197), picturesquely situated on an eminence; more to the E. is visible the arch of the lofty Paudèze viaduct, on the Oron line (p. 167). The mountains of the S. bank — which the boat now skirts, become

more precipitous. In a romantic situation close to the lake is **Meillerie**, or *Millerez*, where, in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse', St. Preux is represented as taking shelter during a storm at the house of Madame Volmar. Napoleon I. caused the rocks here to be blown up, in order to provide material for the Simplon road. Meillerie was formerly accessible from the lake only. Charming view near *Les Vallettes*, and still more extensive from the *Dent d'Oche* (7300'; ascent see below).

St. Gingolph (*Poste*; *Lion d'Or*), on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 201), belongs half to Savoy, and half to Canton Valais, the boundary being formed by the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

A delightful excursion, with a succession of fine views, may be made by ascending the ravine of the *Morge* and crossing the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below), whence the traveller may proceed to Bouveret or to Vouvry. Those who wish to extend their walk, may follow the left bank of the *Morge* for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Novel* (two poor inns), ascend the **Blanchard** (4642'; 3 hrs. there and back; guide necessary), and return by the right bank of the *Morge* through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — From Novel to the *Dent d'Oche* (7300'), an interesting ascent of 4-5 hrs. (with guide); to the *Grammont* (7146') 4 hrs., also interesting. — To the E. an easy bridle-path, skirting the S. side of the Grammont, and passing the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Taney*, leads in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Vouvry* (see below).

Bouveret (*Tour*) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which converts the adjoining land into a marsh. Its impetuous current, called *la Bataglierie*, may be traced for upwards of 1 M. in the lake.

The train enters the valley of the Rhone to the S.E., following the left bank of the river. (Railway on the right bank, see p. 205.) Soon after leaving Bouveret, the train passes a rocky eminence on the right, occupied by *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, which then lay on the lake, but is now $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from it. Near *La Porte du Sex* (1289') the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the road, which passes through a 'Porte' between the precipice and the Rhone. This entrance was anciently fortified, and formed the key to Canton Valais in this direction. The railway is constructed on the bed of the river, which it crosses by a wooden bridge to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right we obtain a view of the *Dent du Midi* (p. 312).

$\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Vouvry** (*Poste*), on the right, is the first station; beautiful view near the church. The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, which was begun a century ago by a family of that name for the drainage of the district and the transport of goods, but never finished. To the right of the line, near *Colombey* (fine view near the nunnery, which possesses an interesting porch), are the villages of *Evionnaz* and *Muraz* at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former, on the right bank of the Rhone, lies *Yvorne* (p. 205), to the right of which rise the serrated *Diablerets* and the

snow-clad Oldenhorn. A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, connects the banks of the Rhone between Colombey and stat. St. Triphon, on the railway of the right bank (p. 206).

On the hill near (10 M.) **Monthey** (1381'; *Croix d'Or*; *Hôtel de Morgins*), is an old château, which was occupied by the governor of the district down to 1798. In a chestnut-grove (guide desirable) 20 min. above Monthey, among a number of boulders, is the huge *Pierre Adzo* (*pierre suspendue*), balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

Monthey lies at the mouth of the **Val d'Illeiez**, a valley 12 M. long, which winds up to the S.W. towards the mountains of Savoy, and is remarkable for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, rare plants, and stalwart race of inhabitants. (One-horse carr. from Monthey to Champéry 10, two-horse 15 fr. and driver's fee; omnibus in summer daily in 3¼ hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.) Near Monthey the new road ascends through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut wood, by numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old paved bridle-path (the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Moveran. About ¼ hr. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which must now be followed to the left where the telegraph wires turn in that direction, and not again quitted (the path to the right leads to Morgin). The road, now nearly level, leads to (1½ M.) the beautifully situated village of *Troistorrents* (Hotel and Pension), near the church of which there is a good fountain. (Here to the W. opens the *Val de Morgin*, in which are situated the Baths of that name, 3 hrs. from Monthey; the waters are impregnated with iron, and are chiefly used for drinking. Inn tolerable.) The road in the Val d'Illeiez gradually ascends, commanding a beautiful view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2½ M.) *Val d'Illeiez*, and —

(2½ M.) **Champéry** (3389'; *Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, L. and A. 1, pension excl. R. 4½ fr.; *Croix Fédérale*, unpretending), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated. Pleasant walk of ½ day to the summit of the *Culet* (6453'), or to the still higher *Roc d'Ayerne*, commanding a noble prospect, especially towards the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (see below) for ¾ hr.; then turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides; a large chalet on the left is next passed, and another on the right, farther up; a pine wood is then traversed, beyond which a narrow path ascends to the cross on the Culet (guide 4 fr.). Chalets and cowherds afford frequent opportunities of enquiring as to the route.

The **Dent du Midi** (10,450') is ascended in 7-8 (descent 4-5) hrs. from Champéry, guide necessary (15 fr.). In unfavourable weather the ascent is only made as far as the (2 hrs., fee 6½ fr.) chalets of *Bonavaux* (several beds, coffee and milk). The last 3 hrs., over rocks and loose stones, are very fatiguing, but without danger to the practised walker. In the latter part of summer the path is almost free from snow. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiny and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. In descending, the traveller need not return to Champéry, but may cross the *Col de Susanfe* (7940'), the saddle between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, to the valley of the *Salleneche*, and descend by the chalets of *Van d'en Haut* to *Vernayaz* (p. 208), or to *Salvan* (p. 332). — *La Tour Sallières* (10,587') is also occasionally ascended (in 11 hrs, guide 30 fr.) from Champéry. The route is difficult and fatiguing, frequently crossing glaciers, and the view is inferior to that from the Dent du Midi.

FROM CHAMPÉRY to SAMOENS a bridle-path crosses the *Col de Cour* to the Dranse valley, and thence over the *Col de la Golèse*, an easy and pleasant walk of 6 hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At the small shrine,

which is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., we keep to the left; in 2 hrs. more we reach the **Col de Coux** (6322'), the frontier of Savoy and Switzerland, from which a survey of the valley of the Dranse is obtained. The first saddle seen hence towards the left is the Col de la Golèse. In descending, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 210). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the *Col de la Golèse* (5489') is attained. Beautiful view in descending, embracing the sidevalley in which *Les Allamans* lies, and a glimpse of the more distant valley of the Giffre. Then (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 229), from which a good road leads to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sixt*, a preferable place for spending the night (comp. p. 228).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SIXT over the *Col de Sagerou*, 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.). This is a more fatiguing route than the above, and the scenery is less pleasing, but it affords nearer and more imposing views of the Dent du Midi and the glaciers. Leaving the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, we descend by a narrow cart-road leading towards the head of the valley, as far as a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it proceed to the point where two brooks unite to form the principal stream of the valley. Here we cross another bridge and avoid the path diverging to the left. After 10 min. more we diverge by a path to the left, ascending rapidly for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; the path then ascends gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Anzel*, where a little climbing, facilitated by iron rods attached to the rock, is necessary. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the path to the Dent du Midi diverges to the left (see above). Our path ascends slowly over pastures on the left bank of the brook, crosses it ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and then mounts more rapidly, crossing several patches of snow, to the (1 hr.) summit of the **Col de Sagerou** (7917'). We descend thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalets of *Vogeltes* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Borce*, and along an almost perpendicular rocky slope to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) bottom of the valley. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach *Nant Bride*, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more *Sixt* (p. 228).

FROM SIXT TO CHAMOUNY. By far the most interesting ways of approaching Chamouny are the passage of the *Col d'Anterne* and *Col du Brévent* (9-10 hrs.) or that of the *Col Léchaud* and the *Buet* (10-12 hrs.), both from Sixt, the former without, the latter with a guide (comp. p. 229). No places of refreshment on either route.

The train crosses the *Viège*, which descends from the Val d'Illeiez. Near *Massonger* the mountains on the right approach nearer the Rhone. Near St. Maurice the railway of the right bank joins that of the left bank (route by Bex. p. 206).

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Maurice**, see p. 207.

51. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy.

RAILWAY to Aix-les-Bains (57 M.) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (11 fr. 40, 8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 25 c.), to Chambéry (65 M.) in 4 hrs. (13 fr. 10, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 20 c.), to Chamousset (82 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (14 fr. 85, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 85 c.). The express trains to Lyons are 1st-class only; tickets, however, need only be taken to Culoz (8 fr. 15 c.), where carriages are changed, and a halt of 20 min. is made. The trains thence to Aix-les-Bains and Chambéry have 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. Return-tickets, available for the same day, are issued as far as Bellegarde. RAILWAY from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (p. 215). DILIGENCE between Chamousset and (14 M.) Albertville, Albertville and (28 M.) Annecy, and Annecy and (27 M.) Geneva daily.

The railway (Geneva-Lyons) at first traverses an uninteresting country, passing through numerous cuttings. Stations *Meyrin*, *Satigny*; on the left flows the *Rhone*. Near stat. *La Plaine* the train crosses the valley of the *London*. Stations *Chancy* (the village lies on the opposite bank of the Rhone) and *Collonges*. The steep

slopes of the *Mont Vouache* (3444') on the Savoy side, and the huge buttresses of the highest part of the Jura chain are here separated by the Rhone. The lofty **Fort de l'Ecluse**, to the right, which commands this entrance into France, was founded by the Dukes of Savoy, reconstructed by Vauban under Louis XIV., destroyed by the Austrians in 1814, and rebuilt by the French ten years later. The train now passes (in 7 min.) through the *Tunnel du Crêdo*, 2½ M. in length, crosses the *Valserine Viaduct*, and stops at —

21 M. **Bellegarde** (*Perte du Rhône*), the French frontier station, where all the passengers alight and luggage is examined.

Above the confluence of the Valserine and the Rhone, about ½ M. from the hotel, and visible from the high-road to Collonges, is the so-called **Perte du Rhône**. When the river is low, the water disappears for about 100 paces in a cleft in the rock, which, however, has recently been considerably widened.

The train passes through four tunnels, crosses a lofty viaduct, and reaches stat. *Pyrimont* (asphalt-mines in the vicinity). The valley of the Rhone expands. At stat. *Seyssel* the banks are connected by a double suspension-bridge.

42 M. **Culoz** (774'; **Rail. Restaurant*), at the base of the *Coolombier* (5033'), is the junction of the lines to Lyons, Mâcon (Paris), and Turin, where carriages are generally changed, and a prolonged halt takes place.

We now quit the carriages of the Lyons railway for those of the Victor-Emmanuel line, which diverges S.E. towards Mont Cenis. The train traverses the broad valley of the Rhone, crosses the river, and at stat. *Châtillon* with its old castle, on a wooded promontory to the right, reaches the N. end of the **Lac du Bourget** (702'), which is 12 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and 250' deep. The line skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through a succession of tunnels; to the right a pleasing view of the lake, the monastery of Haute-Combe opposite, and the mountains of the W. bank.

57 M. **Aix-les-Bains** (850'). — *GRAND HÔTEL D'AIX* (formerly *Impérial*), the nearest to the station, R. from 3, D. 5, L. and A. 2 fr.; *HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS ET DES AMBASSADEURS*; *VENAT*, with a large garden; *GLOBE*; *EUROPE*, D. 4 fr.; *GUILLAND* (*Poste*); the three last less expensive. Pensions: *Villa des Fleurs*, with shady grounds, 12 fr.; *Chabert*, *Bossus*, and others. One-horse carr. per drive of 25 min. 2 fr.

Aix-les-Bains, the Roman *Aquæ Allobroqum*, or *Aquæ Gratianæ*, is a famous, but not very attractive watering-place with 3000 inhabitants, visited annually by upwards of 4000 patients, chiefly from Lyons. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur springs, the waters of which are drunk and used for baths. The extensive *Etablissement Thermal*, erected in 1864, deserves a visit. The space in front of it is adorned with a Roman *Triumphal Arch*, erected by T. Pompeius Campanus in the 3rd or 4th cent. The other Roman antiquities (ruins of a temple, baths, etc.) are situated in private grounds, and can only be visited by special permission.

Pleasant excursion to **Haute Combe**, a Cistercian monastery on the

N.W. bank of the *Lac du Bourget*, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*. It was formerly used as the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy, until the Superga near Turin was employed (1731) for that purpose. The monastery, destroyed during the French Revolution, was rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, king of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury), the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles* (comp. p. 134). On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road leads across the *Mont du Chat*. The traveller may combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the scenery by taking a boat from Aix to Haute-Combe, whence it should be sent on to the village of *Bourdeaux*, at the S. end of the road over the *Mont du Chat*; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, descend by a footpath to the *Mont du Chat* road, which leads to *Bourdeaux*, and return thence by boat to Aix. Tariff: boat with 2 rowers, to Haute-Combe, incl. stay of 1 hr., 8 fr., for each additional hour 1 fr., to *Bourdeaux* 4 fr. 50 c.; a previous understanding with the boatmen is recommended. — A *Steamboat* plies round the lake once daily, halting for 1 hr. at Haute-Combe.

FROM AIX-LES-BAINS to ANNECY a branch-line runs in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 45 c.), by stat. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, *Albens*, *Bloze*, *Rumilly* (where the *Chéran* is crossed); then through the picturesque valley of the *Fier*, by *Marcellaz* and *Lovagny*, to *Annecy* (p. 217).

The train now runs along the E. bank of the lake to the S. end. To the left of stat. *Voglans* are the beautifully wooded slopes of the *Mont d'Azi* and the *Dent de Nivolet* (4997').

65 M. **Chambéry** (883'; *Hôtel de la Paix*, near the station; **Hôtel de France*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, R. 3½, D. 5, L. and A. 1½ fr.; *Poste*, moderate; *Hôtel des Princes*), the capital of Savoy, with 20,000 inhab., is a handsome looking town. On the promenade between the railway and the town rises a large monumental *Fountain*, adorned with life-size elephants, in memory of General de *Boigne* (d. 1830), who bequeathed to Chambéry, his native town, a fortune of 3½ million fr. which he had amassed in the East Indies. The *Rue de Boigne*, a fine street with arcades, leads from the monument to the château (at the beginning of the arcades is a side-street leading to the cathedral, see below). The square tower and part of the façade belonging to the ancient and loftily situated *Château* of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1230, and now occupied by the préfet, are still standing. The choir of the chapel, to the right, is a good specimen of late Gothic. The terrace of the garden affords a fine survey of the environs, the *Dent de Nivolet*, and the *Mont d'Azi* (see above). The small, but interesting Gothic *Cathedral*, completed in 1430, has been disfigured by later additions. Chambéry is the seat of an archiepiscopal see. General de *Boigne* and Madame de Warens, the friend of Rousseau, are interred in the church of *Lemane*, situated on a height above the town.

The railway from Chambéry traverses a picturesque district, passing the castles of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (6358') on the right, forming the boundary between the

valleys of Chambéry and Graisivaudan, owes its remarkable form to a landslide in 1248, which buried sixteen villages. A branch-line diverging to the right from stat. *La Marche* leads through the beautiful valley of the Isère, here called the *Valley of Graisivaudan*, to Grenoble. The main line now turns to the left, and reaches the river *Isère* near stat. *Montmélian*, where good wine is produced. The castle on a wooded height, of which a few fragments only are left, long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French, and was defended for 13 months against the army of Louis XIII. by Geoffrey Benso, an ancestor of the able Italian minister Cavour. It was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. The train now crosses the Isère, passes *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, and reaches (82½ M.) **Chamousset** (951'), at the mouth of the *Arc*, where we quit the railway.

Beyond this point the railway ascends the valley of the *Arc*, to the right, to *Modane*, and runs through the great *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (7½ M. long) under the *Col de Fréjus* to stat. *Bardonnèche* and *Turin* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

THE ROAD FROM CHAMOUSSET TO ALBERTVILLE (14 M.; diligence daily in 2¼ hrs.) crosses the Isère by a handsome stone bridge and skirts the right bank of the river, which here runs through an artificial channel. Opposite the bridge, to the E. of the small town of *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, at the foot of the mountains on the right bank, rise the ruins of the castle of *Miolans*, which belonged to the *Miolans* family from the 9th to the 16th cent. It was afterwards used as a state-prison by the dukes of Savoy, and was destroyed during the French Revolution. The walls of the cells are still covered with the names of the prisoners.

14 M. **Albertville** (1181'; *Hôtel des Balances*), a small town (1500 inhab.) with broad streets, formerly called *l'Hôpital*, received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert. On the opposite mountain-spur which separates the valleys of the Isère and the Arly, lies the strikingly picturesque village of *Conflans* (1178'), with its green overgrown battlements, separated from Albertville by the Arly, which flows into the Isère a short distance below.

Beyond Albertville the diligence from Chamousset continues to ascend the valley towards the S.E. to *Moutiers en Tarentaise*. Road thence by *Bourg St. Maurice* and the *Petit St. Bernard* to *Pré St. Didier* and *Aosta*, see p. 240.

THE ROAD TO ANNECY (28 M.) now ascends the picturesque valley of the *Arly*, which opens to the N. To the left, on an abrupt eminence above the road, stands the church of *Palud*; on the right the *Doron* emerges from the *Vallée de Beaufort*, which extends E. towards the *Col du Bonhomme* (p. 236). At (7½ M.) **Ugine** (1756'; *Aur Balances*; *Grande Maison*), a small, badly built town, with 3000 inhab., commanded by the ruins of a castle on the N., the road quits the valley of the Arly and enters that of the *Chaise* to the left.

FROM UGINE TO SALLANCHES, OR TO THE BATHS OF ST. GERVAIS (25 M.). The following is the best route for travellers proceeding from Geneva to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, and afterwards to Chamouny. Carriage-road through the valley of the Arly to (9 M.) **Flumet** (3008'; *Poste*), a market-town at the mouth of the *Arondine*, which descends to the Arly from a lateral valley on the left. On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of Faucigny. Flumet is on the frontier of the Département de la Haute Savoie. Travellers from Chamouny undergo custom-house formalities here, as the Haute Savoie is exempt from French imposts. Then (6 M.) *Mégève* (3701'; *Soleil*), 1 M. beyond which a path to the (2½ hrs.) *Baths of St. Gervais* (p. 220) diverges to the right, effecting a considerable saving to pedestrians proceeding to Chamouny. Near *Combloux*, as the road descends to Sallanches, a magnificent Alpine view is enjoyed: opposite the spectator rise the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8831'), to the left the valley of the Arve is visible as far as Magland (p. 219), to the right rises the entire Mont Blanc chain, with its numerous peaks and glaciers, including the summit; below lies Sallanches and the bridge over the Arve to St. Martin. (9 M.) *Sallanches*, see p. 219.

At Ugine the culture of the vine begins on the lower slopes of the mountains facing the S. Beyond *Marlens* the road quits the valley of the Chaise, and crosses the hardly perceptible watershed between the Chaise and the *Eau Morte*, by the side of which the road now descends. Above (15 M.) *Favergeres* (2'08'; *Hôtel de Genève; Poste*) rises a conspicuous old castle, beyond which we reach (21 M.) the S. end of the **Lac d'Annecy** (1463'), 9 M. long (steamboat three times daily to Annecy in 1¼ hr., a pleasant trip). The high road skirts the W. bank of the lake, affording charming views. To the right rise the grotesque rocky pinnacles of *Mont Tournette* (7710'). On a promontory extending far into the lake stands the prettily situated (24 M.) **Château Duing** (1476'), which the road passes, a favourite point for excursions from Annecy. On the opposite bank lies *Talloires*, the birthplace of the chemist Berthollet, and a little farther N., on the hill above the village of *Menthon*, is the château of that name (1873'), the birth-place of St. Bernard.

28 M. **Annecy** (1476'; **Hôtel Verdun* and *de Genève*, both near the lake, R. 2, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; *Angleterre; Aigle*) is a picturesque, old-fashioned town (pop. 11,000) with linen manufactories. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Genevois, and was named *Anneciacum Novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneciacum Vetus*, which lay in the neighbourhood to the N.E., on the slope of a beautiful hill, where numerous Roman relics have been found. The lofty old *Château* of the Genevois-Nemours family is now a barrack. The Gothic *Cathedral*, with its modern tower, and the ancient episcopal palace deserve mention. In the modern church of *St. François* reposes St. Francis de Sales (Bishop of Geneva, d. 1622). The avenue on the lake affords a pleasant walk and picturesque view. Near the town, shaded by trees, is a bronze statue of the eminent chemist *Berthollet* (d. 1822), near which is the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, with a handsome fountain. Annecy, with its delightful environs, is recommended as a pleasant and not expensive resting-place. *Railway to Aix-les-Bains*, see p. 215.

FROM ANNECY TO GENEVA (27 M.) diligence in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., railway projected. About 2 M. from Annecy the road crosses the *Fier* by a handsome stone bridge, and ascends the *Mont des Bornes*. Several châteaux lie on the hill to the left; fine retrospect of Annecy and its environs. The road now traverses a picturesque, undulating district, and crosses the (9 M.) **Pont de la Caille*, or *Pont Charles Albert*, a suspension-bridge constructed in 1839, 227 yds. long and 700' above the river, spanning the *Usses*, and thus avoiding the long circuit described by the old road. Far below, in the ravine to the left lies a small sulphur bath (**Bain des Fées*, unpretending), to which paths descend on both sides of the bridge. (Travellers from Geneva to Annecy are subjected to French custom-house formalities near this bridge.)

11 M. **Cruseilles** (2289'), a small town (pop. 1300) with the ruins of an old castle, lies at the S. base of Mont Salève. The road skirts the mountain, high above the picturesque landscape which stretches to the left; in the distance to the W. rises *Mont Vouache* (3444'; p. 314). We now ascend the pass (2106') between *Mont Sion* (2684') and *Salève* (p. 192), beyond which the road commands a charming prospect in descending: to the right rises Mont Salève, before us lies the rich plain of Geneva with the town, the lake, and the Jura chain.

21½ M. **St. Julien** (1526') is the frontier town of Savoy. 26 M. **Carouge** (1260'; *Balance*; *Écu de Savoie*), the Swiss frontier town, once threatened to become a rival of Geneva. In 1780 King Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy attracted a number of workmen from Geneva hither, by offers of superior advantages; but his plan was frustrated by the union of the town with France in 1792, and subsequently with Geneva in 1816. Tramway from Carouge to Geneva 15 c. (p. 183).

The road crosses the *Arve* by a bridge constructed by Napoleon I., and reaches —

27 M. **Geneva**; see p. 182.

52. From Geneva to Chamouny.

51 M. **Diligence** (comp. p. 183) to St. Gervais in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Chamouny in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (*banquette* 21 fr.; *coupé*, not recommended, 25 fr.). Good walkers should drive as far as St. Gervais (p. 220) only, where the diligence arrives about 1 o'clock, and walk thence to Chamouny over the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 220). The return-journey to Sallanches occupies $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., and from Sallanches to Geneva 4 hrs. only. — *Excursion-tickets* are issued from Geneva to Chamouny, and back by Martigny and Bouveret, or vice versa (1st cl. 52. 2nd cl. 46 fr.; tickets for a party of two or more persons at reduced rates), but the saving thereby effected is very trifling. Purchasers should be satisfied as to the respectability of the agent who offers them for sale. — In the height of summer seats in the diligences should be secured two or three days in advance. Route by Samoëns and Sixt, see p. 229.

Carriages (p. 183). The ordinary charge for a one horse carriage from Geneva to Chamouny is 45 fr., two horse carriage 70-80 fr. and 4-5 fr.

driver's fee. — Those who return to Geneva by carriage should make a previous bargain with the driver.

The road to Bonneville traverses the new suburbs, passing villas and well-kept grounds in almost uninterrupted succession as far as the large village of **Chêne** (1384'). The *Foron* separates Geneva from Savoy. **Annemasse** (1427'), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Geneva, is the first French village (no examination of luggage, as the Département de la Haute Savoie is exempt from imposts). Beyond the village, to the right, rises the château of *Etrambière*, at the base of the *Petit-Salève*, and beyond it *Mornex* (p. 193) becomes visible. The road approaches the *Arve*, and crosses the *Menoge* by a handsome bridge.

The scenery becomes more picturesque. In the background the pyramid of the *Môle* (6127') bounds the landscape. Beyond *Nangy*, on a pine-clad knoll, stands the *Château de Pierre*, the property of an Englishman. Near **Contamines sur Arve** (1516'), to the left on the slope of the hill, lies *Château Villy*; beyond the village, on a rocky height, are the two ruined towers of the ancient castle of *Faucigny*, from which the province derives its name.

15 M. **Bonneville** (1457'; *Couronne*; *Balance*), a small town with 2127 inhab., the capital of the province, is picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, flanked by the rugged limestone rocks of the *Brezon* (6165') on the right, and the slopes of the *Môle* (see above) on the left. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, beyond which rises a *Monument*, 100' high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

The road now traverses flat meadow-land, which is frequently inundated, and then enters a broad and fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains. Opposite *Vougy* the *Giffre* falls into the *Arve*, on its right bank. *Scionzier*, a village where horses are changed, lies at the entrance to the wild *Reposoir* valley. To the left, on a hill which is crossed by a road to Tanninges (p. 229), stands the castle of *Châtillon* (view). The road crosses the *Arve*.

24 M. **Cluses** (1591'; *Union*, at the farther end of the village), a small town, rebuilt since a fire in 1844, is chiefly inhabited by watchmakers. To the left near the entrance is an *École d'Horlogerie*. Beyond *Bulme* (1624'; *Chalet de la Grotte de Balme*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Cluses, in the precipitous bluish-yellow limestone rock to the left, 800' above the road, we observe the entrance to a stalactite-grotto, which is hardly worth visiting (3 fr. each pers.).

Near *Magland* is a spring by the road-side, supposed by Sausure to descend from the small *Lac de Flaine* (4695'), on the hill above. On the left, farther on, rise the bold precipices of the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8831'). The cascade of *Arpenaz*, which presents an imposing appearance after rain, is not unlike the Staubbach.

The valley now expands. The road traverses a district devastated by torrents of mud and detritus. At the village of **St. Martin** (*Hôtel du Montblanc*; *Hôtel des Grandes Alpes*) we suddenly obtain a magnificent *view of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks rising majestically at the head of the valley seem almost to annihilate the

intervening space, though it is no less than 12 M. distant in a straight line. Above the broad bed of the Arve, in the same direction, rises *Mont Forclaz* (see below), with its fir-clad slopes. Beyond it tower the *Aiguilles du Gôûter* (12,707') and the *Dôme du Gôûter* (14,210'). A handsome bridge crosses the Arve to —

33 M. **Sallanches** (1788'; *Hôtel des Messageries*; *Bellevue*; *Chalet Suisse*), a small town with 1981 inhab., rebuilt since a fire in 1840, where the diligence generally stops for dinner. The road divides here. The *old* road leads on the right bank of the Arve from St. Martin (see above) to *Chède* and (9 M.) *Servoz*. The *new* road continues to follow the left bank, and (3 M.) at the foot of the *Tête Noire* (see below) crosses the *Bon Nant*. (Beyond the bridge: *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Chalet des Bains de St. Gervais*.)

St. Gervais-les-Bains (2066'; *Hôtel*), a small, but much frequented watering-place with sulphur-springs, is situated in the wooded ravine of *Montjoie*, 1/2 M. from the Chamouny road, on the *Bon-Nant* ('Nant' being the name applied to all mountain streams in Savoy), which forms a picturesque waterfall at the back of the baths ('*La Cascade de Cripin*'). — A footpath leads in 20 min. from the baths to the —

Village of St. Gervais (2657'; *Hôtels du Mont Joli*, *du Montblanc*, *de Genève*), on the road to Contamines (p. 235), prettily situated, and visited by invalids for the sake of its pure air. (The Pont du Bon-Nant is 2 M. distant by the carriage-road.)

Pedestrians may quit the diligence at **St. Gervais** and walk over the *Col de la Forclaz* (5105'), a pass between the *Tête Noire* (5800', not to be confounded with the Tête Noire between Chamouny and Martigny) and the *Prarion* (6460'), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Ouches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). A longer, but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) from St. Gervais to Chamouny is over the *Col de Voza* (p. 235).

From the Pont du Bon-Nant a road crosses the Arve to *Chède* and *Servoz* (see above). The new high road to Chamouny on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the impetuous stream almost immediately below it, passes through a tunnel, and enters the wooded valley of (4 M.) *Le Châtelard* (tavern). In the opening of the valley is seen the jagged *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608'). A little beyond the inn the road passes through a short tunnel and again approaches the Arve, on the opposite bank of which lies *Servoz*. It then leads past *Le Lac* to the *Hôtel des Montets*, where it joins the road from *Servoz*. (The **Gorges de la Dioz*a near *Servoz*, recently made accessible, are worthy of a visit; 1 1/2-2 hrs. from the *Hôtel des Montets* there and back; adm. 1 fr.) About 1/2 M. farther on, the old Chamouny road rapidly ascends *Les Montets*, a rocky ridge separating the lower from the upper region of the valley, while the new road traverses the picturesque wooded defile of the Arve, crossing to the right bank by the *Pont de Marie* below the hamlet of *Le Fouilly*, and to left again below *Les Ouches* (p. 234) near the mouth of the *Nant de la Gria*. The glaciers now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed, it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the *Glaciers de Gria* and *de Tacouney*; then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 226) near the village of that name, which, as it ex-





tends farthest into the valley, is apparently the most extensive. In the distance is the *Glacier des Bois*, the offshoot of the *Mer de Glace*. A little above the *Glacier des Bossons* the road crosses the Arve again by the *Pont de Perralotaz* and follows its right bank.

51 M. **Chamonix**, or **Chamouny** (3445').

53. Chamouny and its Environs.

Hotels. *GRAND HÔTEL SAUSSURE; *HÔTELS ROYAL, ANGLETERRE ET LONDRES, and COURONNE, all belonging to a company; charges at all: R. from 3, B. 1½-2, D. 5, L. and A. 1½-2 fr. — *HÔTEL DU MONTBLANC; UNION; PALAIS DE CRISTAL; in these, R. from 2, D. 4½ fr. *HÔTEL PENSION COUTTET, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; *HÔTEL DES ALPES, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE, moderate, pension from 5 fr. — HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, well spoken of; *CROIX BLANCHE; BALANCES; RÉUNION DES AMIS; DE LA TERRASSE, with café-restaurant; all unpretending. — It should be observed that as much is usually charged for a slight meal as for the table d'hôte dinner. — *Café-Restaurant de la Poste*.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the ordinary excursions to the *Montanvert*, the *Flégère*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, and they are so much frequented that opportunities of making inquiries constantly occur. If a guide be thought necessary for the *Chapeau*, one may be engaged merely for the passage of the *Mer de Glace* to or from the *Chapeau* (p. 224). The following extract is made from the '*Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix*', of 8th March, 1862. Travellers are provided with guides by the *Guide Chef*, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in four cases: (1). When a *course extraordinaire* (see below) is contemplated; (2). When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3). When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4). When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same, or when ladies alone wish to engage a particular guide. — Each guide must be furnished with a badge, bearing his number and the words: '*Compagnie des Guides de Chamonix*'. Hotel-keepers, waiters, etc. are forbidden to recommend particular guides. A guide who loses his way in average weather is excluded from the '*compagnie*'. Complaints to be made to the '*Guide Chef*'.

The excursions are divided into *Courses Ordinaires* and *Courses Extraordinaires*.

COURSES ORDINAIRES:

Glacier des Bossons 3 fr., ditto incl. Cascades du Dard and du Pèlerin	4½ fr.	Ascent of Buét and down to Sixt, incl. return-fee, in <i>one</i> day 23, in <i>two</i> days	28 fr.
Montanvert and across the Mer de Glace (back by the same route, or by the Cha- peau)	9 fr.	Martigny by the Col de Balme or Tête Noire (incl. return- fee)	12 fr.
Flégère and Source de l'Ar- veyron	6 fr.	Brévent by Planpraz 8, by the Flégère and down by Planpraz	10 fr.
Pierre Pointue 8, including the Aiguille de la Tour or Pierre à l'Echelle 9, or with the Plan de l'Aiguille . . .	10 fr.	Jardin, and back by Chapeau Sixt by the Brévent and Col d'Anterne in <i>one</i> day (incl. return-fee)	12 fr. 18 fr.
Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and Flégère in <i>one</i> day	12 fr.	Sixt by Servoz and Col d'An- terne	16 fr.
Col de Balme 7 fr.; back by Tête Noire 9 fr.; or by Bar- berine, incl. Cascades de Barberine and de Bérard in <i>one</i> day 9, in <i>two</i> days . . .	12 fr.	Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Voza or Prarion	7 fr.
		Contamines by the Col du Tricot	5 fr.

COURSES EXTRAORDINAIRES:

Mont Blanc	100 fr.	Col du Tour and back . . .	20 fr.
Grands Mulets and back in one day 20, in two days . . .	30 fr.	Glacier - excursions on the Mont Blanc chain, above the zone of vegetation, per day	10 fr.
Courmayeur by the Col du Géant	50 fr.		

The guides are bound on the 'cours ordinaires' to carry baggage up to a weight of 24 lbs.; on the 'cours extraordinaires', 14 lbs. only. — The following among others are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Jean Bapt. Croz*; *Franç. Jos.*, *Henri*, and *Michel Devousoud*; *Franç.* and *Zach. Cachat*; *B. Simon* ('Benoni'); *M. Ducros*; *Michel* and *Fred. Payot*; *Jos.*, *Michel*, *Sim.*, and *Tob. Tairraz*; *J. Charlet*; *J. M.* and *Jos. Couvlet*; *A. Tournier*.

Mules. With the exception of the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and returning to Chamouny in the evening (7 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'cours ordinaires' of the guides.

The Collection of Pictures of *M. Loppé*, a talented painter of Alpine scenery, situated at the back of the Hôtel Royal, on the path to the Montanvert, merits a visit. Admission gratis.

English Church Service during the season.

One Day. Those who can devote one day only to Chamouny, should ascend the MONTANVERT (p. 223) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 224) to the (1¼ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 224), descend to (1 hr.) Les Praz (p. 230), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 225) (2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1¾ hr. — Early in the morning the path to Montanvert is in the shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère is at least partly so, and by this arrangement the traveller reaches the Flégère at the time most favourable for observing Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) is necessary across the Mer de Glace only. Those who ride must send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Times or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone occupies about 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau about the same time. It is, however, needless to say that one day cannot suffice for the proper appreciation and enjoyment of these excursions, especially as they will somewhat severely tax the traveller's strength. Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at ARGENTIERE should leave the road near Lavancher (p. 230) and proceed by way of the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace, and Montanvert to Chamouny. Those who have spent the night at the COL DE BALME (p. 233) or TÊTE NOIRE (p. 231), may quit the road before it reaches Lavancher, and proceed by *La Joux* on the right bank of the Arve to the Flégère (comp. p. 230).

Next to the Montanvert, the GLACIER DES BOSSENS (p. 226) is the best object for a walk on a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAITIERE, on the hill-side E. of Chamouny, by a new path in ½ hr. (adm. ½ fr.; Restaurant). — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE POINTUE (p. 226) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, if the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle be included, a whole day nearly must be devoted to the excursion. — To the JARDIN (p. 224) and back, 9-10 hrs. — Those who wish to economise their strength, or intend to descend by the Chapeau to Argentiere, or farther, should spend the night on the Montanvert. — The ascent of the BRÉVENT (p. 225) from Chamouny and back takes 6-7 hrs.: ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The **Valley of Chamouny** (3445'), or *Chamonix*, 15 M. long, ¾ M. wide, is watered by the Arve, and stretches in a direct line from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme towards Les Ouches. It is bounded on the S.W. by the chain of *Mont Blanc*, with its

gigantic ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour*, *d'Argentière*, *des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*), and *des Bossons*; on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but its reputation was so bad at that period that travellers came armed, and spent the night in tents, strictly guarded, rather than trust themselves under the roofs of the lawless inhabitants. The sobriquet of *Les Montagnes Maudites* acted as a ban upon the district. On one occasion *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602 to 1622), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, which was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1740, when the celebrated traveller Pococke and another Englishman named Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published the result of their observations in the *Mercure de Suisse*. An impulse was thus given to the curiosity and enterprise of the public, which was still further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists de Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamouny, like the Bernese Oberland (R. 28), has become a great central point of attraction for travellers, especially English, Americans, and French, and is visited by upwards of 15,000 strangers annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers; in the latter respect Zermatt (R. 66) alone can vie with Chamouny.

The **Montanvert*, or *Montenvers* (6303'; ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$, descent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), an eminence opposite the Flégère, on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of view it affords of the immense sea of ice which fills the highest gorges of the chain of Mont Blanc in three branches (the *Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre*), and, at length uniting in the form of a huge stream of ice about 12 M. long and 1-4 M. wide, descends into the valley of Chamouny. The upper part of this stream is called the *Mer de Glace*, the lower the *Glacier des Bois*. From Montanvert the motionless billows of the Mer de Glace are visible for a distance of 6 M., but the huge pinnacles of the Glacier des Bois are concealed from view. The bridle-path from Chamouny leads past the Hôtel Royal to the left, passes the small English church, and crosses the meadows (the middle track preferable) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. We now ascend through the pine-wood to the right, past the *Chalets des Planards*, the path being steep at places, and crossing hollows formed by avalanches. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Caillet* (4880'), a spring of fresh water by the wayside, formerly shaded by trees, which have been swept away by avalanches (refreshments at a hut). About 10 min. farther on, a bridle-path diverging to the left descends to the source of the Arveyron (p. 224). The path now ascends more rapidly, still traversing wood. Having reached the shoulder of the hill (1 hr.) we turn to the right, and the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains enclosing it are at once disclosed to our view: facing us rises the gigantic *Aiguille du Dru* (12,517'), to the left of it the *Aig. du Bochart* (8766'), to the right the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and the *Aig. du Moine* (11,214').

The surface of the Mer de Glace, De Saussure observes, 'resembles a sea suddenly frozen, not during a tempest, but when the wind has

subsided, and the waves, although still high, have become blunted and rounded. These great waves are nearly parallel to the length of the glacier, and are intersected by transverse crevasses, the interior of which appears blue, while the ice is white on the surface'.

In 1779 Goethe viewed this magnificent scene from a hut erected here by an Englishman named Blair. This hut still exists, and affords accommodation for the guides. Adjoining it is a tolerable *Inn* (250' above the glacier).

From Montanvert it is usual to cross the ***Mer de Glace** to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chapeau* which lies opposite. The passage of the glacier ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., guide 2 fr., to the *Chapeau* 4 fr.), practicable even for ladies, is annually rendered easy and safe by means of steps hewn in the ice. The services of a guide are, however, desirable, as the route varies with the direction of the crevasses, which are always changing their form. The *Mauvais Pas*, where for a short distance the path is hewn in the rock on the N.E. side of the glacier in the form of steps, near the *Chapeau*, was formerly a giddy and hazardous point, but the iron rods now attached to the rocks afford perfect security. Guides for the passage of the *Mer de Glace* are always to be met with at Montanvert, but not always at the *Chapeau*. Travellers intending to cross it from the *Chapeau* should therefore bring a guide from Lavancher.

The ***Chapeau** (5082'; auberge), a limestone precipice on the N.E. side of the glacier, nearly opposite the Montanvert, at the base of the *Aiguille du Bochart*, is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands fine views of the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,293') and *de Blaitière* (11,591') as far as Mont Blanc, the beautiful *Glacier des Bois* with its innumerable ice-pinnacles, and the valley of Chamouny below. A good bridle-path descends from the *Chapeau* through pine-wood to (40 min.) Lavancher (p. 230). Persons bound for Chamouny (or the Flégère) turn to the left after 20 min., cross the moraine on the right side of the *Glacier des Bois*, obtaining excellent views of the imposing ice-minarets and of the source of the *Arveyron*, and descend to *Les Bois* and *Les Praz* (1 hr. from the *Chapeau*; see below).

The **Source of the Arveyron** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Chamouny, carriage-road as far as *Les Bois*, 2 M. from Chamouny) is not worth visiting except when the vault of ice from which the stream issues is lofty and well-defined, which has seldom been the case of late years. It should be approached with caution, as stones frequently become detached from the ice. In 1868 a young English lady lost her life here from an accident of this kind. On the road side is the auberge *Au Touriste*.

The *Jardin* (9144'; guide necessary, 12 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by its moraine on all sides. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis in the wilderness of ice, several species of Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert, where the night is usually passed, the moraines and glacier (*Mer de Glace*) must be traversed for 2-3 hrs. as far as the foot of the *Séracs de Talèfre*, the S.W. ice-fall of the *Glacier de Talèfre*



La Chaîne du Mont-Blanc vue de la Flayère

(or we may proceed from the Chapeau across rocks and moraine, along the right bank of the glacier, but ladies should not attempt this route). Here the guides formerly turned to the left, and skirted the base of the *Courclev* (8852') and the *Aiguille du Moine* (11,214'); but owing to the melting of the ice this track is no longer practicable, and we must ascend to the right, past the *Pierre à Béranger*, on the S. side of the *Séracs* (3½ hr.; a wooden hut halfway up). In 25 min. we walk across the *Taléfre* (Glacier) to the *Jardin*. This excursion affords an imposing survey of the icy wildernesses of the Mont Blanc group, and although somewhat fatiguing, is frequently undertaken by ladies.

The **Flégère* (5925'); ascent from Chamouny 3, descent 2, or including a visit to the Source of the Arveyron 3 hrs.), an eminence to the N. of Chamouny, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9705'), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road from Chamouny to (1½ M.) *Les Chables*, and cross the Arve to *Les Praz d'en Haut* (p. 230; the footpath on the right bank is often marshy, and should therefore be avoided, especially as the saving effected is slight). In the village the road divides, that to the right leading to the Source of the Arveyron (see above), and that to the left to the *Flégère*. At a small pine-wood (½ M.) we quit the road and follow the path to the left which recrosses to the right bank (5 min.), at the base of the mountain; and we then ascend the barren and stony slope by a good bridle-path. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (refreshments), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (poor inn, high charges). The *view embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme (the inn on which is clearly discernible) to the Glacier des Bossons, which extends into the valley to the S.; Mont Blanc with its vast mantle of snow is visible from summit to base. From no point of view do the serrated pinnacles surrounding the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') appear so striking as from here, and the riven peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular aspect. We also survey a great part of the *Glacier des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*). The view is seen to the best advantage by evening light (comp. Panorama).

The *Brévent* (8284'), the S. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords nearly the same view as the *Flégère* (see above); but Mont Blanc is here disclosed to the spectator in all its grandeur, whilst from the *Flégère* the *Mer de Glace* and the *Aiguille Verte* are the most conspicuous objects. From this point the direction of the usual route to the summit of Mont Blanc may be distinctly traced; and with the aid of a telescope the *Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue* (see below), and the two stone huts on the *Grands Mulets* (p. 227), the two stations for spending the night, may also be seen. The new bridle-path to the *Brévent* leaves the village on the W., passing the church (*'Chemin Muletier de Chamouni à Sixt'*), and leads to the foot of the mountain. It then ascends through wood in numerous windings to the (1½ hr.) *Plan de Fontanette* (pavilion with refreshments; fine view). Farther up the wood ceases and the path ascends a barren slope in zigzags to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Planpraz* (6772'; Inn, poor and dear). From this point a tolerable path to the left ascends to the trigonometrical signal on the summit (1¼ hr.), the latter portion, *'La Cheminée'*, being stony and fatiguing. Guide as far as *Planpraz* unnecessary, but thence to the summit advisable for inexperienced walkers (3 fr.). — The ascent of the *Brévent* may also be combined with

that of the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, not to be mistaken, diverges to the right (S.W.) from the Flégère path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and leads along the slope of the mountain, commanding admirable views of Mont Blanc, and passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, in 2 hrs. to the inn of Planpraz, which is visible from the Flégère.

The **Glacier des Bossons** is an interesting object for a walk (3 hrs. there and back; guide desirable for the passage of the glacier, 3 fr.). On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Le Pratz Conduit*, *Les Barats* (following the upper path, to the left), and *Les Tsours*, where we turn to the left and ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook. After 10 min. we cross a bridge to the *Cascade du Dard* (refreshments), a picturesque double waterfall. We next cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path to the Pierre Pointue diverges to the left (see below). The path then crosses two more brooks and leads to the high moraine of the *Glacier des Bossons*, whence it traverses the glacier to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) small *Hôtel des Pyramides*, on the lateral moraine of the left bank, where we obtain a fine view of the huge glacier, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,981'). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,608') and *de Blaitière* (11,608'). A visit to the cavern, 85 yds. long, hewn in the glacier, is interesting and unattended with danger. We may now return by *Les Bossons* to the *Pont de Perralotaz* (p. 221), and thence to Chamouny by the high road on the right bank of the Arve.

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue** (6722'), another favourite point, is reached by a bridle-path in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (mule 8 fr.; guide unnecessary). The beginning of the route has been described above. About 10 min. beyond the bridge across the *Nant des Pèlerins* the path to the Pierre Pointue diverges to the left and ascends in zig-zags on the right side of a wild valley through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes impetuously over fragments of rock. In 1 hr. we reach the *Chalet de la Para* (5266'), from which the path leads through wood and pastures to the (1 hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue* (6722'; *Restaurant, déjeuner $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), situated on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite close to us, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc., and we also enjoy a magnificent view to the N. and W.

A very interesting excursion hence is the ascent of the **Aiguille de la Tour**, which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., without guide; footpath ascending to the left by the pavilion). — The **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7910') is also an attractive point (1 hr.; guide unnecessary for good walkers). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to a point where it leaves off on the brink of the Glacier des Bossons. Admirable view of the rival ice masses of the glacier; above them the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosse du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the *Grands Mulets*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distant (guide necessary). A pleasant way back from the Pierre Pointue is by the **Plan de l'Aiguille** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; no defined path, guide therefore advisable), traversing grassy slopes and the moraine

of the *Glacier des Pelerins*, and then ascending a little. The *Plan de l'Aiguille*, or *La Tapiaz* (7487'; Restaurant) lies at the foot of the huge pinnacles of the *Aiguille du Plan* (12,053') and the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608'), and commands a superb view of the valley of Chamouny and the country beyond it as far as the Bernese Oberland and the mountains of Dauphiné. We then descend by the *Chalets sur le Rocher* to *Tsours* (p. 226) and (2 hrs.) *Chamouny*.

Mont Blanc (15,781'), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,217', Finsteraarhorn 14,026', Ortler 12,812', the *Pir de Nethou*, or *Maladetta*, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,168'), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by an enterprising guide named Jacques Balmat. On his return he fell ill, and was attended by Dr. Paccard, a local physician, to whom he made known his discovery. He afterwards accompanied the doctor to the summit, which they reached after a succession of perilous adventures. In 1787 the ascent was made by the celebrated naturalist De Saussure, accompanied by seventeen guides, and his narrative was received with great interest by the scientific world. In 1825 the summit was attained by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo, who published a highly interesting account of his ascent. These were the principal pioneers of a route now annually trodden by numbers of tourists. The ascent is now made about forty times annually, and in fine weather is attended with no serious difficulty or danger. Travellers are however earnestly cautioned against attempting the expedition in foggy or stormy weather. A party of eleven persons perished in a storm during the ascent in 1870, and a young English lady and a guide fell into a crevasse near the *Grands Mulets* the same year in consequence of having neglected the important precaution of attaching themselves together by a rope.

On the first day the travellers generally ascend by the *Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue* (p. 226) to the (7 hrs.) *Grands Mulets* (10,007'), where they spend the night at one of the two stone huts (small Inn of Silv. Couttet); on the second they proceed by the *Petit Plateau* to the (3 hrs.) *Grand Plateau* (12,900'), whence the summit is reached by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, and the *Petits Mulets* (or, bearing to the right on the *Grand Plateau*, by the *Dôme du Goûter* and the *Bosse du Dromadaire*) in 3-4 hrs. The descent is then made to the *Grands Mulets*, and on the third day Chamouny is regained (or the whole descent may be made on the second day). Those who make the ascent from *St. Gervais* (p. 220), by the *Col de Voza* (p. 235), spend a night on the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,707'), where the guides of *St. Gervais* have erected a hut (8-10 hrs. from *St. Gervais*); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* and the *Bosse* (see above) in 5-6 hrs. to the top. — From *Courmayeur* (p. 238) 16 hrs.; to the *Col du Géant* 6-7 hrs.; thence by the *Glacier du Géant* and the *Vallée Blanche* in 2½ hrs. to the *Cabane* (11,693') at the S. base of the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608'), where the night is spent. The summit is then reached by a difficult ascent of 7-8 hrs. along the ice slopes of *Mont Blanc du Tacul* and *Mont Maudit* to the *Corridor*. — The view from the summit is unsatisfactory; owing to the great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the most favourable weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable. The ascent is somewhat expensive; one traveller requires one guide (100 fr.) and a porter (50 fr.) and for each additional person one guide or porter more is desirable, but experienced

mountaineers require comparatively fewer. Besides this there are other expenses for provisions, wine, etc., so that the ascent of Mont Blanc can seldom be made under 220-250 fr. for each person.

TOUR DU MONT BLANC, see R. 56.

FROM CHAMOUNY TO COURMAYEUR (p. 238) over the *Col du Géant* (11,080'), a difficult and fatiguing glacier-pass, not to be attempted by the inexperienced (guide 50 fr.). This pass was long considered the highest among the Alps, and although recent discoveries have assigned it an inferior rank, it is still one of the grandest and most interesting. The route traverses the upper part of the *Mer de Glace*, which on the W. side of the *Pic du Tacul* (11,280') merges in the *Glacier du Tacul*, or *du Géant* (to the right rises the *Mont Blanc du Tacul*, 13,981'), and in 8 hrs. reaches the culminating point (new refuge hut), between *Les Flambeaux* (11,700') on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,529') on the left. It then descends past almost perpendicular rocks to the *Parillon du Fruitier* (p. 238), and thence to the *Val Ferret*, *Entrèves*, and *Courmayeur* (15-16 hrs. in all). The fatal accident to three Englishmen on this pass in 1861 was occasioned by their neglecting to use the rope. — Several other passes cross the main range of Mont Blanc from Chamouny to Courmayeur, all of which, however, are very difficult and should not be undertaken except by first-rate mountaineers with trustworthy guides and in settled weather. Of these may be mentioned: the *COL DOLENT* (11,624'), between the *Aiguille de Triolet* and the *Mont Dolent*; the *COL DE TRIOLET* (12,162') and the *COL DE TALÈFRE* (11,430'), both at the E. head of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Aig. de Talèfre*; the *COL DES HIRONDELLES*, between the *Petites* and *Grandes Jorasses*; the *COL DES GRANDES JORASSES* (possible from the Italian side only); and the *COL DE MIAGE* (11,076'), S. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay*. — FROM CHAMOUNY TO ORSIÈRES over the *COL D'ARGENTIÈRE* (11,555'), 20 hrs., extremely laborious and difficult; from the *Chalets de Lognan*, where the night may be passed, the vast *Glacier d'Argentière* is traversed to the col, lying to the S. of the *Tour Noire* (12,608') and commanding a striking view; then a long and hazardous descent over the *Glacier de Lanencaz* to the *Val Ferret* and *Orsières* (p. 241). Of a similar character are the *COL DE LA TOUR NOIRE*, between the *Tour Noire* and the *Aig. d'Argentière*; and the *COL DE CHARDONNET*, between the *Aig. d'Argentière* and the *Aig. de Chardonnet*. — FROM ARGENTIÈRE (or better from the *Col de Balme*) to Orsières by the *Glacier du Tour* and the *COL DU TOUR* (11,213'); descent by the *Glacier de Ornny*, or over the *FENÊTRE DE SALENOZ* (descent by the *Glacier de Salenoz*), both difficult and fatiguing, but unattended with serious risk.

FROM CHAMOUNY TO SIXT BY THE *COL DU BRÉVENT* AND THE *COL D'ANTERNE*, 9-10 hrs.; mule 18 fr., return-fee included; guide (unnecessary in settled weather) 18 fr. — The route is by the well-defined *Chemin Muletier* already mentioned (p. 225), and can hardly be mistaken. From Chamouny to the summit of the *Col du Brévent* (8078') 3½ hrs.; see p. 225; we then descend a slope, richly clad with bilberry, raspberry, and many other plants, into the valley of the *Dioza* (5413'), which (1¼ hr.) we cross by a wooden bridge. [If attended by a guide, the traveller may here turn to the right and proceed by the chalets of *Silly* and the *Col de Salenton* (8277') in 6-6½ hrs. to the summit of the *Buet*, see below.] The path to the *Col d'Anterne* ascends to the left, turning afterwards to the right, and in 2 hrs. we reach the summit of the pass (7425'), whence a magnificent retrospect of Mont Blanc is obtained. The path then descends past the *Lac d'Anterne* to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets des Fonds* (milk), above which the path unites with the usual Mont Buet route. The picturesquely situated house which here overlooks the lower part of the valley, is the summer-residence of an English barrister ('Villa Eagle's Nest'). The bridle-path now descends the picturesque *Vallée des Fonds*, watered by a tributary of the *Giffre* (see below). Near (1 hr.) *Salvagny*, a fine cascade descends from the mountain on the left. Then (¼ hr.) *Sixt* (2483'; *Hôtel du Fer à Cheval*, established in an old monastery. R. and L. 3, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr., sometimes crowded). In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting of the

snow. Sixt is remarkable for the magnificent waterfalls which abound in its neighbourhood. In the upper part of the valley alone, called *Vallee du Fer à Cheval* from its resemblance to a horse-shoe, there are as many as thirty cascades. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles down to five or six, and a visit to the falls does not repay the fatigue. Near *Fond de la Combe*, at the head of the valley, 3 hrs. from Sixt, there is a vault of snow, 100 paces long, containing another waterfall, to which travellers may drive. Footpath from Sixt over the *Col de Sagron* (7917') to Champéry, see p. 213.

[The above route, the most striking of all the approaches to Mont Blanc, is far preferable in the reverse direction: Sixt to the *Chalets des Fonds* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; a few min. farther the bridle-path turns to the right and crosses the brook (the path to the left ascends to the *Col Léchaud*, or *Col des Fonds*, whence the Buét may be ascended; by this route from the chalets to the summit of the Buét and down to Chamouny 9-10 hrs., guide from Sixt necessary, 15 fr.); 3 hrs. *Col d'Anterne*, whence in clear weather a most striking view of Mont Blanc is obtained. At the foot of the Col the path turns to the left (that to the right leads to Servoz); 1 hr. bridge over the Dioza; 2 hrs. *Col du Brévent*, where another superb survey of the Mont Blanc chain is enjoyed; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Chalets de Plan Praz*; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Chamouny. In fine weather the route by the Col des Fonds and the Buét is still more impressive.]

In the valley of the *Giffre*, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below Sixt, is situated **Samoëns** (2293'; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *Hôtel du Commerce*, cuisine tolerable; both uninviting; *Pension Ballaloud*, a town with 3000 inhab., whence we may either cross the *Col de Jourplaine* (6683') to the N. to (4 hrs.) *Morzine* (*Hôtel du Chamois*), and thence descend the valley of the Dranse to *Thonon* on the Lake of Geneva (p. 210); or towards the N.E. the *Col de Golèse* (5489') and *Col de Cour* (6322') to (6 hrs.) *Champéry* in the Val d'Illicz (p. 212). Or we may take the omnibus from Samoëns through the valley of the Giffre (once daily in 7 hrs., fare 4 fr.), via *Tanninges* and *St. Jeoire*, to Geneva (where the omnibus stops at the small and poor *Hôtel de Savoie*, Rue de Rive 13). From Samoëns to Geneva at 4.30 a.m., from Geneva to Samoëns at 11 a.m.

FROM CHAMOUNY TO SIXT BY ARGENTIÈRE AND THE MONT BUÉT, an interesting, but fatiguing route, 10-12 hrs. (guide necessary, 23 fr. incl. return-route). To (6 M.) *Argentière*, see p. 230. We then follow the Tête Noire route for 1 hr., as far as the entrance to the *Bérard Valley* (p. 230), which the path ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (where the night had better be spent in order that the summit may be reached early). Then over loose stones and snow for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the summit of the Buét (10,200'), which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. Descent of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by the *Col Léchaud*, or *des Fonds* (p. 228), to the *Chalets des Fonds*, and thence to Sixt in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

54. From Chamouny to Martigny by the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Triquent and Salvan.

Comp. Map, p. 220.

To Le Châtelard 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., thence over the Tête Noire to Martigny 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, or by Salvan to Vernayaz 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. Carriage-road for light vehicles over the Tête Noire the whole way to Martigny (with two horses for one person 50 fr., for each additional person 10 fr. more; from Martigny to Trient 1-3 pers. 30 fr., 4 pers. 40 fr.; Tête-Noire 35 or 45, Châtelard 40 or 50 fr.; if a night is spent on the journey, 15 fr. additional). On the Vernayaz route driving is practicable as far as Le Châtelard only (1-2 persons 30 fr.), beyond which there is a bridle-path. If a carriage be taken to Argentière (one-horse 6-8, two-horse 10-12 fr.), the rest of the route can easily be accomplished on foot in one day, even by ladies, if they are good walkers.

At Le Châtelard, half-way, guides with horses returning to Martigny frequently offer their services for a few francs. Our description of the route, however, will enable the traveller to dispense with a guide (12 fr.). Those who leave Chamouny early may reach Geneva or Sierre the same day by railway. — By making a digression of 2 hrs. (with a guide), the view from the *Col de Balme* may be combined with the Tête-Noire. For this longer route the guides (p. 232) are entitled to an additional fee of 3 fr.

A CARRIAGE ROAD and two BRIDLE-PATHS connect the valley of Chamouny with the Valais, viz. those described in our present and following chapter. The path by the TÊTE-NOIRE to Martigny and that leading by SALVAN to Vernayaz are by far the most interesting and least fatiguing, while the third, traversing the COL DE BALME, commands a superb view of the Valley of Chamouny and Mont Blanc, which are not visible from the Tête-Noire route. As, however, persons quitting Chamouny are already familiar with this view, they had better select the Tête-Noire route, while those coming from Martigny should choose the Col de Balme in clear weather. The routes may be combined in the way above indicated (see also p. 233). — The most impressive way of approaching Mont Blanc is from SIXT, over the COL D'ANTERNE (p. 228).

The routes to Martigny and Vernayaz do not divide until we reach Le Châtelard (p. 231). The road ascends from Chamouny (3445') on the right bank of the *Arve*, and crosses it before reaching (1½ M.) *Les Praz* (*Hôtel du Chalet des Praz, moderate; A la Mer de Glace). The village and *Glacier des Bois* (Source of the Arveyron, p. 224, a digression of 20 min.) remain to the right. — 1½ M. *Les Tines* (Aux Touristes), where a path to the Chateau diverges to the right (p. 224). — ¾ M. *Larancher* (3848'), on the right, above the road. On the opposite bank of the Arve, farther on, are the houses of *La Joux*, whence the Flégère may be ascended by travellers coming from Argentière (comp. p. 222). On the road we pass the hamlets of *Les Iles* and *Les Chalets*. — ¼ M. **Argentière** (3963'; **Couronne*, moderate; **Bellevue*), the third largest village in the valley, near which the huge *glacier of the same name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,543'), forming a fine ice-grotto at its lower extremity.

Beyond the village the road to the Tête-Noire ascends to the left, while the road to *Tour* (p. 234) crosses the Arve and ascends on its left bank. The rocky barrier which the road surmounts is called *Les Montets*, like that at the W. end of the Chamouny valley (p. 220). Beyond (20 min.) the small village of *Trélechamp* we obtain a fine retrospect of the *Glacier du Tour* and the magnificent *Aiguille Verte*. The (20 min.) top of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4741'), indicated by a heap of stones, the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, commands a final view of the Mont Blanc chain.

The road descends amidst huge masses of rock. At (20 min.) *Poyaz* a finger-post indicates the way to the left to the (20 min.) **Cascade de Bérard*, or *de Poyaz*, a picturesque waterfall in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds ¾ hr. to the walk. Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200'), the summit of which is visible in the background (6 hrs., guide 15 fr., comp. p. 229).

Beyond Poyaz the road leads through a valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel Oiseau* (8609'). At ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Le Nant* the road crosses the *Eau Noire*, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more reaches the church of **Valorcine** (4232'), which is protected against avalanches by a barrier of masonry. This village, the largest in the valley (640 inhab.), consists of a long row of chalets. (Immediately beyond the church a finger-post indicates the path to the left leading direct to the fall of the Barberine mentioned below.)

The valley contracts, the road descends to the stream which rushes foaming over the rocks, and the scenery becomes grander. — 25 min. Confluence of the *Barberine* and the *Eau-Noire*; the former forms a beautiful waterfall (for permission to visit which 1 fr. is demanded), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the road. — 5 min. Bridge over the *Eau-Noire* (3684'), the boundary of Savoy and the Canton of Valais; (10 min.) *Hôtel Royal du Châtelard* (R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.), halfway between Chamouny and Martigny, where the two routes to the valley of the Rhone separate. To the right is the well known route by the Tête Noire to Martigny, to the left the new and still more attractive path viâ Triquent and Salvan to Vernayaz (p. 232).

FROM LE CHÂTELARD TO MARTIGNY, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The road passes through a cutting in the rock (formerly closed by a gate) and crosses the *Eau Noire*. The once dangerous but now disused *Mapas* (*mauvais pas*) descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the sombre and profound valley, and penetrates the rocks of the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Tête-Noire**, or *La Roche-Percée*. (The Summit of the *Tête-Noire*, 6591', lies to the S., and is a peak of the chain which terminates in the Croix de Fer, to the N. of the Col de Balme, p. 233.) On the opposite side of the stream rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8609'), to the N. of which are the *Dent de Morcles* (9639') and *Grand Moveran* (10,043'). About 10 min. beyond the *Roche-Percée*, 3 hrs. from Argentière, we reach the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003'; path to the Col de Balme, see p. 233). The road here turns suddenly to the right into the dark and beautiful forest of Trient, and winds round the Tête-Noire. Deep in the valley below, dashes the brawling *Trient* (which joins the *Eau-Noire* a little farther on). Where the forest is quitted, the valley widens, and we reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the village of **Trient** (4249'; *Hôtel du Glacier de Trient*), a little beyond which the present route unites with that from Chamouny over the Col de Balme (see below).

From this village the road ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Trient*, better known as the **Col de la Forclaz** (4997'; two taverns). The view from the summit is limited, but $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, extended like a map at our feet, with *Martigny* immediately below, which is reached in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by the road, or in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by following the steep and stony old road, which cuts off the windings of the new (p. 232). *Martigny*, see p. 208.

FROM LE CHÂTELARD TO VERNAYAZ, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (several new inns on the route). The new bridle-path to the left ascends partly by zigzags for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right, in the direction of Finhaut, which is visible from this point. For the next $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path is nearly level, affording views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the Trient (p. 231), the Glacier de Trient, and the Aiguille du Tour. At *Finhaut* (4058'; Croix Fédérale, poor), which is beautifully situated, the path at first ascends slightly, is then level, and afterwards descends in easy windings to the small village of *Triquent* (3261'), and the (1 hr.) *Gorge of Triquent* with the beautiful **Falls of the Triège*, framed with rocks and pines. For a short way the path is again level, and then gradually descends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Salvan** (3035'; **Hôtel des Gorges du Triège; Union*).

The **Cascade du Dailly* near Salvan merits a visit. A good path leads to it in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges*, situated on the slope facing the valley of the Rhone. The finest points of view are above and opposite the fall respectively, and if these be visited, the excursion occupies about 3 hrs. from Salvan. In returning to Salvan a fine view of the snow mountains of the Great St. Bernard is enjoyed. Guide from Salvan 1-2 fr. according to the extent of the excursion (not absolutely necessary).

From Salvan a good road descends in numerous windings, shaded by chestnuts, in 50 min. to *Vernayaz* (railway station, p. 208).

55. From Martigny to Chamouny. Col de Balme.

Comp. Map, p. 220.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. pp. 229, 230). Carriage-road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamouny. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Mule and attendant by the Col de Balme or Tête Noire to Chamouny 24 fr.; if the two routes are combined, 3 fr. additional. For the excursion to Chamouny by the Col de Balme and back by the Tête Noire (3 days) the same guide may be employed (6 fr. per day, or mule with attendant 12 fr. per day).

Martigny (see p. 208) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway station. The road leads thence to the S. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Martigny-le-Bourg* (p. 209) and crosses the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dranse* (1640'), which flows from the Great St. Bernard (p. 241). About 4 min. from the bridge, a tablet on a house indicates the road to Chamouny to the right, and that to the Great St. Bernard to the left. The former ascends through vineyards, orchards, and meadows in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off; 20 min., *Les Rappes*; 25 min., *La Fontaine*. Immediately above the latter village the old and new routes unite and lead to the left (the steep path to the right ascends into the woods only). Then, 20 min., *Sergnieur*; 55 min., *Chavans-en-Haut* (refreshments; extensive view of the Rhone valley); 45 min. **Col de la Forclaz** (see p. 231). A road here leads to the left to the *Glacier du Trient*, the northernmost arm of the ice-fields of Mont Blanc, but not visible hence, while the Chamouny road descends in a straight direction. Opposite us, slightly to the left, is visible the valley, along the left side of which lies the route to the Col de Balme.

After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the road to the lower part of the village of Trient and the Tête Noire (fine view of the Glacier de Trient in descending), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (4249'). We now traverse the meadows to the left; 20 min., we cross the *Nant-Noir* ('Nant', probably from *nature*, is the Savoyard word for a mountain stream), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We ascend the right bank for about 200 paces, and then, turning to the left, wind upwards in zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been considerably thinned by avalanches. The path is steep and fatiguing for 1 hr., but afterwards becomes more level, and traverses green pastures and slopes carpeted with the rhododendron; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the poor *Chalets des Herbagères*, or *Zerbasière* (6660'), where milk may sometimes be procured. Fine retrospective view of the Col de Forclaz and the Bel-Oiseau to the left.

After a gradual and winding ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the summit of the pass, the **Col de Balme* (7231'; *Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable), the boundary between Switzerland (Valais) and France (Savoie). In clear weather the whole of the Mont Blanc range is visible from summit to base, surrounded by the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentières, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, du Midi, etc., with its huge glaciers descending to the green valley of Chamouny, which is also visible as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, and beside them the Brévent, by which the valley is bounded; in the rear, the snow-clad Buet (p. 229) is visible to the right. The retrospective view over the Forclaz embraces the Valais and the gigantic mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemni with its two peaks, the Jungfrau, the Finster-Aarhorn, Grimsel, and Furca.

The View from a second eminence to the right, with a white boundary stone, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.W. of the inn, is still more extensive. To the N. extends the *Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7677'), the extremity of the precipitous hills which rise above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc presents a still more imposing appearance than from the Col, and the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is visible to the N.E., rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is difficult, and not recommended. The cross erected on it is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a young native of Zurich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent, contrary to the advice of the guides.

The Col de Balme and Tête-Noire routes are also connected by means of a footpath (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), which is recommended to the traveller who is desirous of visiting these points in one day from the valley of the Rhone. A guide may be dispensed with in fine weather. To the W. of the Col, behind the above mentioned eminence with the boundary stone, a narrow, but well defined path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. The traveller must not descend to the valley, but turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible. The path soon re-appears and passes to the right of these (10 min.) heaps; 10 min. a group of chalets, before quite reaching which the path crosses a small stream and descends rapidly to the left on its bank; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. another group of chalets (paths descending to the left to be avoided); 20 min. a third group

of chalets. Delightful view during the descent, embracing the entire Tête Noire valley, which presents a pleasant contrast to the Col de Balme route. The path, now well constructed and much frequented, passes several chalets and farms, and at length reaches (1 hr.) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (p. 231). The views are less striking if the excursion be made in the reverse direction. From Martigny to the Col de Balme and back by this route 10-11 hrs., from Chamouny and back about 12, from Chamouny to Martigny 10-11 hrs.

As we descend from the inn, the *Arve*, which rises on the Col de Balme, flows on our right. The path crosses several small brooks, and then passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Homme de Pierre*, a heap of stones which serves as a landmark when the paths are covered with snow; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a heap of stones, resembling a hut without a roof; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Tour**, to the left of which is the beautiful glacier of that name. Carriage-road hence to Chamouny. The fragments of black slate brought down by the Arve are carefully collected into heaps by the peasants. In spring they cover their fields with these slabs, which being heated by the sun cause the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. (Carriage from Tour to Chamouny with one horse 6, with two 9-10 fr.; those who intend to drive should hire a carriage here rather than at Argentière.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Tour the road crosses the *Buisne*, which drains the *Glacier du Tour*, and at ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Argentière** joins Route 54 (p. 230).

The traveller should spend the night here, and proceed next day by the Chapeau and Montanvert to Chamouny, as the distance from the base of the Glacier des Bois to Chamouny is thus traversed but once. From Argentière to Chamouny 6 M. more. From the Col de Balme to Chamouny 4 hrs. (ascent 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

56. Tour du Mont Blanc.

From Chamouny to Aosta by the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 220, 240.

BRIDLE PATH, well trodden, and not easily mistaken except after a fall of snow. An easy walk of three days to Courmayeur: 1st, to Contamines 6 hrs.; 2nd, to Mottet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 3rd, Courmayeur 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 4th, drive to Aosta, 28 M. — Good walkers may reach Courmayeur from Chamouny in two days, by spending the night at La Barne (p. 236), Chapiu (p. 237), or Mottet (p. 237). This may also be accomplished by taking a mule. — From Courmayeur to Aosta a good carriage-road; one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr.; diligence from 1st July to 15th Sept. only. Guides at Chamouny, see p. 222. Tolerable mountaineers may dispense with a guide in favourable weather. The tour of Mont Blanc is reckoned as five days' journey, and costs 30 fr., besides which a gratuity is expected.

The **Tour of Mont Blanc**, as this expedition is called, is frequently undertaken, especially by travellers from Chamouny to Aosta or those who desire to visit the Great St. Bernard without retracing their steps. Unless the rare good fortune of an unclouded prospect from the Col du Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne is enjoyed, the traveller will probably be disappointed in the excursion. The scenery of the Allee Blanche and the neighbourhood of Courmayeur, however, ranks with the grandest among the Alps.

About 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Chamouny we quit the new road (p. 220), cross the Arve, and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Ouches* or *Les Houches*, recognis-

able by its picturesquely situated church. Two paths diverge hence to the left. The first (preferable) by the brook, a few paces beyond the church, hardly to be mistaken, ascends in 2 hrs. to the ***Pavillon de Bellevue** (5947'), a small inn situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the Col de Voza, and commanding a magnificent *view (best by evening-light) of the valley of Chamouny as far as the Col de Balme, Mont Blanc, the valley of the Arve, etc. — The other path (more liable to be mistaken) diverges from the old road $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the **Col de Voza** (5495'; *Pavillon de Voza*, situated $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. of, and lower than, the Pavillon de Bellevue, which is not visible hence), the view from which is inferior to that from the Bellevue.

From the Col de Voza and from the Bellevue paths descend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the village of *Bionnassay* (4364'). The longer route (4 hrs.) hence to Les Contamines leads to the right, and descends by *Bionnay* (3192'); the more direct route ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) to the left leads by *Champel*. At the small chapel of Bionnassay the footpath descends to the left, crosses the brook, and soon unites with the longer bridle-path. In 1 hr., the village of *Champel* is reached, where the path turns to the left by the fountain and rapidly descends the hill: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *La Villette*, where the path leads to the right by the fountain, and soon joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais. In 1 hr. more we reach Les Contamines, 6 hrs. from Chamouny. The *Mont-joie Valley*, which the road traverses, watered by the *Bon-Nant* (p. 220), and resembling that of Chamouny, extends along the E. side of the Mont Blanc group. The glaciers which descend into it, but are rarely visible from the road, are the *Glacier de Bionnassay*, which is skirted by the St. Gervais route to Mont Blanc, and the *Glaciers de Miage, de la Frasse, and de Trelatête*. On the *Hermance*, the N. slope of *Mont Joli* (see below), which bounds the view on the W., stands the picturesque village of *St. Nicolas de Verce*.

[Instead of the direct route from the Pavillon or from the Col to Contamines through Bionnassay, the digression by the *Parion* (6460'; route to St. Gervais), about 500' higher, is recommended by some (comp. p. 220), as it commands a beautiful view towards Sallanches.]

Les Contamines (3855'; **Col du Bonhomme*, at the lower end; *Union*, in the village, tolerable), a large village with a picturesque church, lies on the E. slope of the valley. The *Mont Joli* (8373'; see above) is frequently ascended hence in 4 hrs., as well as from St. Gervais; admirable view from the summit; guide 6 fr., not absolutely necessary (guide to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8, Col des Fours 6-8, Chapiu 8-10, Mottet 10-12 fr.; the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day).

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the hamlet of *Pontet*, commanding a view of the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts, and, near the (40 min.) chapel of

Notre Dame de la Gorge, ends in a deep ravine at the foot of *Mont Joli*. Numerous pilgrims resort to this chapel on 15th Aug. annually.

The road terminates here. The bridle-path ascends to the left, near a bridge, passing frequent traces of glacier-friction (see *Introduct.* XIV), and traverses a wood; it crosses (40 min.) the *Bon-Nant* by a stone bridge, and (7 min.) reaches the *Chalets of Nant-Borant* (4780'); tolerable inn, mule to the summit of the *Col du Bonhomme* (5 fr.), 4½ hrs. from the Baths of St. Gervais. We now cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a rough and stony path, crossing the brook several times. Magnificent view of the *Glacier de Trelatête*, which descends from the *Aiguille* (12,900') of that name (see below); looking back, the eye ranges over the whole of the *Montjoie Valley* as far as the *Aiguilles de Varens* (p. 219).

Practised mountaineers may from *Nant-Borant* reach the *Col de la Seigne* in 6 hrs. by the *Col du Mont Tondu* (9204'); guide necessary. A bridle-path leads up the E. hill-side, past some fine waterfalls, to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon-Auberge de Trelatête* (6483'), in a beautiful position on the margin of the grand *Trelatête Glacier*. The latter is then ascended towards the S.E. to the pass, E. of *Mt. Tondu*; beautiful view, especially from an eminence adjacent to the left. The descent lies over abrupt rocky slopes to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 237). — Over the *Col de Trelatête* (about 11,000'), immediately to the S. of the *Aiguille de Trelatête*, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and *Combal Lake* (p. 237), difficult. — From *Contamines* over the *Glacier de la Frasse* and the *Col de Berenger* to the *Glacier de Trelatête* and *Col de Tondu*, laborious.

The (1 hr.) *Chalet de la Barme*, or *Balma* (5627'), is a small and tolerable inn. In doubtful weather, or if evening is approaching, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be met with here, it is safer to engage one at *Les Contamines*.

The path, indicated by stakes, now ascends wild, stony slopes. Vegetation disappears, and the Alpine rose alone finds a scanty subsistence. On the (55 min.) *Plaine des Dames* (6543') rises a conical heap of stones which is said to mark the spot where a lady once perished in a snow-storm. The path now ascends in windings on the slope to the right, and in 40 min. reaches a saddle, sometimes called the *Col du Bonhomme*, but not the real summit of the pass. Two rocks, the *Pic du Bonhomme* (10,138') and the *Pic de la Bonnefemme* (9908'), here tower aloft, like two ruined castles.

The desolate and barren valley into which the traveller looks down on the opposite side of this saddle is that of the *Gitte*. A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Saucé*, turns to the left and crosses the brook, and finally reaches the chalet of *La Gitte* in 2 hrs.; thence to *Beaufort* (p. 216) 3 hrs. This route is uninteresting, but convenient for travellers proceeding to the *Tarentaise*. Guide not absolutely necessary.

Beyond this first saddle we follow the slope of the mountain to the left, the rocky path being indicated by stakes, and in ¾ hr. more attain the crest of the *Col du Bonhomme* (8153'), which commands a magnificent view of the mountains of the *Tarentaise* (p. 240).

We may now descend into the valley by one of two routes. We may turn to the left, continuing to ascend by the posts to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Col des Fours** (8892'), and then descend to (2 hrs.) *Mottet* (see below). This pass is rarely quite free from snow. On the N. side especially, where the posts cease, fresh snow frequently conceals the path as early as the beginning or middle of September, in which case a guide is desirable. The path descends at first across stony slopes, passes ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a group of chalets, and reaches the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hameau du Glacier* (5848') at the bottom of the valley. Here it descends by the chapel, crosses the bridge, and in 20 min. more reaches the inns of *Mottet*.

Or we may descend from the Col du Bonhomme in a straight direction, partly over loose stones, to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) —

Chapiu (4951'), properly **Les Chapieux**, an Alpine village (**Soleil*; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*; mule to the Col de la Seigne 5 fr.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down the valley than *Mottet*.

From *Chapiu* to *Pré St. Didier* over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the route over the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The path to (3 hrs.) *Bourg St. Maurice* (p. 240) is at first very stony, but afterwards improves, and commands a beautiful view of the upper Isère valley (Tarentaise) the whole way, until at length it unites with the high-road. From *Bourg St. Maurice* to *Pré St. Didier*, see p. 239.

Mottet (6227') possesses two small inns (*Repos des Voyageurs*, and *Ancien Hôtel*). A well trodden, and at places carefully constructed bridle-path ascends hence to the (2 hrs.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8307'). The summit of the pass, where a cross indicates the frontier of France and Italy, commands an extensive and imposing survey of the **Allée Blanche**, a lofty valley several miles in length, bounded on the N. by the precipices of the Mont Blanc chain, upwards of 10,000' in height, and on the S. by the *Mont Farre* (10,712') and the *Cramont*, or *Gramont* (9059'). De Saussure not inaptly compares Mont Blanc, as seen from the Col de la Seigne, to an artichoke surrounded by its leaves. The eminent German geographer *Ritter* (d. 1859) maintains that the view from the Col is unsurpassed in the Alps, and that a parallel can only be found among the Himalayas. The view from the *Cramont* is however superior (see below).

The path descends across patches of snow, which, however, disappear in warm seasons, and over rocky debris and pastures. It passes ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a chalet, where Alpine fare may be procured in summer, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a group of chalets (milk), and the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) pretty, green *Lac de Combal* (5774'). At the (E.) lower end of the lake the path crosses to the left bank of the *Doire*, which is formed by the discharge of glaciers, skirts the base of the lofty moraine of the *Glacier de Miage* for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then recrosses the brook (*Cantine de l'Arizaille*, tolerable). The valley (*Val Vény*) expands and becomes more smiling. In 1 hr. more we reach the beautiful *Glacier de Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, compelling the path to follow

the abrupt slopes of the *Mont Chétif*, but of late years has rapidly decreased. Opposite the glacier, and immediately above the path, rises the picturesquely situated white *Chapelle du Glacier*, or *Notre Dame de la Guérison*, occupied by a hermit. At the hamlet of *Entrèves* (4216'), which lies to the left of the path, the Doire is joined by a stream descending from the Ferret Valley (see below), and below this point takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the small Baths of *La Saxe* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the path again crosses the brook, passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Hôtel du Montblanc* (see below), and in 10 min. more reaches —

Courmayeur (3986'). — *HÔTEL ROYAL, R. 2, B. 1¹/₂, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; *ANGELO, UNION, and *MONT BLANC, similar charges; the last is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village, on the way to the Col de la Seigne (see above). *Diligence* in summer to Aosta in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 5, coupé 6 fr. (at other seasons from Pré St. Didier only). One-horse carriage 18, two-horse 30 fr., return-vehicles generally two-thirds of the full fare. A society of guides has recently been constituted at Courmayeur, with charges and regulations resembling those of Chamouny. *Jul. Grange* surnamed *La Berge*, *L. Lagnier*, and *L. Bromont* are recommended among others.

Courmayeur, a considerable village at the upper end of the valley of Aosta, with baths, is much frequented in summer. Those who do not intend to scale the Mont de Saxe or the Cramont (see below) from Courmayeur, should not fail to ascend the Ferret Valley (see below) for about 1 M. in order to obtain a view of Mont Blanc (not visible from Courmayeur) in all its magnificence. In the Allée Blanche the spectator is too near to enjoy an effective view of the different groups.

From the *Mont de Saxe* (7340'; ascent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., may be dispensed with) the view embraces the entire E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being in the immediate vicinity. Those who come from Aosta need not ascend to the highest point, as a view of the Aosta Valley only is thus obtained; the chain of Mont Blanc is seen equally well from the last chalets (milk).

The *Cramont*, or *Gramont* (9059'), the finest point of view near Courmayeur, ascended in 4 hrs. (guide, 6 fr., advisable), commands an admirable survey of the Allée Blanche and the remarkable rocky pinnacles surrounding Mont Blanc.

FROM COURMAYEUR TO CHAMOUNY BY THE COL DU GÉANT (comp. p. 228) in 15 hrs. (guide 45, porter 25 fr.; to the summit and back guide 12, porter 8 fr., in two days guide 15, porter 10 fr.). The **Pavillon du Fruitiér* (7149'), situated on the *Mont Fréty*, on the route to the Col du Géant, commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, and the Graian Alps towards the S., is a pleasant object for an afternoon's excursion. Ascent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide, 6 fr., not indispensable). — Other high glacier-passes from Courmayeur to Chamouny, see p. 228.

FROM COURMAYEUR TO MARTIGNY. Those who wish to avoid the digression by Aosta and the Great St. Bernard on their return-journey, may prefer the following route, through the narrow *Val de Ferret*, with its numerous glaciers, bounded on the W. by the enormous masses of the *Géant* (13,156'), the *Jorasses* (13,800'), and the *Glacier of Triolet*; then over the *Col de Ferret* (8520'), the frontier of Italy and Switzerland (*Mont Dolent*, 12,566', to the N.W. of the Col, has since 1860 formed the boundary of France, Italy, and Switzerland), which commands a most striking view, especially when reached from the direction of Martigny; thence by *Orsieres* (p. 241), where the valley of Ferret descends to the valley of Entremont and the Great St. Bernard route; Martigny is thus reached in 14 hrs.: Col de Ferret 6, Orsieres 5, Martigny 3 hrs. A guide

should be taken as far as the Chalets de Ferret (6 fr., to Orsières 12 fr.), and provisions carried. Beyond *Entrèves* (see above) the path crosses a branch of the *Doire*, which flows through the Ferret valley, follows the right bank as far as the Chalets of *Pré Sec*, and then recrosses to the left bank. (The path along the right bank is soon lost among the huge rocky fragments of a moraine.) After 3 hrs. the head of the valley is reached opposite a series of precipitous slopes which are connected on the left with the last snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc chain. Near the last of these the path crosses the pass. By keeping to the left, the traveller can hardly make a mistake. The two following paths, which are well trodden and likely to mislead, must be carefully avoided. From the highest chalet in the valley (*Saljoan*), a considerable chalet is visible exactly facing us, apparently halfway up the mountain; past this runs a well-beaten path, which terminates (1½ hr.) in a desolate mountain basin, enclosed by snow-clad peaks (from which point the Hospice of St. Bernard is about 3 hrs. distant). The other path, which diverges at *La Folly*, farther on, leads in the same direction (comp. p. 245).

From the chalet of *Saljoan* the path ascends rapidly for 1½ hr., past the moraine of the *Glacier du Mont Dolent*, to the summit of the Col de Ferret, and then descends to the chalets of *La Folly* (5240'). From this point we follow a well-defined path through the N. (Swiss) *Val de Ferret*, by *Lu Seiloz*, to *Praz de Fort*, whence a carriage-road leads us to *Ville d'Issert*, *Som la Proz*, and (4 hrs.) *Orsières* (p. 241). During the ascent in the S. valley of Ferret, the retrospective view of the S.E. side of the chain of Mont Blanc as far as the Col de la Seigne is very fine. From the summit of the Col de Ferret, the view extends to Martigny and the W. portion of the Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, the Oldenhorn, and the Sanetsch.

The route from Courmayeur to Aosta is most attractive. The vegetation, which becomes more luxuriant as the road descends, the picturesque waterfalls, and the fine views of Mont Blanc to the W., of the Graian Alps to the S., and Monte Rosa to the N., enable the Valley of Aosta to vie with the finest scenery of Switzerland. Cretinism in its most repulsive form is unfortunately very prevalent here. It is sometimes ascribed to the badness of the water, but there is little doubt that it is chiefly caused by the squalid habits of the natives. At Martigny, where sanitary matters are better attended to than formerly, the disease is on the decrease, while in the Aosta valley the reverse is the case, the proportion of cretins being now 2 per cent of the population. There are no good inns between Pré St. Didier and Aosta.

Passing (2¼ M.) *Palésieux*, the road crosses the *Doire* to (¾ M.) **Pré St. Didier** (*Rosa*; *Posta*), a village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the S.W. Near the hot springs (¼ M. lower down) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

FROM PRÉ ST. DIDIER TO BOURG ST. MAURICE over the *Little St. Bernard*, 8 hrs., a route preferred by many to that over the Col de la Seigne (p. 237), especially in doubtful weather. The carriage-road, now nearly completed, ascends the valley of the *Thuille* to *La Thuille* (4700'. Hôtel de la Galletta), where we obtain a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* (which may be ascended hence, p. 252), and leads by *Pont Serrant* and the *Cantine des Eaux Rouges* (¾ hr. below the top of the pass, Alpine fare), to the pass of the **Little St. Bernard** (7200'; summit indicated by a granite pillar), which has formed the boundary between France and Italy since 1860. On the S. side of the pass, 5 hrs. from Pré St. Didier, 3 hrs. from Bourg St. Maurice, is a hospice like that on the Great St. Bernard (p. 243), and adjoining it an *Inn*. (The *Pointe de Valézan* may

be ascended hence in 1 hr., or the *Belvedere* in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., both of which afford admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain.) We now descend gradually, obtaining a beautiful view of the upper valley of the Isère (*La Tarentaise*) and the mountains of Savoy the whole way, to *St. Germain* (where the road becomes steeper), *Suez*, and (3 hrs.) **Bourg St. Maurice** (2802'; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*), a small town on the Isère, from which a diligence runs daily in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Moutiers (en Tarentaise)*, a small town with salt-works, and thence through *Albertville* (high-road to Geneva by Annecy, see p. 217) in about 6 hrs. to *Chamonisset* (p. 216), a station on the railway from Geneva to Mont Cenis by Chambéry. From Chamonisset to Chambéry (p. 215) in 1 hr., to Geneva in 4-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., see R. 51.

From *Bourg St. Maurice* to *Chapin*, see p. 237.

Beyond *Pré St. Didier* the road leads on the left bank of the Doire by *Morgex* (beyond which are two waterfalls) to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Salle*, with its ruined castle (fine retrospective view of Mont Blanc). It then crosses the Doire by the *Pont de l'Equilive*, and enters the fortified defile of *Fort Roc*, where it is hewn in the face of the rock, high above the brawling torrent. Opposite to us is *Arise*, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, and commanded by an old tower. Beyond the (6 M.) dirty village of **Livrogne** (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*) the *Val Grisanche* (p. 252) opens on the right. The road crosses the *Grisanche* by a lofty bridge and passes *Arvier* (Cantine des Voyageurs), famed for its vineyards. It next leads past the mouth of the *Val Savaranche* (p. 250), at the union of which with the *Val de Rhêmes*, to the right, rises the château of *Introd* (p. 251), to (3 M.) **Villeneuve**, the most beautiful point in the valley, where it crosses the Doire. On a lofty rock above the village stands the ruined castle of *Argent*. Farther on we pass the châteaux of *St. Pierre* and *La Sarra*. On the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Val de Cogne*, rises the castle of *Aimaville* (p. 248). About 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther we reach — **Aosta** (p. 246), 24 M. from Courmayeur.

57. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: from Martigny to the Hospice 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, from the Hospice to Martigny 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); carriage-road to the Cantine de Proz (p. 242), thence to St. Remy (4 hrs.) bridle-path; carriage-road again to Aosta (13 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.). Guide unnecessary. As the ascent to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Orsières is slight, the traveller had better drive thus far, or to Bourg St. Pierre, walk thence to St. Remy, and drive from St. Remy to Aosta, so as to accomplish the whole journey in one day. *Diligence* in summer daily at 6.45 a.m. from Martigny to Bourg St. Pierre in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; one-horse carriage to Orsières 6-8, to Liddes 11 fr. *Carriage* (for 1 to 3 pers.) from Martigny to the Cantine de Proz, 7 fr. from the Hospice, drawn by a mule, which is ridden thence to the Hospice, 30 fr. *Mule* from Liddes to St. Remy over the St. Bernard 10 fr.; one-horse carriage from St. Remy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.

THE GREAT ST. BERNARD is the least interesting of the Alpine passes, with the exception of those parts of the route near Aosta and Martigny. Those who have to choose between the Simplon, St. Gotthard, Splügen, Bernardino, and St. Bernard, should not be misled by the reputation of the latter. If the traveller has already traversed the pass to Aosta and is returning by the same route, he may, for variety, take the footpath which diverges to the W. of the road at *Orsières*, passes the *Lac de Champex* on the W. side of *Mont Catin*, and rejoins the road at Les Vallettes.





He may also leave the road at *Sembrancher*, ascend *Mont Chemin* (4403'; beautiful view of Martigny and the valley of the Rhone down to the Lake of Geneva), and descend to Martigny through beech-woods. These two routes are longer, but more interesting than the main road.

Martigny (1538'), see p. 208. Beyond ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (p. 209) the road crosses the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Dranse*, a few hundred paces from which the road to Chamouny diverges to the right (p. 232). The St. Bernard road winds through a narrow valley, watered by the Dranse, and leads by *Le Brocard* and *Le Bourgeaud* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Les Vallettes* (1978'; Restaurant des Gorges du Durnant).

Gorges du Durnant. A new road leads from Les Vallettes to the (1 M.) entrance of a deep rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* rushes down in a succession of 14 cascades. The gorge has of late been made accessible by means of a gallery 870 yds. in length, attached by iron cramps to the perpendicular rocks, and is worthy of a visit (adm. 1 fr.; Restaurant by the entrance). The path is to be continued to the height of *Champey* (see above).

Beyond (5 M.) *Bovernier* (2037') the Dranse forces its way through a narrow gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the ($\frac{6}{12}$ M.) *Galerie de la Monnaie* (2362'), a tunnel 70 yds. long, hewn in the solid rock. In 1818 a great fall of rocks took place here in consequence of the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagne*, which branches off to the E. near *Sembrancher* (p. 254).

At (8 M.) *Sembrancher* (2329'; *Inn*; mule or guide to the *Pierre-à-Voir*, p. 209, 5 fr.), the two streams which form the *Dranse* unite, one descending from the *Val de Bagne*, the other from the *Val d'Entremont* and the St. Bernard. On a hill are the ruins of a castle. To the S.W. of *Sembrancher* rises *Mont Catogne* (8530').

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Orsières** (2894'; **Hôtel des Alpes*, moderate), at the junction of the valleys of *Ferret* (p. 239) and *Entremont*, possesses a curious and very ancient tower, resembling that of St. Pierre (see below). The road crosses the Dranse, the channel of which is so deep that the stream is rarely visible. The view we obtain beyond the village is the most picturesque on this route; the background is formed by the snowy pyramid of *Mont Velan* (p. 242). Extensive corn-fields cover the undulating country which slopes towards the Dranse. The scenery becomes grander when the forest of St. Pierre is reached.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Liddes** (4390'; *Hôtel d'Angleterre*; *Union*; rustic inns with hotel prices) is a considerable village (one-horse carriage to Martigny 10, mule to the Hospice 5 fr.). The new road to St. Pierre winds along the slope of the mountain; the old road is shorter for pedestrians. The wooden frames, which the traveller will observe here, are used for drying the corn.

21 M. **Bourg St. Pierre** or *St. Pierre Mont Jour* (5358'; *Cheval Blanc*; *Croix*, both very poor; *Au Déjeuner de Napoléon*, tolerable, but dear), a dirty village, possesses an interesting old church, dating from 1010. On the wall near the tower is a Roman milestone.

Pleasant excursion from St. Pierre to the **Valsorey Valley** (7 M. in length), through which a good path leads on the right bank of the *Dranse de Valsorey*. A little above its influx into the Val d'Entremont the river forms a picturesque waterfall. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Chalets de Valsorey* (7191'), in an imposing situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier de Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (left) that of *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand-Combin, and (right) that of *Tzeudet*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Velan and the serrated rocks of the *Aiguilles de Valsorey*. — The night is passed at the chalets by those who are about to cross the COL DES MAISONS BLANCHES (12,005'), or the COL DE SONADON (11,483') to the Val de Bagne (p. 254), or the COL DE VALSOREY (10,728') to the Val Ollomont (p. 255), or by those who propose to ascend the *Grand-Combin* (see below).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses a deep gorge, in which there is a beautiful waterfall to the left above the bridge. The celebrated passage of the Alps by Napoleon was begun on 16th May, 1800, and occupied four days. The St. Bernard had been reported by Marescot, chief of the engineers, as 'barely passable' for artillery. 'It is possible: let us start then,' was Napoleon's energetic reply. The part which most severely tried the troops was from St. Pierre to the summit, the pass being still covered with snow. The artillery carriages were taken to pieces and packed on mules, the ammunition was transported in the same way, while the guns were placed on sledges, and dragged over the snow by the soldiers who received 1200 fr. for each cannon. At the Hospice each soldier partook of the hospitality of the brethren.

The new road, hewn in the solid rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charrière*. Scenery picturesque, several waterfalls.

The (24½ M.) **Cantine de Proz** (5982') is a solitary inn (moderate) at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz*, the highest pasture in the valley. A one-horse carriage to Liddes or Martigny, and a mule to the Hospice or St. Remy may be obtained. The carriage-road terminates here. Several glaciers, of which the *Glacier de Proz* is conspicuous, descend on the left as far as the lofty margin of the valley.

The **Mont Velan** (12,353'), a white pyramid rising in the background, to the E. of the Great St. Bernard, commands a magnificent view. It is best ascended (difficult; for experienced mountaineers only) from the Cantine de Proz (in 6 hrs.: two guides necessary, each 25 fr.; *Dan*, and *Emman. Balley* at St. Pierre, and *Seraphin* and *Aug. Dorsat* at the Cantine de Proz are recommended). — The **Grand Combin** (14,163'), the N.E. neighbour of Mont Velan, is best ascended from the *Chalets de Valsorey* (see above) by the *Col des Maisons Blanches* in 8-9 hrs. (difficult, guide 40 fr.), or from *Chermontane* by the *Col de Sonadon* (comp. p. 254).

The BRIDLE PATH crosses the pastures of the *Plan de Proz* in 20 min., ascends the wild *Défilé de Marengo* (6312'), and in 1¼ hr. reaches two stone huts, one of them a refuge for cattle, the other the old *Morgue*, or receptacle for the bodies of travellers who had perished in the snow. It next crosses the *Dranse* by the bridge of *Nudri* (7336'), skirts the W. slope of the mountain, and leads through the dreary *Vallée des Morts* to the (1¼ hr.)

Hospice. The iron cross on the wayside, 20 min. from the hospice, was erected to the memory of *Père François Cart*, who perished at this spot in November 1845.

The **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8120'), a monastery situated at the summit of the pass, consists of two large buildings. One of these contains numerous apartments with wooden partitions, for the reception of travellers; the other and smaller (*Hôtel de St. Louis*) is a refuge in case of fire, and serves also as a granary and lodging for poor wayfarers. On arriving, strangers are received and welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and provides refreshments; and if they arrive shortly before dinner or supper (at 12 and 6), a place is assigned them at the brethren's table. Most of the monks are intelligent and well-educated men, and they readily give travellers every information in their power. French only is spoken. The table is simply but amply furnished; Fridays and Saturdays are fast-days. Travellers are accommodated gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box *less* than they would have paid at an hotel. Liberality should, however, be shown, in consideration of the great expense attending the transport of the necessaries of life to such a height.

Various accounts are given of the origin of the name of St. Bernard as applied to this pass; the most generally received is that Bernard de Menthon (p. 217), a pious ecclesiastic who was canonised after his death, founded the convent in 962. The brotherhood consists of from 10 to 15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants (*maroniers*), whose office it is to receive and accommodate strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence the inferior creation is taught to lend its assistance. The breed of dogs employed at the Hospice is universally known and admired. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers exposed to peril by heavy falls of snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is believed to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is now extinct.

The Monastery of St. Bernard comprises a society of about 40 members. Some of the brethren minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 274); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen). Like the St. Gotthard (p. 90), the St. Bernard is not a single mountain, but a group.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800, the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, both French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to avoid the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice during a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 242). It is also an historical fact that the Romans made use of this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. *Cecina* (A.D. 69) crossed it with his legions and the Gallic and German auxiliaries, when marching against Otho, in order to bring speedy succour to the **fortified towns of** Cisalpine Gaul, Milan, Novara,

etc., which had already declared in favour of Vitellius. *Constantine* caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; an uncle of Charlemagne marched an army of 30,000 men by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass; part of the army of Frederick Barbarossa also crossed in 1166, under the command of Berthold of Zähringen.

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom. At one period it possessed no fewer than 80 benefices, but was subsequently impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are chiefly derived from subsidies from the French and Italian governments, and from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16-20,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel charge for 1000 guests. The expenses of the establishment are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September, about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val de Ferret (p. 239), 12 M. distant.

The present massive edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The large rooms are heated throughout the whole year; on the ground floor are the stables and magazines, above which are the kitchen, refectory, and sleeping apartments for the poor; in the upper story the cells of the monks, and 70 to 80 beds for travellers of the upper classes. The walls of the refectory are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. The small room adjoining it contains a collection of ancient and modern medals, portraits, relics found in the environs, and fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pœninus after escape from danger. Another room in the upper story contains philosophical instruments and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well known names. The monument erected by Napoleon I. to General *Desaix* ('à *Desaix*, mort à la bataille de Marengo') is on the left side of the chapel; the bas-relief, representing the death of the general, is by Moitte (1806). The traveller is frequently awoke at a very early hour in the morning by musical bells playing a hymn tune.

Near the hospice is situated the *Morgue*, a depository for the bodies of persons who have perished in the snow. The extreme cold retards decomposition so remarkably that the features of the deceased are sometimes recognisable years after death.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined

their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. The thoughtless traveller, in the pleasure and novelty of the scene, is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter; when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snows of great depth, and the dangers from storms, or 'tourmentes', frequent and imminent. It is at this period that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable. All honour to their self-denial and devotion!

Instead of returning to Martigny by the same route, the traveller may cross the *Col de Fenêtre* (8855'), which must not be confounded with the pass of that name from the Val de Bagnes to Aosta (p. 255), and descend through the N. (Swiss) part of the *Val de Ferret* (p. 239), which runs parallel to that of Entremont, and is but little longer. Guide necessary. — The *Chenailletta* (9478') and the *Mont Mort* (9403'), both of which may be ascended from the hospice (with guide) in 1½-2 hrs., afford a magnificent view of Mont Blanc and its glaciers.

The bridle-path descending on the S. side passes between a small lake and the *Plan de Jupiter*, where a temple dedicated to *Jupiter Paninus* once stood. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Jour*, and the range is sometimes called the *Pennine Alps*. At the end of the lake stands the frontier pillar between Switzerland and Italy. The path next traverses *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with some chalets, and the *Cantine*, or road-mender's house. To the W., above the *Col de Fenêtre* (see above) rises the *Pain de Sucre* (9505'), recognisable by its sugar-loaf form (not to be confounded with Mont Catogne, p. 240, also called Pain de Sucre by the Vaudois). To the left of the path is a stone in memory of M. Martinet of Aosta, a member of the Italian chamber of deputies, who perished here in 1858. The path follows the E. slope, and descends gradually to St. Remy.

FROM ST. REMY TO THE HOSPICE. In ascending, the pedestrian should keep to the right on the slope of the mountain. From the (1¾ hr.) *Cantine* mentioned above, he may proceed to the right, direct towards the saddle of the mountain. The culminating point of the pass is indicated by a pole on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the monastery come in sight. The ascent occupies about 2½ hrs.; guide (1½ fr.) superfluous.

(1 hr.) **St. Remy**, the first Italian village, entirely fills the narrow gorge. The custom-house is the first building on the right. The first house on the left is the *Hôtel des Alpes Pennines* (R. 2, B. 1½ fr.; one-horse carr. to Aosta, 3 hrs. drive, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.; mule to the Hospice 3, to Liddes 10 fr.; guide to the Hospice 1½ fr.).

FROM ST. REMY TO COURMAYEUR. The path, which crosses the brook beyond the village leads by the W. side of the valley over the *Col de la Serena* (7385') in 9-10 hrs. to *Courmayeur* (p. 238), to which it is the shortest route from the St. Bernard, but somewhat uninteresting.

The CARRIAGE ROAD descending from St. Remy is well kept. The general cultivation of both sides of the valley begins at (2¼ M.)

St. Oyen, and becomes richer at ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Etroubles** (*Hôtel National; Lion d'Or*), where the road crosses the *Buttier*. The valley soon expands. The solitary inn of *La Cluse* ($6\frac{1}{4}$ M.) on the hill-side affords poor accommodation; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, near two houses, is an excellent spring. The defile of (10 M.) **Gignod** (2398') was formerly defended by a square tower, erected by the Romans, and still standing. The scenery becomes more pleasing, the villages more picturesque, and the southern character of the Italian side of the Alps more perceptible. To the left opens the *Val Pellina*, from which the glacier-passes mentioned at pp. 247, 255, 260, and 261 lead to the Val de Bagne, the Val d'Hérens, and Zermatt. The eye rests on a scene rich in corn, and wine, and oil; the murmuring of brooks is heard in every direction, and a number of snowy summits hitherto concealed become visible. Beyond ($11\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Signaye** begin the extensive vineyards of Aosta; to the left is seen Monte Rosa, and to the right Mont Blanc. This prospect, combined with the view of the handsome town of Aosta and its fertile valley, is an appropriate termination to the excursion.

$13\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Aosta** (1913'). — *HÔTEL DU MONTELANC*, at the upper end of the town, on the road to Courmayeur, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the post-office, R. 2 fr. and upwards, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; *COURONNE* in the *Place Charles Albert*, next door to the post-office, conveniently situated for diligence travellers, less expensive. Carriages at both hotels. Opposite the latter is a reading-room, provided with English and other newspapers (travellers admitted gratis). Beer at *Zimmermann's* near the *Hôtel de Ville*. — One-horse carriage to Châtillon 15, two-horse 25 fr., to Courmayeur 18 and 30 fr. — No supplementary carriages are provided for diligence passengers as in Germany and Switzerland; seats should therefore be secured in good time.

Aosta, the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of the same name, with 7760 inhab., is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buttier* and the *Doire* (p. 240). The Emperor Augustus gave his name to the place, and garrisoned it with 3000 men of the Praetorian cohorts. The *Town Walls*, flanked with strong towers, a double *Gateway* somewhat resembling the *Porta Nigra* of Trèves, a magnificent *Triumphal Arch*, constructed of huge blocks of hewn stone, and ornamented with ten Corinthian half-columns, the arch of a *Bridge*, and the ruins of a *Basilica* are the most interesting Roman antiquities. The walls are reached in a few minutes by one of the streets leading to the N. from the *Place Charles Albert*. The other relics may be inspected in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. We follow the principal street towards the E. from the Place, and soon reach the Roman Gate, and a few min. farther the Triumphal Arch. In a straight direction, 200 paces beyond the latter, the narrow *Rue du Pont Romain* crosses a brook by means of a Roman Bridge, the massive construction of which is seen by descending a few yds. to the left. The Place may now be regained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The modern *Cathedral* possesses a singular portal, with some frescoes, and the Last Supper in terracotta, gaudily painted. The church of *St. Ours* contains handsome

carved choir stalls; adjoining the church are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque marble columns. Modern *Hôtel de Ville* in the Place Charles Albert, or market-place. A French patois is spoken in this valley, from Courmayeur near its head down to Châtillon.

The *Becca di Nona* (10,384'), an admirable point of view, is ascended in 6-7 hrs. (descent 4-5 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary). There is a bridle-path two-thirds of the way to the top (mule 6 fr.). We cross the Doire and ascend somewhat rapidly to the village of *Charvensod*, traverse a wood, and pass the hermitage of *St. Grat* and the chalets of *Chamolé*. Our path now crosses the hill to the left, and leads past the *Signal Sismonda* (8360'; refuge-hut, with excellent view of the Rutor and the Pennine Alps) to the *Alpe Comboé*, lying in a small basin at the foot of the Becca di Nona (4 hrs. from Aosta), and furnished with a refuge containing a few beds, the key of which must be brought from Aosta. The route hence to the summit (2½ hrs.) is also free from all difficulty, but is unsuitable for riding. The superb "prospect from the summit (comp. panorama by Carrel) embraces the whole of the Mont Blanc and the Monte Rosa chains, the Graian Alps with the Grivola and the Grand Paradis, and immediately to the E. the beautifully shaped *Mont Emilius* (11,667'). The last-named mountain may be ascended by skilled climbers without difficulty from the Comboé Alp in 4 hrs.; they follow the Col de Garin route (p. 248) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (p. 248), and then turn to the left, passing the small lakes (p. 248). The view is still more extensive than from the Becca di Nona.

Another route may be followed in descending from the Becca di Nona by leaving Comboé to the left and proceeding straight through the valley of the *Dard*. Below the basin of Comboé there is a picturesque waterfall, at the base of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*. Picturesque views of the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa. — Excursion to *Pont d'Aël*, at the entrance to the *Val de Cogne*, see p. 248; to *Cogne*, etc., see R. 58.

FROM AOSTA TO ZERMATT (p. 286) the shortest route is through the *Val Pellina*, and over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,686'); a magnificent glacier-expedition, but only practicable for skilled mountaineers attended by able guides. From Aosta to the chalets of *Prarayen* (p. 260) 9 hrs., thence to Zermatt 12-14 hrs., according to the state of the ice and snow. From Prarayen a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Cià des Cians* (*Zardezan*) to the pass, which lies to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,313'); then across the *Stock*, *Tiefenmatten*, and *Zmutt* glaciers (comp. p. 260).

FROM AOSTA TO CHÂTILLON, and over the *St. Théodule Pass* to Zermatt, see R. 65; over the *Col de Colon* or the *Col des Bouquetins* to Evolena, see pp. 260, 261; over the *Col de Fenêtre* or the *Col de Crête Seche* to the *Val de Bagne*, see pp. 254, 255. — From Aosta to Courmayeur and Chamouny (tour of Mont Blanc), see R. 56.

58. The Graian Alps.

From Aosta to Cogne, Val Savaranche (Ceresole), Notre Dame de Rhêmes, and Val Grisanche.

THE GRAIAN ALPS in the wider sense include the whole of the group of mountains between the valleys of the *Dora Baltea* and the *Isère* on the N. and those of the *Dora Riparia* and the *Arç* on the S. This extensive district comprises three distinct main groups. On the E. side are the Alps of the *Val de Cogne*, with the *Grivola* (13,005'), the *Grand Paradis* (13,271'), the *Rossa Viva* (11,951'), the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre* (12,432'), the *Punta di Lavina* (10,837'), the *Mt. Emilius* (11,667'), and the *Becca di Nona* (10,384'). In the central region, extending from the Col de la Seigne on the N. to Mont Cenis on the S., rise the *Rutor* (11,480'), the *Aiguille de la Sassière* (12,322'), the *Becca d'Invergnon* (12,000'), the *St. Hélène* (11,831'), the *Mt. Iséran*

(13,269'), the *Mte. Levanna* (11,516'), and the *Roche Melon* (11,603'). Lastly, in the W. part of this district, the *Alps of the Tarentaise*, the chief mountains are the *Mt. Pourri* (12,421'), the *Grande Casse* (12,782'), and the *Dent Parassée* (12,136'). We shall here describe a few of the most interesting routes through the E. part of this magnificent mountainous region, which presents so striking an appearance when approached by the traveller from the Pennine Alps. These routes, which are easily accomplished from Aosta, lead us into the *Val de Cogne* and the *Val Saavranche*, *Val de Rhêmes*, and *Val Grisanche*, which run parallel with it on the W. There are two small, but good inns at Cogne, but in other parts of this comparatively untrodden region the traveller will generally have to be content with the humble accommodation procurable at the houses of the curés. Guides (pp. 238, 249) are required for most of the following excursions, and a supply of provisions and wine should also be taken, as the chalets seldom afford anything but milk.

The mountains of Cogne form a *chasse* of King Victor Emmanuel, and the mountain goat ('Steinbock', Ital. 'stambecco'), which is elsewhere nearly extinct, still occurs here. There are few carriage-roads in this district, but several excellent bridle-paths, leading to the royal shooting-*lodes*, greatly facilitate the pedestrian's progress.

FROM AOSTA TO COGNE THROUGH THE VAL DE COGNE (6½ hrs.). As far as (6 M.) *Aimaville* (2061') we may follow the high road (p. 240), but it is preferable to cross the *Doire* close to Aosta and to proceed thither viâ *Gressan* and *Jovençan*, across meadows and well-cultivated fields. The *Château of Aimaville*, erected in the 15th cent., now belongs to a Countess *Rocca-Chalaud*. The village contains some iron-foundries. The bridle-path ascends rapidly hence past the church of *St. Martin* (commanding a fine view of Aosta) to *La Poya* (2789'), and enters the *Val de Cogne* at a great height above the ravine of the brawling stream (*Grand' Eyvie*). Far below us we soon observe the houses of **Pont d'Æel** (2½ hrs. from Aosta), where there is an admirably preserved *Roman Bridge (formerly an aqueduct), 60 yds. long, and 394' above the stream. According to the inscription built into the structure on the farther side, it was erected by C. Aimus of Padua in the 13th year of the reign of Augustus. (From *Villeneuve*, p. 240, a direct route leads along the slope of the mountain to Pont d'Æel.)

The valley contracts. Near the bridge by which we cross the stream, we obtain a view of the *Grirola* for a short time. We next reach (1½ hr.) *Vieille*, or *Vieyes* (3763'; cantine), ¼ hr. beyond which we pass *Silvrenoire* on the right. The path leads past a deserted iron-foundry, and again crosses the brook by the *Pont de Laval*, where a view of the mountains of Cogne is disclosed. The next place is (1½ hr.) *Epinel* (4443'), opposite which rises the lofty *Pointe de Pousset* (see below). To the right of the latter is the *Gilacier de Trajo*. At (½ hr.) *Crétaz* the *Valnontey*, coming from the S., falls into the *Grand' Eyvie*. The path crosses the latter, and leads through beautiful meadows to (20 min.) *Cogne* (see below).

FROM AOSTA TO COGNE OVER THE COL DE GARIN (9 hrs.), a very attractive route, which may easily be combined with the ascent of the *Becca di Nona* (13-14 hrs.). Route to *Comboé*, see p. 247. Thence to the *Chalets d'Arbore* (8228'), near two small lakes. 1 hr., where the path to the *Mt. Emilius* (p. 247) diverges to the left. The path then leads across detritus

to the (1 hr.) top of the pass (9370'), which commands an admirable view of the Grand Paradis, Grivola, and other mountains. We now descend the grassy slopes to the *Chalets d'Arpisson*, and traverse pine-wood to another chalet, where the path divides. The branch to the right leads to *Epinel*, that to the left to *Crétaz* (see above).

Cogne (5000'; **Hôtel Grivola*, pension 6½ fr.; *Hôtel Royal*, smaller), the chief village in the valley, is charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val de Grauson*, which opens on the N., and that of the *Valnontey*, to the S., and commands a beautiful view of the Grand Paradis with its glaciers to the S., and of the highest peak of Mont Blanc to the W. This is an excellent starting-point for a number of mountain excursions of various lengths. (*Elisée* and *Alex. Jeantet*, *P. Jacquin*, and *Grappier* are good guides.)

Pointe de Pousset (10,746'; 5 hrs.; guide 6, mule 12 fr.), a superb point of view, is ascended without difficulty. At *Crétaz* (see above) the bridle-path crosses the Valnontey and traverses wood. It then ascends the grassy slopes to the chalets of *Ours Dessus* and (3 hrs.) *Pousset Dessus* (8247'), whence 2½ hrs. more of steep climbing brings us to the rocky crest of the *Pointe de Pousset*. Immediately opposite to us, above the *Glacier de Trajo*, towers the imposing Grivola, which is hardly inferior in grandeur to the Matterhorn, and other mountains of the Pennine and Graian Alps are also visible.

The ascent of the **Grivola** (13,005') should not be attempted except by practised climbers (from *Cogne* S.-S., descent 5-6 hrs.; two guides necessary, 28 fr. each). From the *Chalets de Pousset* (see above) we reach the *Glacier de Trajo* in 2 hrs., cross it (1½ hr.), and ascend the S.E. side of the Grivola, at first over steep slopes of ice, and afterwards over rock (where caution should be used to avoid the falling stones). In about 3 hrs. more we reach the top, which commands a magnificent view. — In 1876 the Grivola was ascended from Val Savaranche for the first time (12½ hrs. from *Déjoux* to the summit).

The **COMBE DE VALNONTÉY**, which opens to the S. of *Cogne*, should be ascended as far as the (3 hrs.) chalets of *Mouci*, for the sake of the admirable view obtained thence of the *Grand Paradis* with its glaciers, the *Plan de la Tribulation*, *Glacier de Grancrou*, etc. (ascent, see p. 252). Two difficult glacier-passes, the **COL DE GRANCROU** or **COL TUCKETT** (10,033'), between the *Grand Paradis* and *Rossa Viva*, and the **COL DE MONET** (11,316'), between the *Rossa Viva* and *Tour du Grand St. Pierre*, lead from the head of the *Combe de Valnontey* to *Ceresole* (p. 252), both requiring able guides (15 fr. each).

FROM **COGNE TO FORT BARD** by the *Fenêtre de Cogne*, a pass frequently traversed, 10-11 hrs. — At (1½ hr.) *Champlong* we cross the brook and ascend rapidly to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Pianés*. A fine view is obtained here to the right of the *Combe de Valeiglia*, through which a difficult pass leads across the **COL DE TELLECCIO** (10,925'), between the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre* and the *Pic d'Ondezana*, into the *Val Piantonetto* and the *Val Orco* (p. 252). Our path next leads to the chalets of *Peratza*, or *Peyrasas*, whence the new royal bridle-path ascends the grassy slopes to the (2 hrs.) opening of the **Fenêtre de Cogne** (or *Finestra di Camporciero*, 9288'), which commands a striking view of the mountains of *Cogne*. The steep, but good path then descends into the bleak *Val Champorcher* or *Camporciero* to the left of the chapel of *Notre Dame de la Neige*, passes *Champorcher* and *Pont Boset*, and terminates at *Bard*, on the road from *Aosta* to *Ivrea* (about 6 hrs. from the summit of the pass).

FROM **COGNE TO THE VAL SOANA** (and to *Ponte* in the *Val d'Orco*) a moderately easy pass leads across the **COL DELLA NOUVA** (to *Campiglia* 7-8 hrs.). Route to *Pianés*, see above. Here we turn to the right and ascend somewhat rapidly, passing the chalets of *Charanis* and *Brulot*. Describing a circuit to the left in order to avoid the glacier, we reach (3 hrs.) the top of the pass (about 9520'), where we enjoy an admirable view of Mont

Blanc and the S. side of the Graian Alps. After a steep descent on the other side to the chalets of *Arietta*, the route leads through the *Val Campiglia* to (3 hrs.) *Campiglia* and (1½ hr.) *Valprato* (see below). — A longer, but also interesting route leads from *Cogne* over the *Fenêtre de Cogne* (see above) into the upper *Val Champorcher*, diverges to the right, past the chapel of *Notre Dame de la Neige*, and crosses the *Col de Champorcher*, or *di Reale*. After a steep descent past the chalets of *Reale* we reach *Plan Prâ*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Prato* or *Val Soana* (about 9 hrs. from *Cogne*). Passing *Pianei*, we next come to (2½ hrs.) *Valprato*, at the mouth of the *Val Campiglia* (see above), and proceed by *Ronco* and *Ingria* to (3½ hrs.) *Ponte* in the *Val d'Orco* or *Val Locana* (p. 253).

FROM *COGNE* TO *VAL SAVARANCHE* (8-9 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), over the *Col de Lauzon*, or *Col de la Combe de Cogne*, is a very attractive route. The good bridle-path first leads towards the S. to (1 hr.) *Valnontey*, where it crosses the stream and ascends to the right. We soon obtain fine views of the *Glacier de Monei* and the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre* (12,032'), and passing a picturesque waterfall of the *Lauzon*, reach the (2½ hrs.) *Camp du Roi* (8511'), a royal shooting-lodge. Of the three bridle-paths diverging hence we select the central, which ascends in numerous zigzags to the (1½ hr.) *Col de Lauzon* (9500'). From the summit of the pass we obtain an admirable view (which is still more extensive from a height a few minutes to the S. of the Col), chiefly of the W. Graian Alps, with the beautiful *Mt. Pourri* (12,421') rising in the background, and, in the opposite direction, of the mountains of *Cogne*, with the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre*, *Mt. Emilius*, etc. In descending, we enjoy superb views of the *Grand Paradis*, with its glistening mantle of snow, to the left, and of the nearly perpendicular slopes of the *Grivola* on the right. Passing (½ hr.) the solitary *Chalet de Pilon* and traversing pastures and woods, we reach (½ hr.) the *Chalets de Livionnaz*. (Good walkers may cross the brook here near the small waterfall, and descend by a steep path direct to *Val Savaranche*.) The bridle-path follows the left bank of the brook and reaches the bottom of the *Val Savaranche* near the hamlet of *Bien* (5262'). It turns to the right here, and leads past *Tignet* (opposite which lies *Créton*) to (2 hrs.) *Val Savaranche*, or *Dégisoux* (4950'; good accommodation at the curés; *Cantine de Nivolet*, poor), the chief village in the *Val Savaranche* (see below).

Two other somewhat fatiguing passes from *Cogne* to *Val Savaranche* are the *Col de l'Herbetet* (10,007'), which lies farther S., between the *Pointe de l'Herbetet* (p. 252) and the *Grande Serre*, and the *Col de Mesoncles*, immediately to the N. of the *Grivola*, and commanding fine views of that mountain. — From *Val Savaranche* to *Ceresole*, see p. 252.

FROM *VAL SAVARANCHE* TO *NOTRE DAME DE RHÎMES* over the *Col d'Entrelavi* (6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). The bridle-path ascends from *Créton* (see above), at first somewhat steeply, along the hill-side, and passing a royal shooting-lodge (where we keep to the left) leads in about 3 hrs. to three small tarns at the foot of the Col (*Lac de la Laita*, *Lac de Djouan*, and *Lac Noir*). It then ascends in zigzags to the summit of the *Col d'Entrelavi*, or *Col de Trélöre* (7380'), lying between the *Pointe de Vaudalette* on the S. and the *Cime de*

Gollien on the N.; towards the W. we obtain a fine view of the *Ruitor* (see below), and towards the E. of the Grand Paradis and the Grivola. Descending somewhat rapidly through the *Val d'Entrelavi*, we observe the beautiful pyramidal *Becca di Sambeina* to the left, and reach ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Notre Dame de Rhêmes** (5776'; no inn; accommodation if necessary at the curé's or at the 'débit de tabac'), the principal place in the *Val de Rhêmes*. The upper part of this valley is enclosed by imposing glaciers, but the lower part is less interesting. Notre Dame is 5 hrs. from Villeneuve. The route down the valley passes the poor hamlet of *St. Georges* and *Introd*, with the château of that name, where the Val de Rhêmes unites with the *Val Savaranche* (p. 252). In descending, we obtain a fine view of *Mt. Velan* and the *Grand Combin* (p. 242) to the N.

From the head of the Val de Rhêmes an imposing, but difficult route crosses the COL DE GAILLETTA (10,019'), towards the S.W., between the *Petit Mt. Bassac* (10,896') and the *Ste. Hélène* (11,831'), to *Tignes* in the highest part of the Isère valley (16 hrs. from Aosta). Another route, towards the S.E., crosses the COL DE ROSSET (9770') and the *Col de la Croix de Nivolet* to *Ceresole* (p. 253). — A direct route, but more fatiguing than the Col d'Entrelavi, leads from Notre Dame de Rhêmes to Val Savaranche over the COL DU SORT, to the N. of the *Cime de Gollien* (see above).

FROM NOTRE DAME DE RHÊMES TO VAL GRISANCHE (and LIVE-ROGNE) over the *Col de la Fenestra* (6 hrs. to Val Grisanche; guide 6 fr.). The ascent from the Val de Rhêmes to the top of the pass ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is very steep and unpleasant, especially the latter half of it (better in the reverse direction). The *Col de la Fenestra* consists of two semicircular openings, somewhat resembling windows, between the *Plan de Peri* on the right and the *Becca de Tri* on the left. The path leads through the opening to the left, commanding a fine view of the *Ormelune* and the *Ruitor*, the highest peaks of which rise immediately opposite us, and the *Glacier du Château Blanc*. The path, at first undefined, descends across detritus through the *Vallon de Rubin*. Where it divides, we keep to the left. On our left we observe the *Glacier de Rabuigne* and *Mont Forcat*, which partially conceals the *Becca d'Invergnon* (12,000'). Passing ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Chalets de la Rolla* (milk), we descend and cross the brook to *Fornet*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Grisanche*, and proceed via *Serevey* and *Mondange* to (2 hrs.) **Val Grisanche**, or *L'Eglise* (*Cantine du Col du Mont*; or a bed may be obtained at the curé's), the principal village in the valley, prettily situated at the base of the *Ruitor*.

The ascent of the *Ruitor* (S. and highest peak 11,480'; N. peak 11,339'), an extensive, glacier-clad mountain mass with several peaks, which may either be made from L'Eglise, or (preferable) from *La Thuille* on the Little St. Bernard route (p. 239), presents no serious difficulty (guide 40 fr.). Magnificent view, chiefly of the Mont Blanc chain.

FROM VAL GRISANCHE TO BOURG ST. MAURICE (p. 240) over the COL DU MONT (8635') there is a tolerable bridle-path (from Aosta to Bourg St. Maurice 15 hrs.).

The bridle-path from L'Eglise to Liverogne (3 hrs.) traverses the beautifully wooded Val Grisanche, on the left bank of the *Gri-*

sanche, passing *Serré* and *Revers*, where the river disappears for a short distance under rocks. The hamlet of *Planaval* lies to the left. Below this point the valley contracts to a wild ravine. The path on its left side skirts the almost perpendicular rocks high above the roaring torrent. On the opposite bank, on an apparently inaccessible rock, is perched the ruined castle of *Montmajeur* or *Tour d'Arboé*. Before reaching *Liverogne* the path quits the gorge and descends to the left through meadows and groups of trees to the high road from *Courmayeur* to *Villeneuve* and *Aosta* (p. 240).

FROM VILLENEUVE TO CERESOLE OVER THE COL DE LA CROIX DE NIVOLET (13 hrs.). The ascent from Villeneuve by a paved path is rough and unpleasant. Towards the W. a fine view of *Mont Blanc*. Opposite (³ hr.) *Champlong*, where we reach the lowest part of the *Val Savaranche* (p. 250), the beautifully wooded *Val de Rhêmes* opens on the W.; on the height between the valleys rises the château of *Introd* (p. 251). Following the lofty right bank of the deep valley, we next come to (3 hrs.) *Val Savaranche* (p. 250); passes to the *Val de Cogne* and the *Val de Rhêmes*, p. 250), pass *Tignet* and *Bien* in the narrowing pine-clad valley, and reach (2¹/₄ hrs.) *Pont*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Savaranche*, consisting of a few huts only, at the base of the *Grand Paradis* (13,271'; ascent by the *Alp Mont Corré*, 7-8 hrs., difficult; guide 60 fr.).

The *Val Savaranche* divides here. Our path crosses the brook descending from the W. branch of the valley, and ascends a steep rocky slope in numerous windings, passing a fine waterfall, to the (1 hr.) *Croix d'Aroletta* (7451'), a cross on the brink of a precipice, where we enjoy a magnificent survey of the *Grand Paradis* opposite to us, rising with its three peaks out of its vast mantle of snow. To the N. of these are the *Becca di Montandagné*, the *Pointe de l'Herbetet*, the *Grande Serré*, and the *Gricola*. Traversing a desolate, and at places marshy valley, with numerous traces of glacier friction (*Introd*, XIV), we next pass (1 hr.) the *Chalets de Nivole* (refreshments and two beds) and a small lake with a royal shooting-box which lie to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) *Col de la Croix de Nivole* (8624'), a narrow ridge of rock, commanding a superb view of the *Levanna* (11,516'), which rises on the opposite side of the deep *Val d'Orco*. To the W. are the lofty *Col de Galèse* and the *Pointe du Bousson* (10,945'); to the N. the chain of the *Grand Paradis*. (Route across the *Col de Rosset* into the *Val de Rhêmes*, see p. 251.)

Our route now descends from the *Col* in numerous windings, skirting a nearly perpendicular rocky slope, to a bleak valley with several small tarns and a few solitary chalets, and thence by steep zigzags on the left side of the brook with its numerous waterfalls to (2 hrs.) *Chapis*, or *Cin-pini-Sopra*, the highest village in the *Val Locana*, or valley of the *Oreo*. In 2 hrs. more we reach —

Ceresole (*Stabilimento Reale*), where there is a chalybeate spring and a fine waterfall in the vicinity.

[A very fine, but fatiguing route leads hence in 10 hrs. over the *Col de Galèse*, or *Galise* (9836') to *Tignes* in the highest part of the *Isère* valley (p. 251). Refreshments and a bed of hay at the chalets of *Serruc*. — The traveller may also proceed direct from *Val Savaranche* to the *Col de Galèse*, via the chalets of *Serruc*, without going to *Chapis* (experienced guide necessary).]

About 1 hr. below the baths of *Ceresole* the path enters a wild ravine, called the *Scalare di Ceresole* through which the *Oreo* tumbles in a series of cascades. The path is hewn in the rock and descends in steps. Near the (1 hr.) dirty village of *Noasca* is the beautiful waterfall of the *Noaschetta*. The valley is strewn with huge masses of broken rock. Farther down on the left opens the *Val Piantonetto*, which runs up towards the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre*. (Passage of the *Col de Telleccio*

to *Cogne*, see p. 249.) The path next reaches (2 hrs.) *Locana* (Leone d'Oro), a poor village, from which a carriage-road traverses the fertile lower region of the valley (vines, walnuts, chestnuts) to (7½ M.) *Ponte* (*Al Valentino*), an old town with the ruins of two castles, most picturesquely situated at the union of the *Val Soana* (p. 250) with the *Val Locana*. An omnibus runs hence daily to (4 hrs.) *Ivrea* (railway to *Chivasso* and *Turin*), see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

59. From Martigny to Aosta by the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagne.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin 8¼ hrs. (Sembrancher 2¾, Chable 1¼, Champsec 1, Lourtier ½, Mauvoisin 2½ hrs.). To Chable a good road, thence to Champsec bad, beyond Champsec a bridle-path. — Travellers about to proceed to Aosta by the COL DE FENÊTRE (a route unattended with danger; guide necessary, 18 fr.; *Justin Felley*, *Justin* and *Seraphin Bessard* of Chable, and *Jos. Gillioz* of Champsec are recommended) should pass the night at the Hôtel du Giétroz, or at the Hôtel de Lancet, 2 hrs. farther up, 3½ hrs. from Mauvoisin. From Lancet to the summit of the pass 3, Valpellina 4, Aosta 3½ hrs. — From Valpellina to Aosta a good carriage-road.

From Martigny to (8 M.) *Sembrancher*, see p. 241. The road into the *Val de Bagne* diverges here to the left from that to Bourg St. Pierre (p. 241), and immediately beyond the village crosses the *Dranse*. The lower part of the valley is well cultivated. **Chable** (2739'; *Hôtel Perrodin*), the principal village in the valley, 4½ M. from Sembrancher, is picturesquely situated. In the background the snow-clad *Rouinette* (12,727'); to the left *Mont Pleureur* (12,159'), and the *Glacier de Giétroz*. (Route over the *Col d'Etablou* to *Riddes*, see p. 269.)

Beyond Chable the road turns more towards the S. to the villages of *Prarayer* (on this side of which, on the opposite slope, lies *Montagnier*), *Verseyère*, *Champsec*, and (1½ hr.) *Lourtier* (3657'; small Inn). Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the *Dranse* forms several considerable waterfalls; at (¾ hr.) *Granges Neuves* (4843') it receives a considerable contribution from the *Glacier de Corbasrière*, which descends from the *Grand Combin* (p. 242). In 20 min. more we reach *Fionnay* (Restaur. *Maret*, with a few beds).

To the E. of Fionnay a fatiguing route crosses the *Alp Le Cret* (7577'), the *Glacier du Cret*, the COL DU CRET (10,329') and the *Glacier des Erculais* to the (6½ hrs.) *Alp La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1 hr. below *Liappey*, p. 258). — Two other passes (both difficult and suitable for none but practised climbers with able guides) lead towards the N.E. to the great glacier of the *Grand Désert*: the COL DE CLEUSON to the W. of the *Pointe de Rosa Blanche* (10,985'), and the COL DE LOUVIE to the E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925'). From the glacier the route descends to the (10-11 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975') at the head of the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a good bridle-path leads through the picturesque valley to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* (3310') and (2½ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 269).

Above Fionnay the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path follows the right bank of the *Dranse* and leads by *Bo-natchesse* to the (1½ hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin**, which spans the *Dranse* at a height of 100' above the water, in a wild situation. On

the opposite bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher, is the unpretending *Hôtel du Giétroz* (7087'), grandly situated opposite the great *Glacier de Giétroz*.

The GLACIER DE GIÉTROZ, which of late years has much decreased owing to the melting of the ice, had at the beginning of the present century advanced to the bottom of the valley, intercepting the Dranse, in consequence of which a lake was formed, 1000 yds. in length, 220 yds. in width, and 190' deep. In 1818 this sheet of water suddenly burst its barriers, rushed into the valley, and caused terrible devastation (p. 241). A similar catastrophe occurred in 1595.

The path again descends to the Dranse and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next passes the chalets of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Petite Chermontane* and *Vingthuit*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther, after crossing the brook twice, we reach the small new *Hôtel de Lancet*, near which the *Glacier de Breney* descends to the bottom of the valley on its right side. The path then crosses the level lower end of the *Glacier du Mont Durand*, and (1 hr.) reaches the Alp **Grande Chermontane** (7313'), in an imposing situation at the foot of the vast *Glacier d'Otemma* or *de Chermontane*. The chalets here form an important summer-station of the herdsmen, but are usually occupied from the middle of July to the middle of August only (refreshments). Opposite, higher up on the right side of the valley, is the Alp *Chanrion* (7907'). The background of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Tour de Boussine* (12,590'), *Grand Combin* (14,163'), *Mont Avril* (10,961'), *Mont Gelé* (11,539'), *Trouma du Bouc* (10,675'), and *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135').

Excursions. GRAND COMBIN or *Graffenue* (14,163'), from Chermontane by the *Col de Sonadon* (see below) in 10 hrs.; difficult (guide 35 fr.). — MONT BLANC DE CHEILLON (12,700'), from the Alp *Liappey* (p. 258) by the *Col de Cheillon* in 8-9 hrs. (from Mauvoisin in 11 hrs.; guide 30 fr.); magnificent view. — MONT AVRIL (10,961'), by the *Col de Fenêtre* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy (comp. p. 255; guide 10 fr.). — MONT PLEUREUR (12,159'), from Mauvoisin by the Alp *Giétroz* in 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), not very difficult. — *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135'; 6 hrs., guide 12 fr.); *Tournelon Blanc* (12,179'; 8 hrs., guide 15 fr.); *Combin de Corbassière* (12,211'; 10 hrs., guide 20 fr.); *La Sallé* (11,916'; 7 hrs., guide 12 fr.); *Loëlette* (11,627'; 7-8 hrs., guide 15 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110'; 10 hrs., guide 20 fr.), and *Rouinette* (12,727'; 10 hrs., guide 30 fr.) may also be ascended by experienced mountaineers (distances and tariff from Mauvoisin).

Passes. Over the COL DE SONADON (11,483') to Bourg St. Pierre, a difficult glacier pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30 fr.). The track lies from Chermontane to the W. up the *Glacier du Mont Durand* to the pass, a depression of the *Aiguilles Vertes*, S. of the Grand Combin, and descends by the *Glacier de Sonadon* to the *Valsorey Valley* (p. 242) and *Bourg St. Pierre* (p. 241). — Over the COL DES PAUVRES and COL DES MAISONS BLANCHES (12,005'), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionnay to Bourg St. Pierre, difficult, but interesting (guide 30 fr.). — To the S., besides the *Col de Fenêtre* (see below), another route crosses the COL DE CRÊTE SÈCHE (9475'), traversing the lower extremity of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête Sèche* to the *Valpellina* (to Bionaz 7 hrs., guide 15 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérensence over the COL DE CHEILLON (10,663'), 7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to *Liappey*, by the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Durand* or *Cheillon*, fatiguing. Over the COL DE BRENEY (10,695') and COL DE LA SERPENTINE (10,663'), 7-8 hrs. from Lancet or Chanrion to the Alp *Cheillon* (p. 258), difficult. Or the traveller may descend between the *Pigne d'Arolla* and the *Zinareffen* to the *Glacier de Zigiore Nuove* and

Arolla (p. 259). — To *Arolla* over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (11 hrs.), see p. 260; *Col de l'Evêque* (13 hrs.), see p. 260; *Col du Mont Rouge* and *Col de Cheillon* (11 hrs.), see p. 260. — From the upper plateau of the *Glacier d'Otemma* over the *COL D'OTEMMA* or the *COL DE LA REUSE D'AROLLA* to *Valpellina*, difficult (9-10 hrs. from Chermontane to Prarayen; guide 20 fr.).

The route from Chermontane to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) summit of the *Col de Fenêtre* (9140'), skirts and afterwards crosses the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, and presents no difficulty. To the right rises the *Mont Avril* (10,961'), which may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs. with tolerable ease. Picturesque view of the *Val Ollomont* and of the chain of the Graian Alps (p. 247). A new bride-path descends on the S. slope to the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Balme* and (1 hr.) *Porchery*; thence by *Les Veaux* and *Ollomont* to (1 hr.) *Valpelline* (two poor inns), from which a good carriage-road leads to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aosta* (see p. 246).

60. From Bex to Sion. Col de Chéville.

Comp. Map, p. 152.

12 hrs. From Bex to Gryon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. by a carriage-road; beyond Gryon a bridge-path. Guide as far as *Avent* (p. 256) desirable; one may generally be procured at *Anzeindaz* (12 fr. from Gryon to Sion). Path bad at places. Horse 20 fr.

The route over the *COL DE CHEVILLE*, which cuts off the right angle formed by the valley of the Rhone at *Martigny*, presents an almost uninterrupted series of wild and rocky landscapes, especially on the *Valais* (S.) side, and commands an extensive panorama of the Valley of the Rhone towards the end of the journey. If the walk be thought too fatiguing for one day, the traveller may pass the night at Gryon.

A new carriage-road ascends from Bex (p. 206) to Gryon in zigzags, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old path. Beautiful view of the vast snow-fields of the *Dent du Midi* (p. 212). Towards the end of the road we obtain a pleasing glimpse of the village of *Frenière* in the valley, and the waterfalls of a glacier-brook which unites here with the *Avençon*.

A carriage-road also leads from Bex to *Frenière* (2850'; *Pension Giroud*), beyond which opens the sequestered *Vallée des Plans*, with the hamlet of *Les Plans* (3507'; *Pension Bernard*; *Pension Merletaz*, both unpretending, 5-7 fr.). This is an excellent starting-point for a variety of excursions: thus to the *Croix de Javernaz* (6677'), 3 hrs.; to the *Glacier de Plan Nèvé*, 3 hrs.; ascent of the *Argentine* (7933'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; *Dent de Morcles* (9639'), 7 hrs.; *Tête à Pierre Grey* (9515'), 7 hrs.; *Grand Moveran* (10,043'), 7 hrs.; to *Anzeindaz* over the *Col des Essets* (6627'), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gryon** (3707'; **Pension Sauzet*; *Croix Blanche*) is a considerable village.

From Gryon to *Ormont-Dessus* by the *Pas de la Croix*, see p. 160.

Near the last house of the village (10 min.) we follow the path to the right, facing the four peaks of the *Diablerets*, and skirt its precipitous S. slopes in the valley of the *Avençon*, which the path crosses several times. On the right is the *Argentine* (see below), and to the extreme right the snowy summit of the *Grand Moveran* (10,043'). Near the (1 hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4212') is the villa

of the poet *Juste Olivier*. For a short distance the path traverses a pine forest extending along the precipitous slope of the *Argentine* (7933'), which glitters like silver in the sunshine; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Sotalex* (4793') in a higher region of the valley. The stony path now ascends in zigzags to the left, at the head of the valley, then to the right to the *Poraretaz*, a saddle which connects the W. spur of the *Diablerets* with the *Argentine*. We next reach the chalets of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Anzeindaz* (6224'; Alpine fare); to the S. lies the *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, descending from the *Tête à Pierre Grey*, adjacent to which, to the E., is the *Tête du Gros-Jean* (8297'). To the N. rise the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the *Diablerets* (10,666'; ascent difficult; steady climbers take 4 hrs. from *Anzeindaz*). The path crosses the pastures towards the E., afterwards inclining towards the right, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reaches the *Col de Chéville* (6680'), which here separates the cantons of Vaud and Valais. In the distance are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the *Weisshorn*. The path now leads to the left, round the mountain, reaches a wall and gate marking the frontier of Valais, and descends steep and stony slopes, past (20 min.) a waterfall, to the (10 min.) *Chalets de Chéville* (5722'), where we cross the brook and follow the slope to the right. It then descends in zigzags, passing a few chalets, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4711'), situated in a gloomy basin, and skirts its S. bank.

This lake is surrounded by a wilderness of rocks and debris, the scene of two landslips, traversed by the *Liserne*. In the language of the people this spot is not inaptly styled the 'Vestibule de l'Enfer'. The mountain is composed of calcareous strata, worn into rugged and deep hollows. The lower strata, being soft, become saturated by the water of the great glaciers to the N.E.; large masses thus undermined and detached are frequently precipitated into the depths below. Catastrophes of this kind, which give warning of their approach by subterraneous noises, last took place in the years 1714 and 1749. In the latter case the channel of the *Liserne* was obstructed, and the two *Lakes of Derborence* formed (see above), one of which has since dried up. Three of the five rocky peaks of the *Diablerets* have already given way, and the other two will probably share the same fate. Profound abysses are seen on all sides, and an hour rarely passes without a fall of stones in some direction. High above tower the icy walls of the great *Sanfleuron Glacier*.

The path next crosses ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Liserne*, follows the left bank, and passing near the chalets of *Besson* (4383'), leads along the slope of the mountain, which descends from the E. perpendicularly into a profound gorge, where the *Liserne* forces its passage far below. At the *Saut du Chien*, 10 min. from the chalets of *Besson*, the pathway, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, is supported by poles, and partly hewn in the rock, 1600' above the *Liserne*. The pass will occasion unpleasant sensations to persons inclined to giddiness, but is unattended with danger. The path follows the wooded slope, nearly at the same height, as far as ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3543'), at the end of the *Liserne*-gorge, where an extensive view of the valley of the *Rhone* is suddenly disclosed.

The path now descends to the left to (10 min.) *Arent*, an Alpine

village (no inn), surrounded by fruit-trees, and leads along the slope to (20 min.) *Erdes*, at the last house of which it descends to the right. At the cross-way we turn to the left, and continue keeping to the left as far as (25 min.) *St. Séverin*, a pleasant village in the midst of luxuriant vegetation, belonging to **Conthey**, one of the principal wine-growing villages in the valley of the Rhone, with houses extending to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) bridge over the *Morge*. A few fragments of the old castle of Conthey, once the property of the barons of Thurn, are still standing. From this point by the high road in the valley of the Rhone to ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) **Sion**, see p. 269. Instead of following the dusty road, the pedestrian may proceed from *St. Séverin* over the vine-clad hill of *Muraz* by a path which commands a fine view.

Another and shorter route (shaded in the afternoon) on the right bank of the *Liserne* diverges to the right 5 min. before we reach the bridge over the *Liserne* (see above). It crosses loose stones at first, and is not easy to trace. In 10 min. it leads to the chalets of *Mottelon*, where it ascends to the right and passes above the chalets of *Servaplana* (milk at a hut). In 1 hr. we reach the chalets of *Lairette*, beyond which the path runs on at the same level, commanding fine views of the valley of the Rhone, and we at length descend in zigzags to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), situated $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of that name (p. 269).

61. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtman.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtman Valley).

Comp. Maps, pp. 152, 240, 286.

The dusty and glaring high road in the broad and generally marshy valley of the Rhone offers no attraction to the pedestrian, who may, if disposed, proceed from Bex (p. 206) by picturesque mountain-paths (guide necessary for the different passes) in 6-7 days to *Zermatt* (R. 66). From Bex to Gryon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. (p. 255). 1st day, over the Col de Chéville to Sion, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 60). — 2nd day, by the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 18 M. — 3rd day, over the Col de Torrent to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 10-11 hrs. — 4th day, ascend the Bella Tola, and cross the Pas du Bœuf to Gruben in the Turtman Valley, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 5th day, over the Augstbord-Pass to St. Niklaus in the Valley of Zermatt, 7 hrs. — 6th day, to the Rifflé, above Zermatt, 8 hrs. (RR. 65, 66). — A good *Special Map of the S. Valleys of the Valais*, in eight sheets, on the scale of 1 : 50,000, has been published by the Swiss Alpine Club.

a. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent into the Val d'Anniviers.

To Evolena (18 M.) by a carriage-road, suitable for light carriages (post-conveyance with 2-3 seats daily from Sion to Evolena in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fare 5 fr. 40 c.); thence over the Col de Torrent to Luc a bridle-path in 10-11 hrs. (guide unnecessary).

The road from Sion to Evolena leads from the Rhone bridge (1624') in a straight direction to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) *Bramois* lies to the left below, and farther on, beyond the Rhone, *St. Léonard* (p. 270). At the isolated church of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ver* (3103';

tavern) the view first develops itself. In the foreground rise the *Dents de Veisivi* (10,463') and the *Pic d'Arzinol* (9849'); somewhat farther, the great *Ferpècle* glacier becomes visible, and to the left of it the *Dent Blanche* (14,318') and the *Dent d'Hérens* (13,714'), which remain in view the whole way.

The road is now nearly level, and skirts the hill-side high above the left bank of the *Borgne*. About 3 M. farther up, the valley divides into a W. branch, called the *Val d'Hérémence* (*Val d'Orsera*, see below), and an E. (the principal) branch, named *Val d'Hérens* (Ger. *Eringer Thal*). The road passes the large village of *Hérémence*, which lies on the hill to the right, and near *Sauterot* (3051') crosses the *Dixense* which descends from the *Val d'Hérémence*. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second tunnel in particular, where the road re-enters the *Val d'Hérens*, we observe a number of pyramids of earth, each covered with a flat stone, which belong to the old moraine and somewhat resemble 'glacier-tables'.

Val d'Hérémence (also called *Val d'Orsera*, and the upper part *Val des Dir*). A cart-track leads from *Vex* (see above) to (1 hr.) *Hérémence* (4071'; accommodation at the curé's); thence a bridle-path by the hamlets of *Ayer*, *Proton*, *Cérise*, and *Marche* to the (3 hrs.) *Mayens de Pralong*, at the W. base of the *Pic d'Arzinol* (see below; over the *Col de la Meina* to Evolena, 4 hrs., see p. 259). Farther on, we pass the chalets of *Méribé* (1.) and ascend to the upper level of the valley, past the chalets of *La Barina* (over the *Col du Cret* to Fionnay see p. 253) and *Lutaret*. At the head of the valley (3½ hrs.) are the chalets of *Liappey* (7631'; poor accommodation), situated on the left bank of the *Dixense*, opposite the chalets of *Seillon* or *Cheillon* (7454'), on the right bank of the torrent. From *Liappey* or *Cheillon* over the *Cols de Cheillon*, *de la Serpentine*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Bagné*, see p. 254; over the *Col de Riedmatten* and the *Pas de Chèrres* to Arolla, see p. 260.

A little farther on, 5 M. from *Vex*, we reach *Useigne*, or *Euseigne* (wine at the post-station), 2 M. above which the road crosses the *Borgne* by a bold bridge. (Near the *Chalets de Prajean*, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) Passing the small chapel of *La Garde*, which lies on the hill to the left, we at length reach (6 M.) —

Evolena (4521'; **Hôtel de la Dent Blanche*, at the S. end of the village, R. 2½, B. 1½, L. and A. 1 fr.), the principal place in the valley, grandly situated.

Guides (*A. P. Beytrison*, *Bapt. Gaspol*, *P. Vuigner*, and *M. Pralong* are recommended): *Glacier de Ferpècle* 3, *Couronne de Bréonna* 7, *Mont de l'Etoile* 6, *Pic d'Arzinol* 6, *Becs de Bosson* 7, *Sasseneire* 6 fr. — Over the *Col de Colon* to Prarayen 20, *Col d'Hérens* to Zermatt 25, *Col du Mont-Rouge* to Chermontane 20, *Col du Grand Cornier* to Zinal 30, *Col de Torrent* to Vissoye (unnecessary) 12 fr. — Porters 5 fr. per day.

Excursions. *Arolla* and *Ferpècle*, see below. — On the E. side of the valley: *Villa La Sage*, and *Forclaz*, commanding views of the *Ferpècle Glacier*, *Dent Blanche*, and the *Combe d'Arolla* (¾-1¼ hr.). — Ascent of the *Sasseneire* (10,692'), 5½ hrs., see p. 262. The view from the *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,381'), farther S., resembles that from the *Sasseneire*.

W. side: The *Pic d'Arzinol* (9849'), the pointed mountain N.W. of Evolena, may be reached by a tolerable path in 3¼ hrs. (guide 6 fr.; riding practicable as far as the *Col de la Meina*, 3 hrs.). Below Evolena

we cross the Borgne and take the bridle-path to the left, mounting through wood past the '*Glacière Naturelle*', a cleft filled with ice during the summer. Emerging from the wood (1 hr.), we cross the *Torrent de Lannaz*, the outflow of the *Glacier de Vouasson*, and ascend over pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina*. (To *Liappey* in the upper *Val d'Héremence*, 7 hrs. from Evolena, see p. 258.) A rocky arête to the right leads to the top ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), commanding a magnificent panorama especially towards the S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguilles Vertes, Grand Combin, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and of the Bernese Alps to the N.

The Val d'Hérens divides 1 hr. S. of Evolena, at *Haudères* (4747'). The W. branch is called the *Combe d'Arolla*, whereas the E. branch, which is terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpècle*, retains the name of the main valley.

a. ***Combe d'Arolla** (bridle-path, 4 hrs. from Evolena to the Hôtel du Mt. Colon; guide unnecessary). The path crosses the Ferpècle torrent and, turning to the right, the Borgne at *Pralovin*, 5 min. above Haudères. (Pedestrians may cross by a bridge half-way to Haudères, regaining the bridle-path at Pralovin, but it is preferable to keep the main track on the right bank.) The path then ascends rapidly, affording picturesque views of the wild glen, through which the Borgne descends in a succession of cascades, and farther on passing through wood, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chapel of St. Borthélemi* (5961'), close to the side of a huge rock. Farther on, the path ascends gradually, past the chalets of *Gouille*, *Sattarme* (high above in a side-valley to the right is the fine *Cascade des Ignes*, see below), *Prax Mousse*, and *La Montaz*, to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Chalets de l'Arolla** (5572'; **Hôtel du Mont Colon*), surrounded by Arolla pines (or Alpine cedars), and magnificently situated opposite the imposing *Mont Colon* (11,956'), whose base is encircled by the *Glacier de l'Arolla* on one side, and the *Glacier de Vuibez* on the other, which unite their masses in lofty ice-cascades. To the right rise the *Vuibez* rocks and the snow-clad *Pigne d'Arolla* (12,471'), and in the foreground extend the vast old moraines of the *Glacier de Zigiore Nuove*.

Excursions. ***LAC BLEU DE LOUSSEL**, a pleasant walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide unnecessary). Near the Chalets of *Gouille* (see above) a path ascends to the W. to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Loussel* (8621'). Immediately above the chalets is the lake, a sheet of beautifully clear water, into which a brook rushes from the rocks to the left. Beautiful view of Mt. Colon; high above to the W. towers the shattered range of the *Aiguilles Rouges*; and to the left the *Cascade des Ignes* (see above) flows from the *Glacier des Ignes*.

The **MONT COLON** (11,956') is best ascended from the W. side (from the Col de Chermontane, p. 260), but is only suitable for skilled mountaineers with good guides (30 fr.). Magnificent view. — **L'ÉVÊQUE** (12,264'), a peak rising to the S. of Mt. Colon (guide 20 fr.) and the **PIGNE D'AROLLA** (12,471'; guide 20 fr.), are also admirable points of view. — The **DENTS** (*Petites Dents*, 10,463'; *Grandes Dents*, 11,237'; the latter including the *Dent Perroc*, 11,992', and the *Aiguille de la Zu*, 12,051') are difficult, and suitable for active climbers only. Between the *Petites* and *Grandes Dents* the laborious *Col de Zarmine* (10,046') leads from Arolla to Ferpècle.

Passes. To **PRARAYEN** in the *Valpellina* (and thence to Aosta) over the **Col de Colon** (10,269'), a route affording a succession of imposing snow-scenes (9-10 hrs. from Arolla, guide 18 fr.). The *Glacier d'Arolla* is tra-

versed, and the ice-fall avoided by climbing the rocks on the E. side. Farther on, the track skirts the base of the almost perpendicular rocks of *Mt. Colon*, remarkable for their echoes, and crosses the plateau of *Za-de-Zan* (to the left, the *Col de Mont Brulé*, see below) to the summit of the pass, marked by a small iron cross in the rock to the right (5 hrs. from Arolla). The view is grand, but not very extensive. The descent lies over the *Glacier de Colon* into the *Combe d'Olen*, a wild glen connected with the head of the *Valpellina*, and (4 hrs.) *Prarayen* (6598'; tolerable accommodation at the chalets, which however are occasionally closed in summer), or in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to *Bionaz* (accommodation at the curé's), and (3 hrs.) *Valpelline* (p. 255).

TO THE VAL D'HERÉMENCE from Arolla there are two passes close together, the *Col de Riedmatten* (9354'; 5 hrs. from Arolla to Liappey), and the *Pas de Chèvres* (9793'), farther S. The descent from the latter lies over a ledge of rock and over the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Cheillon* (not to be confounded with the *Glacier de Durand* in the Valley of Zinal, p. 263) to the (5 hrs.) chalets of *Cheillon* (7454'), on the right bank of the *Dixense*, opposite *Liappey* (p. 258). Thence by the *Val des Dix* to (4½ hrs.) *Héremence*, see p. 258. — Travellers bound for the *Val de Bagne* may traverse the névé of the *Cheillon Glacier* to the *Col de Cheillon* (10,663') and thence descend by the *Glacier de Giétroz* to *Mauvoisin* (p. 253); or they may cross the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,958') and descend by the *Glacier de Lire Rose* to *Lancet* (10-11 hrs. from Arolla; trustworthy guides necessary, 20 fr.).

TO THE VAL DE BAGNE over the *Col de Chermontane* (10,118'), 11 hrs., a long and fatiguing walk (guide 20 fr.). The crevassed *Glacier de Pièce* or *Torgnon* is ascended (difficult, and not always practicable) to the *Serra de Vuibez*, and the *Glacier de Vuibez* crossed to the summit of the pass, between the *Petit Mt. Colon* and the *Pigne d'Arolla* (p. 259). Magnificent view. The vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* are then descended to *Chermontane* or *Lancet* (p. 251). — Over the *Col de l'Evêque* (11,483'), fatiguing but highly interesting (13 hrs., guide 25 fr.). The *Col de Colon* route (see above) is followed nearly to the pass, where we turn to the right and cross the *Col de l'Evêque*, S.W. of the *Evêque* (see above). The *Glacier de Mont Colon* is then traversed (the *Evêque* and *Mont Colon* standing out to the right, and the *Petit Mt. Colon* to the left) to the *Col de Chermontane*, where the route joins that described before. — The *Col de Cheillon* and *Col du Mont Rouge*, see above.

TO ZERMATT by the *Col de Bertol* (about 10,800'), 11-12 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 20 fr.). The *Glacier d'Arolla* is traversed to the *Plan de Bertol*, whence the col, a gap in the range of the *Dents de Bertol*, is gained by climbing precipitous rocks and a steep ice slope. The vast snow-fields of the *Glacier du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpècle* are then crossed, past the *Tête Blanche* (see below), to the *Col d'Hérens* and the *Stockje* (p. 261); thence to Zermatt see p. 261. — Over the *Col de Mont Brulé* (10,397') and the *Col de Valpeine* (11,686'), 12-13 hrs. (guide 25 fr.). The *Col de Colon* route (see above) is followed to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, where we turn to the left to the *Col de Mont Brulé*, a depression of the ridge extending S. of the *Dent des Bouquetins*. The head of the *Zardezan Glacier* is then traversed (on the left the *Col des Bouquetins*, see p. 261) to the *Col de Valpelline*, S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,313'), which may be reached from the latter in ¾ hr. (p. 261). We next cross the *Stock Glacier* (p. 261) and join the *Col d'Hérens* route at the *Stockje* (p. 261).

b. **Ferpècle* (bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from Evolena to the hotel). We may either proceed from *Haudères* along the right bank of the *Ferpècle* torrent; or (preferable) halfway to *Haudères* we may ascend to the left to (1¼ hr.) *Forclaz* and thence to (¾ hr.) *Sepey*, where the paths unite. Near the (¼ hr.) chalets of *Praxfleuri* opens a grand view of the head of the valley, which is terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpècle* and the *Dent Blanche*. The track then passes through

wood and soon reaches the Alpine village of *Salay* or *Ferpècle* (5909'; *Hôtel du Col d'Hérens, clean and reasonable), beautifully situated near the lower end of the Ferpècle Glacier, the issue of which forms a handsome waterfall.

Near the last chalets, a narrow path ascends to the left through larch wood, and farther on over stone-covered slopes and pastures along the hill-side to the (1½ hr.) **Alp Bricolla* (7959'; no refreshments), situated high above the right bank of the Ferpècle glacier, the best point of view. The *Mont Miné* (10,925') divides the upper part of the glacier into two arms, that to the W. bearing the name of *Glacier du Mont Miné*. Imposing mountain scenery; to the left towers the gigantic *Dent Blanche* (see below), flanked by the *Grand Cornier* to the left, and the *Wandfluh* to the right.

Passes. To ZINAL over the *Col du Grand Cornier* (11,637'), 10-11 hrs. from the Hôtel du Col d'Hérens, not very difficult and highly interesting (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (1½ hr.) *Bricolla* the track diverges to the left from de Col d'Hérens route and ascends over snow-slopes in 3½ hrs. to the pass, between the *Dent Blanche* and the *Grand Cornier*. On the E. side, a steep wall of rock is descended and the glacier traversed past the *Roc Noir* to the (2½ hrs.) club-hut on the *Mountain* (p. 263). Thence to (3 hrs.) *Zinal*, see p. 263. — Over the *Col du Zaté* (or the *Col de Bréonna*) and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 264.

To ZERMATT over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,417'), 10-11 hrs. from Ferpècle, an interesting and frequently traversed pass. From *Bricolla* we take to the Ferpècle Glacier (¾ hr.), which is crevassed in its lower part only, but easy when the upper névé is gained. From the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass, between the *Wandfluh* and *Tête Blanche* (12,313'), the latter, commanding a most striking view, is easily reached in ¾ hr. (the descent may be made to the *Col de Valpelline*, whence the Zermatt route is regained at the *Stockje*; comp. p. 260). The descent from the pass lies over a steep wall of rock and over the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Club Hut* at the *Stockje* (10,161'), a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, and dividing the upper part of it into two branches, the *Stock Glacier* to the left, and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* to the right. We descend over the latter, along the rocks of the *Stockje* to the dirty *Zmutt Glacier*, the passage of which is tiresome owing to the quantity of detritus with which it is covered, and finally regain a firm footing at the *Staffel-Alp* (7041'), 3 hrs. from the *Stockje*. Thence to *Zermatt* 1½ hr. (p. 291).

To VALPELLINA over the *Col des Bouquetins* (11,414'), 10-11 hrs. from Ferpècle to Prarayen. The track lies over the Ferpècle Glacier, following either the *Col d'Hérens* route (see above), or ascending on the left side of the glacier along the rocks of *Mont Miné* to the upper plateau. Bearing to the right, and passing between the *Tête Blanche* and *Mont Miné*, we cross the pass, a snow-plateau to the E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625'), and descend over the *Glacier de Zardezan* to *Prarayen* (p. 260).

The ascent of the *DENT BLANCHE* (14,318') is very difficult, and suitable for first-rate mountaineers only (10 hrs. from *Bricolla*, guide 70 fr.). — The *GRAND CORNIER* (13,022') may be ascended from the *Col du Grand Cornier* (see above) in 1½-2 hrs. without serious difficulty (guide 30 fr.).

A bridle-path leads from Evolena over the **Col de Torrent* (9584') to the *Val d'Anniviers* (9-10 hrs. to Vissoye, guide unnecessary). The track diverges halfway to Haudères to the left to *La Sagz* and *Villa* (a short-cut to *Villa* ascends 20 min. S. of Evolena through a rocky gorge), and traverses the pastures of the *Alp Cotter* in long zigzags. The pass, a sharp slate ridge (4½-5 hrs. from Evolena), commands a striking view of the grand mountain range enclosing the *Val d'Hérens* (from right to left: *Pointe de Vouasson*,

Aiguilles Rouges, Mt. Pleureur, Mt. Blanc de Cheillon, Serpentine, Pigne d'Arolla, Petites and Grandes Dents, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche, etc.).

The "Sassenseire (10,692'), which rises to the N.W. of the pass, may be safely ascended from the pass in 1 hr., but its rugged sides are somewhat difficult of access near the top. It commands a superb panorama of the Bernese Alps, which stretch towards the N.; the Jura appears in the form of a blue line beyond the Col de Chéville (p. 256). To the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the colossal pyramid of the Dent Blanche (p. 261).

On the N. side of the Sassenseire a very interesting bridle-path crosses the *Pas de Lona* (8924') into the Val d'Anniviers; from the Chalets de Prajean (p. 258) to Grimente 8 hrs. The *Becs de Bosson* (10,368') may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.; view strikingly beautiful.

The path which descends from the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers skirts the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8871') on the N. side, where the view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Zermatt valleys is gradually disclosed (Gabelhorn, Trifhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Bruneckhorn, Diablons), and passes by the *Torrent-Alp* (7940') to the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Zutelé-Pra* (7083'), in the *Val de Moiry* or *Val de Torrent*, the upper S.W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers, terminated towards the S. by the *Glacier de Moiry*.

From this point the traveller may proceed direct to *Zinal* (see p. 263) in 3½ hrs. by remounting the opposite and somewhat steep slope of the valley towards the E., and crossing the *Col de Sore-Bois* (8970'); the route leads over turf, and the descent presents little difficulty. — Or the traveller may descend to Grimente (see below), turn there to the right by the finger-post and cross the two streams of the Val de Torrent and Val de Zinal above their junction, reaching Zinal in 2 hrs.

Below (1½ hr.) *Grimente*, or *Gremenz* (8016'), the Val de Torrent and the Val de Zinal unite (see below). From Grimente by *St. Jean* to the bridge across the *Navigenze* (3898') 1 hr., ascent to *Vissoye* (p. 263) ¼ hr., thence to *St. Luc* (p. 264) 1 hr.

b. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers (Einfischthal) to Zinal.

To Vissoye (13½ M.) a tolerable road, practicable for light vehicles (one-horse carr. 15 fr.); thence to Zinal (3 hrs.) a good mule-path (horse 15, to Vissoye 8 fr.).

From Sierre to the (¼ M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1767'), see p. 270. About 1 M. beyond the bridge the road to the Val Anniviers diverges to the right and ascends rapidly through wood; below us, to the right, we observe the village of *Chippis*, with its picturesque white chalets, situated at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After 3 M. the road enters the *Val d'Anniviers*, and we obtain a view of the snow-clad Rothhorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, and Becs de Bosson which enclose it. At (½ M.) *Niouc* (3248') begins the first of the wild rocky ravines which descend on the E. side of the valley. The road skirts its precipitous slopes, and afterwards leads through three galleries. Below, to the right (¾ M.), lies the village of *Fang*.

Those whose destination is *St. Luc* (p. 264) here follow the bridle-path to the left, and reach the village after a steep ascent of ½ hr.

— A footpath, which also diverges to the left beyond the first gorge, leads by *Sussillon* in 3 hrs. to the lofty village of *Chandolin* (6493'), whence a good path through pine-forest, commanding beautiful views of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to St. Luc in 1½ hr. — The *Illhorn* (8420'), commanding a picturesque view of the Illgraben (p. 271), the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, may be reached from Chandolin in 2½-3 hrs.

The road continues in the valley, passes several ravines and *Painsec* on the opposite slope, and reaches (3 M.) **Vissoye** (4002'; *Hôtel d'Anniviers*, new), the principal village in the valley, situated on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, and possessing a handsome church.

ST. LUC, BELLA TOLA, etc., see p. 264.

Beyond Vissoye (5 min.) the path leads towards a saw-mill (not to the left); 25 min., towards the lower cross (not to the right). At (20 min.) *Mission* the valley divides, the *Val de Torrent* (see above) running towards the W., and the *Val de Zinal* towards the E. Our path leads through the latter to (¼ hr.) *Ayer* (4777'), with deserted nickel mines, where it is joined by the direct path from St. Luc (p. 264). The path ascends gradually, traversing a stony wilderness. In 20 min. it crosses the Navigenze, passes a chapel on the left bank, (40 min.) recrosses to the right bank, and in ¾ hr. more reaches **Zinal** (5505'; **Hôtel du Durand*; the landlord, *Bapt. Epiney*, is well acquainted with the valley). The valley terminates towards the S. in the magnificent *Glacier Durand*, or *Zinal*, 1 hr. from Zinal, which descends from the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,363').

The **Alp l'Allée*, or '*Montagne de la Lés*' (7178'; situated to the W. above the lower extremity of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal), which is crossed by the path to the glacier-passes mentioned below, commands a noble prospect of the background of the valley, of the mountains from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of the *Besso* (*L'Obèche*: 12,057'). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel (10 min.) we cross to the left bank, and proceed towards the corner of a wood; ½ hr., fragments of rock, where the path gradually ascends; 20 min., a ravine with waterfall in the background; 3 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Then a somewhat steep ascent; ¾ hr., to the left; 10 min., the chalet on the Alp. Descent in ½ hr.

The **Alp Arpitetta* (7418'), opposite the last-mentioned, towards the N.E., affords another imposing view, particularly of the Weisshorn and the Moming Glacier, at the S. end of which rises the Rothhorn. By crossing the lower part of the Durand glacier (with guide), the two above points of view may be combined. — Moderately active walkers, however, should not fail to extend the excursion up the Durand Glacier to the *Club Hut* on the *Mountet* (9381'), at the S. base of the Besso (4½ hrs. from Zinal), whence the grand amphitheatre enclosing the head of the glacier, and culminating in the Rothhorn, Trifhorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, and Bouquetin, is admirably surveyed. The view is still more imposing from the *Roc Noir* (10,262'), a rocky island emerging from the ice opposite the Mountet, and easily reached by practised climbers in ¾-1 hr. from the club-hut (guide 10 fr.). Zinal may then be regained in 3 hrs.

From the Alp Arpitetta the *Pointe d'Arpitetta* (10,302') may be ascended in 3 hrs. (easy). — *Besso* (*L'Obèche*; 12,057'), an interesting expedition for practised mountaineers (3-4 hrs. from the Mountet club-hut; guide 20 fr.); striking view. — *Pigne de l'Allée* (11,168'), from the Alp de l'Allée in 3-4 hrs., not difficult (guide 15 fr.). — *Bouquetin* (11,431'), from Zinal

over the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), and *DIABLONS* (11,861'), by the *Alp Tracuit* in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), both laborious. — The *GRAND CORNIER* (13,022') is best ascended from the *Col du Grand Cornier* (p. 261; guide 30 fr.). — *ROTHHORN* or *Moming* (13,855'), difficult, for steady climbers only (from the *Mountet* in 6-7 hrs.; guide 60 fr.); magnificent view.

Passes. To *EVOLENA* by the *Col de Sore Bois* and *Col de Torrent*, see pp. 260, 261; by the *Col du Grand Cornier*, see p. 261; by the *Pas de Lona*, see p. 262. — Over the *Col de l'Allée* (10,482') and the *Col du Zâté* (9433'), 10-11 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), laborious and not very interesting. From the *Alp de l'Allée* the track lies over steep and rocky slopes to the *Col de l'Allée*, N.W. of the *Pigne de l'Allée*; then a descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, which is crossed below the upper ice-fall, and another ascent to the *Col du Zâté*; finally a steep descent to *Ferpècle* (p. 260). — Immediately S. of the *Col du Zâté*, and separated from it by the *Serra Neire* only, is the *Col de Bréonna* (9574'), also leading to *Evolena* (guide 15 fr.).

To *GRUBEN* in the *Turtman Valley* by the *Pas de la Forcletta* or the *Col de Tracuit (des Diablons)*, see p. 266.

To *ZERMATT* over the *Trift Joch* or *Col de Zinal* (11,614'), 11-12 hrs., fatiguing, but without serious difficulty since it has been rendered more practicable of late years (guide 30 fr.). To the *Mountet* club-hut (4½ hrs. from *Zinal*), where the night had better be spent, see above. The glacier is traversed in a S.E. direction, and some steep snow-slopes are climbed to the (1¾ hr.) S.W. foot of the *Trifthorn* (12,261'). Thence to the pass, the ascent lies up rocks of extraordinary steepness, the difficulties of which have been much diminished by a ladder and an iron chain attached to them. The (1 hr.) summit of the pass, a sharp ridge between the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,363') and the *Trifthorn*, commands a magnificent view of *Monte Rosa*, the *Saasgrat*, etc. The descent to (4 hrs.) *Zermatt* across the *Trift Glacier* presents no difficulty.

Over the *Col Durand* or *Col de la Dent Blanche* (11,398'), 13-14 hrs. to *Zermatt* (guide 30 fr.), a longer but equally imposing route. Leaving the club-hut (p. 263) we proceed in a straight direction towards the S., passing the E. side of the *Roc Noir* (p. 263). The ascent is at first gradual, but soon becomes steep and laborious, and a large 'bergschrund' which must be crossed, presents an additional difficulty. The summit of the pass, which lies between the *Mont Durand (Arbehorn)* (12,284') and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,435'), commands an imposing view, particularly of the gigantic *Matterhorn* rising towards the S. In descending, we must not proceed straight on across the *Hohcäng Glacier* to the *Zmutt Glacier*, as the lower part of the former is full of crevasses, but bearing to the left we descend along the rocky slopes of the *Ebihorn* to the *Zmutt Glacier*, whence we reach the *Staffelalp* (p. 261) in 3½-4 hrs. from the col. Thence to *Zermatt* in 1½ hr., see p. 291.

Two other passes from *Zinal* to *Zermatt* are the *Moming Pass* (12,687'), between the *Rothhorn* and *Schallhorn* (14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), and the *SCHALLEN JOCH* (12,307'), between the *Schallhorn* and *Weisshorn* (14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.); both difficult and not to be attempted except by thoroughly trained mountaineers with able guides.

Travellers intending to walk from *Zinal* to *St. Luc* may avail themselves of a path diverging at *Auer* (p. 263) from the main path and skirting the hill-side, traversing meadows and wood (guide desirable).

c. *St. Luc; Bella Tola; by the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtman Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.*

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* 5 hrs., see p. 262. From *Vissoye* (p. 263) to *St. Luc* an ascent 1 of hr., thence to the summit of the *Bella Tola* 4 hrs., and by the *Pas du Bœuf* in 4½, or the *Meiden Pass* in 3½-4 hrs., to *Gruben* (guide 10, horse 16 fr.). From *Gruben* over the *Augstbord Pass* to *St. Niklaus* 7 (or including the *Schwarzhorn* 8½) hrs.; guide 12, horse 20 fr.

St. Luc, Ger. *Luck* (5496'; **Hôtel de la Bella Tola*, R. 2, D. 3, L. and A. 1 fr.) lies on a steep slope, in the midst of pastures and fields. This loftily situated village commands a curious view of the profound Val d'Anniviers, and the snow-mountains at the end of the valley (Rothhorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, and Grand Cornier). St. Luc has suffered severely from fires on several different occasions. The new houses are massive, but badly built. The hovels which escaped the flames are easily distinguished by their peculiar construction. About 400' above the village, to the N., is the '*Druids' Stone*', called in the local patois '*Pierre des Servagios*' (stone of the savages), a rock projecting from the turf, the E. side of which is said to have been once used as an altar.

The ***Bella Tola** (10,138'), the S. peak of a group of mountains (the N. point, 9095', is called *Schwarzhorn*; the E. peak, 9744', *Borternhorn*), an admirable point of view, is easily ascended in 4 hrs. from St. Luc (guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.). The new bridle-path begins to ascend immediately beyond the hotel; after 20 min. we turn to the left, and mount in zigzags past three chalets (10 min.); next to the right, skirting a pine wood; after 5 min., inclining to the left, the path traverses a clearing, ascends a meadow, passing a hut, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reaches a chalet; next towards the left, and, on the next mountain terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, again to the right, ascending in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the base of the mountain; finally a steep ascent of 1 hr. more to a crest commanding a view of the *Glacier of Bella Tola*, furrowed with crevasses; an open hut, a little below the ridge, affords shelter in bad weather.

The View embraces the whole of the Pernese and Valaisian Alps, and the eye ranges over a circle of upwards of 250 M., one of the diameters extending from the Furca to the Buet, a distance of 80 M. in a straight line. (Panorama by R. Ritz.) Opposite us, to the N., the gorge of the Dala is visible in its entire extent, as far as the Baths of Leuk and the Gemmi. The most imposing part of the panorama is to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 274) to Mont Blanc.

In order to reach the Turtman Thal we descend from the Bella Tola to the S., and then ascend to the (1 hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9154'). In descending into the *Borternal* we keep to the left, the direction being indicated by stones. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the chalets of *Platschen*, where the track divides: to the left to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Turtman* (p. 271), to the right to (2 hrs.) *Gruben* (p. 266).

The direct route from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the **Meiden Pass** (9154'; 5 hrs.; easy). Riding is practicable as far as the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Tounot*. The track then ascends across pastures, and finally through desolate rocky scenery to the pass ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), lying N. of the abrupt *Tounot* (9921'), and commanding a view of the *Weisshorn*, *Bruneckhorn*, *Barrhörner*, and the range between the Turtman and Visp valleys. (From the Bella Tola, the Meiden Pass is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., leaving the Pas du Bœuf to the left.) The path, at first steep, but not to be mistaken, then descends, skirting a small lake and passing the *Meidenhorn* (9780') on the right, to (1 hr.)

the *Alp Meiden* (7613'; milk; fine view of the Weisshorn), and, after another hour through forests of larch and Alpine cedars, reaches the village of *Gruben*, *Zmeiden*, or *Meiden* (6060'; *Hôtel du Weisshorn*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.), in the *Turtman Valley*.

FROM TURTMAN (p. 271) TO GRUBEN (4 hrs.). The bridle-path ascends the steep right bank of the *Turtman* brook, passing a fine waterfall (p. 271), which, however, is not visible from the path. At *Tummènen* it crosses to the left bank, where we obtain fine retrospective views of the Rhone valley through the wood, and again ascends rapidly between fragments of rock. It then leads for 2 hrs. through the extensive *Dubencald*, once a magnificent pine forest, but now considerably thinned by avalanches and fires. In the middle is a small white chapel containing numerous votive tablets. At *Vollensteg* the path recrosses to the right bank, and passing the hamlets of *Niggelingen*, *Tschafel*, and *Staffel*, reaches Gruben.

From Gruben to Zinal over the *Pas de la Forcletta* (9810'), 8 hrs., not difficult (guide 12 fr.). At the *Lower Blummattalp*, ½ hr. above Zinal, the path diverges to the right and ascends through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Blummatt* (7680'), where we obtain a fine view of the *Turtman Glacier*, *Weisshorn*, etc. It then leads through a desolate valley, passing the chalets of the *Kallberg*, to the (2½ hrs.) top of the pass, lying between the *Roc de Budri* on the right and the *Crête d'Ombrenza* on the left. (View of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps.) Descending to the chalets of *Remoinze* (8503'), and traversing grassy slopes and wood, we may either turn to the right to (3 hrs.) *Ayer*, or to the left to (4 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 263).

The valley of Turtman terminates to the S. with the magnificent TURTMAN or BARR GLACIER, which is imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,851'), the *Weisshorn* (14,803'), the *Bruneckhorn* (12,618'), and the *Barrhorn* (11,920'). At the foot of it lie the chalets *Im Zenten* (½ hr. from Gruben). A somewhat difficult, but very interesting route leads across the glacier and over the *Col des Diablons*, or *de Tracuit* (10,673'), lying between the *Diablons* and the *Weisshorn*, to *Zinal* (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; recommended to skilled climbers with good guides).

From Gruben to Stalden or St. Niklaus in the valley of the Visp a bridle-path (7 hrs., or including the *Schwarzhorn* 8½ hrs.; guide not indispensable) ascends the steep E. slope of the valley, passing the chalets of the *Gruben-Alp*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Augstbord Pass* (9515'), between the *Steinthorn* ((10,463') on the S. and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,522') on the N. (fine views of the *Mischabel*).

The *Schwarzhorn*, which must not be confounded with another mountain of the name (9593') farther N. in the same range, or with the *Schwarzhorn* near St. Luc (p. 265), may be ascended from the summit of the pass without fatigue in 1 hr. Fine view, hardly inferior to that from the *Bella Tola* (p. 265).

The path descends over detritus and loose stones (unpleasant for riding, and not easily traced), into the *Augstbordthal*, where we may either proceed to the right, skirting the *Steinthorn*, to the grandly situated village of *Jungen* and thence descend a steep slope in zigzags to (3 hrs.) *St. Niklaus*; or, turning to the left, we may descend to *Emd* and (3½ hrs.) *Stalden* (p. 283).

The route from Gruben to St. Niklaus by the *Jung Pass* (10,440'), farther S., affords less view than the above, and is much rougher (8 hrs.; guide 8 fr.). — The *BARR PASS* (11,801'), the *BRUNECK JOCH* (11,099') and the *BRES JOCH* (11,644') are difficult glacier passes, suited for experienced mountaineers only with able guides (25-30 fr. each).

St. Niklaus, and thence to **Zermatt**, see p. 284.

62. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 152.

12 hrs. Guide necessary from Kippel to Kandersteg (15, or from Gampel 20 fr.). Cart-road as far as Ried.

From **Gampel** (**Hôtel Lötschenthal*), situated on the right bank of the Rhone, 2 M. above *Turtman* (p. 271), and at the mouth of the *Lötschenthal*, the road ascends the valley, at first rapidly, and afterwards more gradually. The gorge, which is much exposed to avalanches, contracts. The chapels of (1 hr.) *Mitthal* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Goppenstein* (4068') are periodically swept away by avalanches, and always religiously restored by the inhabitants of Ferden and Kippel. Beyond Goppenstein the *Lonza* is crossed ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The valley here becomes broader and more fertile, and possesses mines of some value. Passing (1 hr.) *Ferden* (poor inn at the lower end of the village), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Kippel** (4659'; accommodation at the curé's; *Ign. Lehner* is recommended as a guide), the road ascends gradually, at first through beautiful larch-wood, and afterwards across meadows. In the distance are seen several groups of chalets in the upper part of the valley, which is terminated by the *Lötschen Glacier*. We next reach (1 hr.) **Ried** (5710'; **Hôtel Nesthorn*; *Peter, Jos., and Joh. Siegen*, good guides), which is the best starting-point for excursions in the *Lötschenthal*, and is picturesquely situated at the N. base of the *Bietschhorn* (12,966').

From *Ried* by the *Lötschentlücke* to the *Eggischhorn*, see p. 144; over the *Beichgrat* to the *Bellalp*, see p. 273. — By the *WETTERLÜCKE* (10,364') to *Lauterbrunnen* (12 hrs.), a difficult and fatiguing expedition, especially the descent across the much fissured *Breithorn Glacier*. — The passage of the *PLTERS* or *LÖTSCHENTHAL GRAT* (10,535') to *Lauterbrunnen* (11 hrs.), is interesting, the route from the *Mutthorn* onwards being the same as that described at p. 152 (from Kandersteg to Lauterbrunnen). Trustworthy guides necessary (30 fr. each).

FROM **RIED** TO **SUSTEN** (p. 271) OVER THE *RESTI PASS*, 8-9 hrs., interesting (guide advisable). The route ascends over the *Restistaffel Alp* (two beds) to the top of the pass in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., and descends over the *Bachalp* to *Leuk* or *Susten* in 3-4 hrs. From the summit of the pass we may easily ascend the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Laucherspitze* (9400'), which affords an admirable view of the Bernese Alps to the N., the Pennine Alps from the Mte. Leone to *Mont Blanc* on the S., of the Rhone valley far below, and of the *Lötschenthal* to the E.

The path to the *Lötschen Pass* ascends from *Ferden* or *Kippel* to the N. W. through beautiful larch wood, and afterwards over pastures. Beyond the last huts it crosses a rocky slope and some small patches of snow, which seldom entirely melt, and in 3 hrs. reaches the summit of the **Lötschen Pass** (8796'), commanded on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (p. 152), and on the E. by the *Schildhorn*, or *Hockenhorn* (10,817'). The view from the pass is beautiful, though not very extensive; to the S. E. rises the *Bietschhorn*, to the S., the magnificent group of the *Mischabel*, the *Weisshorn*, and *Monte Rosa*; to the N. are the precipitous snowy slopes of the *Doldenhorn* and the *Blümlisalp*; to the N. E. the vast *Kander Glacier*, above which towers the *Mutthorn*.

In descending to the wild Gastern-Thal, we cross a deposit of snow, reach the glacier which descends from the Lötschenberg into the valley, and follow its left side, skirting the slopes of the Balmhorn. The ice-axe is required at places. At the end of the glacier, the *Valley of Gastern* is disclosed to view. Near the chalet (*Gfäll Alp*, 6037') we enjoy a fine view of the mountains and of the conspicuous *Alpetli Glacier* to the N.E., an offshoot of the Kander Glacier (p. 152), overtopped by the *Mutthorn* or *Mittelhorn* (9958').

13/4 hr. **Gasterndorf**, or **Im Selden** (5315'; small inn kept by *Grossen*), is a group of miserable hovels, near which there are some slight attempts at cultivation.

A beautiful forest, which for centuries has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, and a chaos of rocks through which the Kander flows are now traversed.

1 hr. **Gasternholz** (4462'). Traces of avalanches become more perceptible as we descend. The valley forms a curve, and expands, being bounded on the S. by the huge *Altels* (11,922'), and on the N. by the *Fisistock* (9200'). The Gastern-Thal was much more thickly peopled at the beginning of the century than now, the indiscriminate felling of timber having so exposed it to avalanches, that the inhabitants are compelled to abandon it from the month of February to the hay-harvest. The Kander here forces its passage through the —

1 hr. **Klus**, a narrow gorge, beyond which we reach the valley of the Kander and the Gemmi route.

1/2 hr. **Kandersteg** (see p. 151). The ascent from Kandersteg to Selden occupies 3 hrs. and more. The path is frequently destroyed by the inundations of the Kander, rendering considerable digressions necessary.

63. From Martigny to Arona on the Lago Maggiore by the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 152, 144.

125 1/2 M. RAILWAY from Martigny to (25 1/2 M.) Sierre in 1 hr. 40 min., fares 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 50 c. (from Lausanne to Sierre in 4 1/2-5 hrs., fares 12 fr. 35, 8 fr. 40, 6 fr. 20 c.; from Geneva to Sierre in 5 3/4-7 hrs., fares 18 fr. 70, 12 fr. 85, 9 fr. 40 c.; see RR. 49, 50). *Comp. Introd. X.* — DILIGENCE from Sierre to (23 1/2 M.) Brieg three times daily in 4 hrs. (to Turtman in 1 hr. 55 min., to Vispach in 3 1/2 hrs.). From Brieg to (40 1/2 M.) Domo d'Ossola twice daily in 9 3/4 hrs. (18 fr. 40, coupé 23 fr. 70 c.). From Domo d'Ossola to (36 M.) Arona twice daily in 6 hrs. (8 fr. 70, coupé 10 fr. 40 c.). Diligence-seats, see *Introd. IX.* — STEAMBOAT from Baveno or Stresa to Arona and Sesto Calende, see R. 97. — Those who travel by private conveyance should arrange to pass the night at Brieg (or Vispach), and at Iselle (or Domo d'Ossola), so as to cross the mountain by day. One-horse carriages (generally without springs) may be hired of the postmasters in the Valais at 5 fr. per stage (9 M.), and 1 fr. fee. Two-horse carriage from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola 60 fr.

Martigny (1558'), see p. 208. (From *Geneva* or *Lausanne* to Martigny, see RR. 49, 50.)

The **Rhone Valley** from Martigny to Brieg presents few objects of interest. The valley, averaging 3 M. in width, exhibits many traces of the disastrous inundations of the *Rhone*, or *Rhodan*, or *Rotten* (p. 141), as the river is generally called in the patois of the Valais. During severe storms large masses of rock and debris are often precipitated by torrents from the surrounding mountains, devastating the banks for a considerable distance. The bed of the valley is thus rendered marshy in many places, presenting a wide expanse of grass and reeds, with an occasional oasis of corn and maize. The inhabitants find the river a constant source of labour and peril; and even the high road is frequently damaged by its overflow and rendered impassable. No permanent measures to avert such disasters have yet been adopted. The Valais, although imposing in character, is less picturesque than many other parts of Switzerland. Vines flourish on the base of the heights on the right (N.) bank of the Rhone, above which generally rise masses of barren yellow-grey rock. Through the lateral valleys (R. 61) on the S. side extensive glaciers and snow-fields are visible at intervals. Good water is scarce in the valley of the Rhone, and the eye is constantly offended by the 'goitre', so prevalent in this region. Gnats are frequently another source of great annoyance, especially in the evening (p. 209).

At Martigny the Rhone valley forms a right angle. The railway runs straight from Martigny, not far from the left bank of the Rhone, to the (5 M.) **Baths of Saxon** (1572'; *Grand Hôtel des Bains*; *Hôtel Vaney*), the water of which, impregnated with iodine, is beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. The baths boast of a small 'Casino' in the Swiss style, with the customary adjuncts of a promenade, orchestra, reading-room, and the seductions of the *rouge et noir*, which are met with in no other part of Switzerland. The railway-station is at the village of *Gottfrey* (1634'; *Pierre à Voir*; *Hôtel Suisse*), at some distance from the baths. Picturesque ruins of a castle on a hill, and another farther on, near *Saillon*, at the foot of the mountains on the right bank.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (p. 209) may easily be ascended from Saxon in 5-5½ hrs. (guide 6, horse 6 fr.). — *Chable* in the Val de Bagne (p. 253) may be reached from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below) by crossing the *Col d'Etablou* (7129'), a pass to the E. of the *Pierre-à-Voir*, by a bridge-path in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary). Fine view from the Col.

The train crosses the Rhone (1572') beyond stat. *Riddes*, and the *Liserne* at stat. *Ardon* (*Hôtel du Pont*). *Ardon*, *Vétroz*, and *Conthey*, all of which yield excellent wine (see p. 257), lie at the base of the mountains to the left of the line. Opposite Conthey the train crosses the *Morge*, approaches the mountains, and reaches —

15½ M. **Sion**, Ger. *Sitten* (1709'; **Poste*, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Lion d'Or*; Amigne and Glacier are palatable wines; beer at the cafés *Casino*, *du Grand Pont* and *de Genève*), with 4895 inhab. (295 Prot.), situated on the *Sionne*, which flows through the town in an artificial channel, covered with wooden beams (*Grand-pont*, forming the principal street), the Roman *Sedunum*, and the chief town of Canton Valais, which was annexed to the French empire as the *Département du Simplon* in 1810, but in 1815 regained its original constitution. In the distance Sion has a handsome appearance, with its two castles perched on isolated eminences. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal *Castle of Tour-*

billion (2165'), erected in 1294 and destroyed by fire in 1788. It commands an extensive view as far as Martigny, and in the opposite direction as far as Leuk, and may be reached in 20 min. (ascend the Rue du Château, to the left by the town-hall). On the lower height to the right, on the site of an ancient Roman fort, stands the old *Castle of Valeria* (2054'), surrounded by towers and other buildings, with the *Church of St. Catharine*, an architecturally interesting edifice founded in the 9th cent. A third, likewise episcopal *Castle of Majoria* was burned down, together with part of the town, in 1788.

With the exception of the Gothic *Cathedral* (partly Romanesque) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule*, there are few objects of interest in the town. The ascent to *Tourbillon* is the best excursion for a short stay. The environs of Sion are the most beautiful in the valley of the Rhone. The picturesque head-dress worn by the women consists of a small round straw-hat trimmed in a peculiar way with broad ribbon.

By the *Rawyl* to *Thun*, see R. 36. — By the *Sanetsch* to *Saanen*, see R. 38. — By the *Col de Chéville* to *Bez*, see R. 60; guide 14 fr. — To *Evolena* in the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 61.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Heréns* (p. 258) to the Rhone. At stat. *St. Léonard* the line crosses the *Rière*, which rises on the *Rawyl* (p. 156). Farther on, the ruined castle of *Granges* and a church adjoining it are seen beyond the bank of the broad and gravelly bed of the Rhone. The railway terminates at —

25½ M. **Sierre**, Ger. *Siders* (1765'; **Hôtel et Pension Baur*, well situated at the E. end of the town, ¾ M. from the station, R. 2½, B. 1½, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Bellevue*, near the station, and adjoining the post-office, established in an old château; *Poste*, in the principal street; *Hôtel Mont-Bonvin*; *Railway Restaurant*), with 1302 inhab., picturesquely situated on a slight eminence, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, and the seat of the nobility of the upper Valais, who own estates in the vicinity. The town contains a number of handsome, but dilapidated mediæval buildings. Several ruins in the neighbourhood. At a foundry near the town the ore obtained near Ayer in the *Val d'Anniviers* (p. 263) is smelted. Good wine is produced in this district.

Post-Omnibus to the BATHS OF LEUK (p. 153) from 1st June to 15th Sept., twice daily in 5 hrs., fare 6 fr., coupé 8 fr.; one-horse carriage for 2 pers. to Vispach in 3 hrs., 15 fr., two-horse 26 fr.; to Brieg 20 or 35 fr., Baths of Leuk 20 or 30 fr., Rhone Glacier 55 or 90 fr.

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* in the *Val d'Anniviers* (¼ 2, back in 3¼ hrs.), to *Zinal*, the *Bella Tola*, and the passes to *Evolena* in the *Val d'Hérens*, and to *Gruben* in the valley of *Turtman*, see R. 61.

DILIGENCE (comp. p. 268) beyond *Sierre*, where the railway at present terminates. The road crosses the Rhone 1¼ M. above *Sierre*, and then traverses a range (2 M. long, ¾ M. broad) of numerous pine-clad hills, 100' to 200' high, extending from the river to the base of the mountains, and formerly a haunt of brigands. These

hills, which are called the *Forest of Pfyn*, and are regarded as an important military point, were defended in 1798 by the troops of Valais against the French, who took them only by stratagem. They are composed of schistous and calcareous debris, often mingled with huge masses of rock.

On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (1853'), Fr. *Finge* (*ad fines*), the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone, German only is spoken. Many of the inhabitants of Sierre and Sion speak German, but French is the predominant language of the district surrounding these towns. The road crosses a broad natural channel, 15 ft. deep, which in rainy weather drains the **Illgraben*, or *Höllengraben*, a deep basin, or rather a vast semicircular crater, 3 M. in length, the bleak, yellowish slopes of which are visible to the right from the road. During heavy falls of rain the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, carrying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The important looking old village of **Leuk** (2608'), with its castle and towers (p. 155), lies on the right bank, high above the Rhone. To the left, on an eminence, is perched the church of *Varen* (p. 155). On the right, high above the ravine of the *Dala* (p. 154) which opens here, lies the village of *Albinen* (p. 154), situated on a shelving pasture. On the left bank of the Rhone we next reach (6 M.) the small village of **Susten** (2044'; **Hôtel de la Souste*; diligence in summer twice daily to the Baths of Leuk, 5, coupé 6½ fr.; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 20 fr.).

On the left, above the covered bridge of Leuk, are two pillars of an ancient aqueduct. On the plain, which is fertilised by alluvial deposits from the Illgraben, the château of Baron *de Verra* rises on the right.

9 M. **Turtman**, Fr. *Tourtemayne* (2080'; *Poste* or *Lion*; *Soleil*). The '*Turris Magna*', from which the village derives its name, is now used as a chapel. To the S. opens the *Turtman Valley* (p. 266). About ¾ M. from the post-office, the Turtman brook forms a fine waterfall, 80 ft. high. A boy may generally be found near the post-office to act as guide (25 c.).

Beyond Turtman, on the right bank of the Rhone, near the village *Zum Steg*, at the narrow mouth of the Löttschenthal (p. 267), at the head of which tower the icy slopes of the *Tschingel* or *Kander Glacier*, we perceive the chimneys of the works of a French company, at which the ore found in the Löttschenthal is smelted. The arch formed by the extensive *Kaltwasser Glacier*, which belongs to the Simplon group and is passed by the road near its culminating point (p. 274), is visible in the background.

On the right bank of the Rhone, near the church, formerly stood the old castle of *Niedergestelen* (*Bas-Châtillon*), of which hardly a trace is left. On a flat rock stands the tower of *Raron*, and above

the mountains rises the snow-clad *Bietschhorn* (12,966'). On the opposite bank, to the right of the road, on a wooded eminence, and built into the rock, is the small pilgrimage-church of *Turtig*, to which a winding path leads by a number of stations.

17½ M. **Vispach**, or **Visp**, Fr. *Viège* (2155'; **Sonne*, by the bridge, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Post*, same charges), formerly the seat of the noble families of *Silinen*, *Riedmatten*, *Kalbermatten*, *Blandra*, *Ulrich*, etc., who possessed a church of their own, but now an unpretending village, was seriously damaged by an earthquake in 1855 and an inundation in 1868. Beautiful environs. *View from the sluice-gate and cemetery. Travellers from *Zermatt* who arrive at *Vispach* in the evening, and intend to cross the *Simplon* by diligence, should endeavour to reach the larger post-town of *Brieg* on the same day.

One-horse carriage to *Brieg* 5, two-horse 8 fr., to *Susten* 10 or 15 fr., *Sierre* 15 or 26 fr., *Viesch* 20 or 30 fr., *Baths of Leuk* 25 or 40 fr. To *Zermatt*, see p. 266; horse to *Stalden* 5, *St. Niklaus* 10, or if the night is passed there, 12 fr., *Saas* 15 fr.; by *Saas* to the *Mattmark Hotel* 20 fr.; *Zermatt* 20 fr.; chair-porters, less experienced than those of the *Bernese Oberland*, 6 fr. per day, luggage-porters 5 fr. per day; return-fees in each case included.

By the *Monte Moro* to *Vogogna*, see R. 64; to *Zermatt*, and across the *Théodule Pass* to *Aosta*, R. 65.

The bed of the *Visp*, which here pours into the *Rhone* a volume of water nearly equal to that of the latter river itself, is 13 ft. higher than a portion of the village. It has therefore been necessary to avert inundations by embankments, as in the case of the *Gamsen*, *Saltine*, and other torrents which fall into the *Rhone* higher up. The magnificent, beautifully-formed snow-mountain visible in the background of the *Visp Valley* is the *Balfrin* (12,474'), the snow-field, or 'Firn', rising above the village of *Balen*, being the first peak of the *Mischabel* or *Saasgrat*, which separates the *Saas* from the *Zermatt Valley*.

The *Simplon* road begins at *Glis* (2254'), a village with a large church. Pedestrians may follow the road diverging to the right by the church, which leaves *Brieg* to the left, crosses the gorge of the *Saltine* about ½ M. above the village, and then rejoins the *Simplon* road (see p. 273). The diligence makes a circuit of 1½ M. by —

23½ M. **Brieg**, Fr. *Brigue* (2244'; **Trois Couronnes*, R. 2½, D. 4½, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Angleterre*, opposite the diligence-office, R. 2, B. 1½, L. and A. 1 fr.), a small town at the mouth of the *Saltine* (1076 inhab.), with the château of the *Stockalper* family, the four towers of which are covered with metal cupolas.

A very attractive excursion from *Brieg* is by the bridle path to the (4½ hrs.) *Hotel Bellalp* (6732'; R. 3, B. 1½, D. 5, L. and A. 1 fr.), a beautiful point of view and well adapted for a prolonged stay, but often full (guide, unnecessary, 6, horse 10 fr.). The route leads over the *Rhone* bridge to (20 min.) *Naters* (p. 147), where we ascend to the left. The path, steep and shadeless at places, leads by (2 hrs.) the village of *Blatten* (tavern), and after traversing wood and passing several chalets, reaches (2 hrs.) the hotel, which has long been visible, situated at the base of the *Sparrenhorn*, high above the *Aletsch Glacier*.

The *Sparrenhorn* (or *Bellalhorn*, 9889') is ascended from the hotel in 2½-3 hrs.; bridle-path most of the way (guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced). The beautiful view it commands is finer than that from the Eggischhorn on the S. side, but inferior to it on the N. side (p. 146). To the N., above the Aletsch Glacier, to the left of the Fuschhörner, the Grosse Aletschhorn is most prominent; adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, the Ebnefluh, and the Distelhorn, and farther back the Breithorn and the Tschingelhörner. Adjacent to the Hochstock on the left is the Nesthorn. Towards the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leone; more to the right are the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Bruneckhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Bortelhorn, Hüllenhorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Güschihorn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Viescherhörner.

FROM THE BELLALP TO THE EGGISCHHORN (5 hrs.), see p. 147. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.).

FROM THE BELLALP TO RIED IN THE LÖTSCHENTAL OVER THE BEICHGRAT, a somewhat difficult, but interesting route (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). Crossing the *Ober-Aletsch* and the *Jägi Glaciers*, we reach the culminating point of the *Beichgrat* pass (10,236'), between the *Schienhorn* (12,638') and the *Lötschthaler Breithorn* (12,461'), from which we descend rapidly over the *Distel Glacier* and *Gletscherstaffel* to *Ried* (p. 267). — Ascent of the *Great Aletschhorn*, see p. 147.

The *Upper Valais* and the *Grimsel*, *Furca*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 31-34.

The Simplon road quits the Rhone valley at Brieg: from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola 40½ M., which the diligence performs in 9½ hrs. (6 to Simplon, 3½ to Domo d'Ossola), returning in 11 hrs. (from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon 7, thence to Brieg 4 hrs.). The ascent may be accomplished by a good walker in the same time. — Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 275) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there (but it is best to superintend the examination in person).

After the battle of Marengo, Buonaparte resolved to construct this road, and it remains to this day a lasting memento of his genius and energy. The difficulties of the St. Bernard passage doubtless first originated the idea. He desired to have a great military road into Italy, and his constant enquiry was: '*Quand le canon pourra-t-il donc passer au Simplon?*' This great work was begun on the Italian side in 1800, on the Swiss side in 1801, and was completed in six years, at a cost of upwards of 18 million francs, half of which was paid by France, and half by the 'Cisalpine Republic'. The Simplon was, after the Brenner, the first great route across the Alps.

The ascent begins at the post-office at Brieg, ½ M. from which the now seldom used road to *Glis* (p. 272) with the lofty *Saltine Bridge* is seen to the right. Long windings traverse green meadows towards the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn*, and past the *Calvarienberg* with its chapels. Beyond the (2¾ M.) *First Refuge* (3559') the road turns to the S.W. into the ravine of the *Saltine*, commanding a fine view of the *Glishorn* (8130'), Brieg, and the Rhone-Valley. Above us we perceive the glacier near which the road reaches the summit of the pass, an ascent of 10 M. from this point. The *Second Refuge* (4334') is 2½ M. farther. The road, now nearly level, runs towards the E. in the *Ganter Thal* to the (2¼ M.) *Ganter Bridge*, which is much exposed to avalanches in

winter, and 1 M. farther (a footpath here effects a great saving) reaches —

32 M. **Berisal** (5006'), the *Third Refuge* (post-station and ^{*}inn), where the voituriers generally pass the night. In March, 1814, a few hundred riflemen of the Valais drove back to the Lago Maggiore several thousand Italian soldiers, who had crossed the Simplon with a view to reconquer Valais. The road crosses ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Frombach* and the (1 M.) *Weissbach*, and reaches the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fourth Refuge*, where it quits the pine wood. In clear weather the Bernese Alps, and especially the Breithorn and Aletschhorn, are conspicuous towards the N., in front of which the huge Aletsch Glacier (p. 146) descends into the Rhone Valley. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schalbet Gallery*, or *Caploch*, hewn in the rock for a distance of 30 yds., affords a good view of the Raut-Glacier and Rauthorn (see below). Then the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fifth*, or *Schalbet Refuge* (6358').

The portion of the road between the fifth refuge and the summit of the pass is the most dangerous during the period of avalanches and storms. Within a distance of less than 3 M. there are no fewer than six houses of refuge and a hospice. Over the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery* (6460') the stream issuing from the glacier is precipitated into the depths below, forming a waterfall visible through one of the side openings in the gallery. This defile has been fortified several times by the French and Valaisians, but the works have been repeatedly destroyed by avalanches. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6539') commands a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and the Aletsch Glacier; far below in the Rhone Valley lies Brieg.

A little farther on, the road reaches the culminating point of the **Simplon** (6595'; $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Berisal), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond which stands the **Hospice** (hospitable entertainment, no payment demanded: visitors should contribute to the poor-box at least as much as they would pay at an inn), at the base of the magnificent *Monte Leone* (11,696'; ascent difficult, not to be attempted by the inexperienced. 6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), a spacious building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as the establishment on the Great St. Bernard (p. 243). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts for a few minutes only. (*Passes to Saas and Stalden*, see pp. 282, 284.)

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks and glaciers, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone finds nourishment here. The *Raut Glacier* is a conspicuous object on the mountains to the S., overtopped by the *Rauthorn* (10,463'). The (1 M.) old hospice (5699'), a high square tower to the right, far below the new road, is now occupied by shepherds. The ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Seventh Refuge* lies in the

Engeloch. The road then ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) crosses the *Krummbach* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Am Senk* bridge (4855'), to the right of which is the *Rossboden Glacier* with its moraine (worthy of a visit). Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of —

44 M. **Simplon** (4856'), Ital. *Sempione*, Germ. *Simpeln* (**Poste*, D. 3 fr.; **Hôtel Fletschhorn*; *Jos. Dorsätz*, a good guide), $\frac{5}{2}$ M. from the Hospice. Pedestrians may here take a rough short-cut, rejoining the high-road near the *Algaby Gallery*. After crossing the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Löwenbach*, the road describes a wide curve and enters the *Laquinthal*, through which the *Laquinbach* descends from the glacier of that name; at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) hamlet of *Gsteig* or *Algaby* (4042') it then crosses the *Krummbach*, into which the *Laquinbach* falls immediately below. Beyond this point the brook is named the *Diveria*. The entrance to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gallery of Algaby* was fortified on the Italian side in 1814. Beyond the gallery begins the ***Ravine of Gondo**, a gorge of the brawling *Diveria*, one of the wildest and grandest in the Alps, which becomes narrower and more profound at every step, till its smooth and precipitous walls of mica-slate completely overhang the road. Beyond the (1 M.) *Eighth Refuge* the *Diveria* is crossed by ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Il Ponte Alto* (3747'), and by another bridge near the *Ninth Refuge* (3514'). A huge mass of rock, which apparently terminates the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo**, a tunnel 245 yds. in length, bearing the inscription, '*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*' In 1830 the Swiss erected gates at the entrance.

At the farther end of the gallery the *Fressinone*, or *Alpenbach*, is precipitated over rocks of considerable height. A slender bridge crosses the waterfall. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000'). The sombre entrance to the gallery presents a striking contrast with the white spray of the falling torrent, forming a most imposing Alpine *picture when seen at a distance of 40-50 paces. This scene, a favourite subject with artists, surpasses the *Via Mala* (p. 384). Traces of the old road are still distinguishable opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several small cascades. The poor hamlet of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gondo** (2818'), Germ. *Gunz* or *Ruden*, is the last Swiss village. The tall square tower here was erected by the *Stockalper* family for the reception of travellers, long before the new road was constructed; part of it is now an inn (uninviting). To the S. opens the *Val Varia*, or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, through which a path leads to the moderately easy *Zwischbergen-Pass* (10,735'), and thence to *Saas im Grund* (p. 281), in 14-15 hrs.

A column of granite to the left of the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. At ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *S. Marco*, the first Italian village, passengers' luggage is examined. Lower down, the valley is called *Val di Vedro*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, we reach —

52 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Iselle**, Ger. *Jesellen* (2175'; *Posta*, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr.). Below ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Trasquora*, which lies on the hill to the

left, the new road takes a wide bend to the left and crosses the mouth of the *Val Cherasca*. (Route to the Rhone valley by the *Boccareccio Pass*, see p. 145.) The solitary arch of a bridge by the roadside affords evidence of the substantial character of the old road, which was destroyed by an inundation in 1834. To the left of the road lies (1 M.) the straggling village of *Varzo*, beyond which a sequestered and picturesque ravine is traversed, with the slopes of the *Piz d'Albione* (7976') rising on the right. At a bridge (3 M.) the road reaches the *Gallery of Crevola* (1286'), and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther the village of *Crevola* (1099'; *Etoile*, by the bridge; carriage to *Premia*, see p. 149, 10 fr.), where for the last time it crosses the *Diveria* by a bridge 100' in height, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Formazza Valley* (p. 149). The valley is now called *Val d'Ossola*, Ger. *Eschenthal*. This fertile district, although devastated at places by recent inundations, is strikingly picturesque, and thoroughly Italian in character.

$64\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Domo d'Ossola** (1000'; *Grand Hôtel de la Ville*, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., D. 5, L. and A. $13\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Hôtel d'Espagne*, similar charges; carriage with one horse to *Baveno* 25, *Brieg* 60 fr.; diligence daily to *Pallanza* on the *Lago Maggiore*, 6 fr., see p. 403). a small town with 2480 inhab., where the diligence halts for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., is charmingly situated on the *Tosa*, which becomes navigable here. The *Culvary* chapel on the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S. of the town, commands a superb view. Beyond Domo d'Ossola there is little to interest the pedestrian. At (3 M.) *Villa* the wild and narrow *Val Antrona* opens on the right.

The **Saas or Antrona Pass** (9331') leads from the *Antrona Valley* to the N.W. across the *Furggen Glacier*, and through the *Furggen Valley* to *Zermeigereu* (p. 281) in the *Saas-Thal*. At *Antrona Piano* (3064'), the last village in the *Val Antrona*, the traveller will find good quarters at the house of the *Syndic*. The small lake to the W., formed in 1632 by the falling of rocks from the *Pizzo Pozzolo*, and its environs are remarkably pretty. The *Sonnighorn*, or *Pizzo di Bottarello* (11,457'), rising between the valleys of *Antrona* and *Furggen*, to the N. of the *Saas Pass*, affords a still grander view than the *Stellihorn* (p. 280).

The next villages are ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pallinzano* and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Masone*, where a bridge is crossed, opposite the mouth of the *Val Anzasca* (p. 277). About 1 M. farther is —

72 M. **Vogogna** (741'; **Corona*, unpretending), a small town at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by a ruined castle. The *Tosa* is here so rapid that its navigation is attended with difficulty. The next villages are ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Premosello*, *Cuzzago*, and (4 M.) *Migiandone*, where the road crosses the *Tosa* by a bridge of five arches.

79 M. **Ornavasso** (*Auberge d'Italie*; *Croce Bianca*). On a hill to the left stands a ruined castle. The neighbouring quarries yielded the marble of which the cathedral of *Milan* is built.

At (4 M.) *Gravellona* (*Europa*) the *Strona*, which is joined at *Omegna* (p. 406) by a stream issuing from the small lake of *Orta*,

4 M. from Gravello, falls into the Tosa. (Diligence daily between Orta, Gravello, Pallanza, and Intra, see R. 98.)

The environs of (2½ M.) *Fariòlo* (Leone d'Oro, clean and moderate) are luxuriantly covered with olive groves, maize fields, vineyards, and plantations of chestnuts and fig-trees. The road passes a large granite quarry, in which beautiful felspar crystals are found. The magnificent columns (23' high) of the Basilica St. Paolo fuori le Mura near Rome (restored after the fire of 1823) were quarried here. We now approach the **Lago Maggiore** (R. 97), and observe in the distance the *Isola Madre*, the most N. of the *Borromean Islands*. The road now skirts the lake, and soon reaches —

86¼ M. **Baveno** (**Grand Hôtel Bellevue*; **Beau Rivage*; *Simplon*), where, as it is not a post-station, a seat in the diligence is not always procurable. Diligence daily between Pallanza and Domo d'Ossola, see above. Steamboat, see p. 400.

The road now skirts the lake (R. 97), being supported almost entirely by buttresses of granite and solid masonry.

100 M. **Arona**, see p. 404. Railway by *Gallarate* to *Milan*, see p. 405; by *Novara* to *Genoa*, and *Turin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

64. From Vogogna to Vispach. Monte Moro.

Comp. Maps, pp. 286, 144.

From Vogogna or Pallanzeno (p. 276) to Macugnaga 7 hrs. (to Ponte Grande 8 M., Vanzone 1¾, Ceppo Morelli 2¼ M.; Prequartero ½ hr., Pestarena 1, Borea ½, Macugnaga ½ hr.); in the reverse direction 6 hrs. (to Vanzone 3½, Vogogna 2½ hrs.). Good road as far as Ceppo Morelli. From Macugnaga to the summit of the *Moro Pass* 4 hrs., descent to *Saas* 4½ hrs., a good day's walk. From *Saas* to *Vispach* 5 hrs. (In the reverse direction, ascent to Stalden 2 hrs., Balen 3, *Saas* 1, *Almagel* 1, *Im Lerch* 1½, *Mattmark Inn* 1, *Distelalp* ¼, summit of the pass 2, descent to Macugnaga 2½ hrs.). — *Guide* unnecessary, except for the pass itself; from Macugnaga to the *Mattmarkalp* 10 fr., to the *Thäliboden* 8 fr. *Horse* from *Vispach* to *Saas* 15, from *Saas* to the *Mattmark Alp* 8 fr.; *one-horse carriage* from Vogogna to Ponte Grande 7, thence to Vanzone 3, Vanzone to Ceppo Morelli 2, Ceppo Morelli to Domo d'Ossola 20, to *Premia* 28 fr.

The *Moro Pass* was the usual Alpine route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the *Simplon* road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. Its great attraction consists in the immediate proximity of *Monte Rosa*, especially near Macugnaga, and the views will bear comparison with the finest in the *Chamouny* region and in the *Bernese Oberland*.

Vogogna (741'), see p. 276. Immediately beyond the village a side-path leads to the *Tosa*, into which the *Anza* here falls. Boats for crossing the *Tosa* are always in readiness. Meadows and vineyards are then traversed, and a new bridge crossed to (2¼ M.) *Piè di Mulèra* (*Hôtel Cavour*), the first village in the **Val Anzasca*. (Travellers descending the *Val Anzasca*, and bound for Domo d'Ossola, proceed direct from *Piè di Mulera* to Pallanzeno, p. 276, on the *Simplon* route; one-horse carr. thence to Domo d'Ossola 3 fr.) The new road ascends, passes through two tunnels, and leads along

fertile and vine-clad slopes overlooking the Anza, commanding a succession of charming views, with Monte Rosa in the background. Near *Culasca* ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Pie di Mulera), with a picturesque waterfall, the road descends to the *Anza*, which it skirts for some distance. Near ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Ponte Grande** (*Albergo al Ponte Grande*, poor) the stream which descends from the *Val Bianca* forms a waterfall. Gold mines are worked here with some success. Opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies *Bannio* (2237'; **Osteria del Rampo*), the finest point in the valley (over the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello* and *Varallo* and over the *Col d'Eigua* to *Carcoforo*, see p. 408).

($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Vanzone** (2290'; *Hôtel des Chasseurs du Mont Rose*), with 470 inhab., is the principal village in the valley. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chapel commands a magnificent view of Monte Rosa. The carriage-road terminates at ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ceppe Morelli* (**Hôtel des Alpes*), beyond which a bridle-path constructed of timber covered with earth skirts abrupt cliffs as far as Pestarena. At ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Prequarlero* a path diverging to the right crosses the *Mondelli-Pass* (9321') and also leads to the Distelalp (p. 279), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near (20 min.) *Campiolli* the path crosses the *Anza*, ascends the *Morgen*, and again descends to the bank of the stream.

($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Pestarena** (*Nuovo Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of; **Albergo dei Minieri*, unpretending) possesses mines of some value. The road is to be continued up to this point. Before Pestarena is reached, the footpath leaves the Anzasca valley, crosses the bridge to the left, and ascends a rugged slope. Near ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Borca* (Inn), the next village, the first where German is spoken, a picturesque waterfall descends from the *Val Quarazza* on the left (p. 292), and a little farther on we obtain the first unimpeded *View of Monte Rosa.

The parish of **Macugnāga** consists of six different villages: *Pestarena*, *Borca*, *In der Stapf* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich*, *Auf der Rive*, and *Zertannen*. *Borca* is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Pestarena, and the same distance from *In der Stapf*. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk apart. The group of houses *Zum Strich* is generally named *Macugnaga* (5115'; **Hôtel Monte Rosa*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; **Hôtel Monte Moro*, same charges; the guides *Jos. Mar. Lochmatter* and *M. Orella* are recommended). The village is beautifully situated in a grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains, unrivalled among the Alps, consisting of the four summits of **Monte Rosa** (or *Gornerhorn*), viz. the *Signalkuppe* (14,964'), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,006'), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*) *Spitze* (15,217'), and *Nordend* (15,132'), and beyond these the *Cima di Jazi* (12,526'), connected with the Nordend by the *Old Weisssthor* (11,732'), all of which rise very abruptly to a height of 6000-10,000' above the valley. — The Dufour-Spitze, the highest peak, was ascended from Macugnaga for the first time in July 1872 (ascent from Zermatt, see p. 290.)

From the **Belvedere**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Strich*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above *Zertannen* (the

last mountain hamlet), this amphitheatre is surveyed at a glance from summit to base. The view also embraces the glaciers, with their frowning rocks and ice-pinnacles, the parish of Macugnaga with its churches and luxuriant pastures strewn with huge masses of rock, and beyond it beautiful larch forests at the foot of grassy slopes. Guide to this point hardly necessary. From the *Hôtel du Mont Rose* we cross two small bridges to the right, and follow the left bank of the Anza until the path is terminated by rocks. Here we cross the bridge and walk towards a larch-clad hill; the post indicating the summit rises between the two tongues of the Macugnaga Glacier. — An interesting excursion may be made by the *Macugnaga Glacier* to the *Pedriolo Alp* (there and back 6 hrs.; guide necessary, 6 fr., not including the Croza Alp). The track diverges $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Zertannen from the path to the Belvedere and leads to the right by the chalets of *Rofelstaffel*, where the route to the New Weissthör ascends to the right, to the chalets of *Jazi* and of *Filar*. We then cross the glacier towards the S. to the *Pedriolo Alp* (6952'; milk), and return either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the *Pedriolo Glacier*, passing the *Belvedere* (see above).

The **Pizzo Bianco** (10,190') ascended in 5-6 (descent 3) hrs., commands a fine view, but the expedition is fatiguing (last hour over snow; guide 10 fr.).

TO ZERMATT OVER THE NEW WEISSTHÖR, 10-11 hrs. from Macugnaga to the Riffel Inn (p. 291), only suitable for active climbers with good guides (25 fr.). This pass, called the **New Weissthör** (11,851'), lying between the *Cima di Jazi* and the *Cima di Rofel*, and not to be confounded with the *Old Weissthör* (11,732'), between Monte Rosa and the *Cima di Jazi*, which is rarely crossed on account of its extreme difficulty, is a fatiguing, but very attractive route. When the passage is made from Macugnaga, the precipitous ascent to the top of the pass is easier than the descent in the contrary direction, but the expedition is more fatiguing, and takes 1 hr. longer. Mountaineers accustomed to the ice may take this direct and strikingly imposing route in preference to the longer and less interesting Moro Pass, or the *Col del Turlo* (p. 292) and *Matterjoch* (p. 295) route to Zermatt.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA by the *Col del Turlo* or the *Col delle Loccie* see pp. 393, 394; TO CARCOFORO by the *Col della Moriana* or the *Col di Botiggin*, see p. 408; TO RIMA by the *Little Turlo* see p. 408.

The rough and fatiguing path to the Monte Moro leads past 'Auf der Rive' in the valley, and then ascends through larch-wood, over stony pastures, and finally over rock and a shelving patch of snow. The (4 hrs.) summit of the pass of **Monte Moro** (or *Petersrücken*; 9390') is indicated by a cross, the magnificent view from which embraces the imposing chain of Monte Rosa to the S.W., flanked by the Mte. delle Loccie and the Pizzo Bianco to the left; to the N., the valley of Saas, bounded by the Mischabel and the spurs of the Simplon, and the Bietschhorn of the Bernese Alps in the background. The *St. Joderhorn*, or *Pizzo S. Pietro* (9974'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E. of the pass, commanding a still finer prospect, may be ascended by tolerable walkers without difficulty.

The view of the dreary valley of Saas is by no means attractive. We descend over the small *Thäliboden Glacier* and by rude steps of rock, the remains of the old bridle-path, to the *Thäliboden* (8190'), a small moss-grown plain contiguous to the *Seewinen Glacier*, where the route to the *Mondelli-Pass* (p. 278) diverges to the right. Towards the N.W. the Mischabel (Dom and Täschhorn) are conspicuous, flanked to the E. by the Allalinhorn, Innerer Thurm, and Strahl-

horn. Descending rapidly and crossing the *Thälibach*, we now reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the stone chalets of the *Distelalp* (7191').

Immediately below the *Distelalp* begins the **Mattmark Alp**, situated at the upper end of the shallow and turbid *Mattmarksee* (6965'), a small lake resembling the Lac de Combal in the Allée Blanche (p. 237). Down to the year 1818 the *Schwarzberg Glacier* extended across the bed of the lake, but afterward receded; an indication of its former extent is afforded by the two huge masses of rock which it has left behind it. Towards the N. the valley is intersected by the *Allalin Glacier* (see below), which forms the N. boundary of the *Mattmarksee*, and is the source of the *Visp*. Travellers coming from *Vispach* are recommended to spend the night at the *Hôtel Mattmark* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Distelalp*), as they will then be able to reach the summit of the pass before the noon-day mists obscure the view.

The **Stellhorn** (11,393'), which rises to the E., and may be ascended from the inn in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 6 fr.), is the last commanding point towards the E. in this direction, and affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps. It may also be ascended without difficulty from the *Antrona Pass* (p. 276).

GLACIER-PASSES TO ZERMATT. The three following routes are suitable for experienced mountaineers only, with competent guides.

The **Weissthor** (comp. p. 279; 10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is not so steep when ascended from this point as from *Macugnaga*; the pass itself, however, is difficult, the aid of the axe being sometimes necessary. The route skirts the W. side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, and ascends on the ice towards the S., passing numerous crevasses, to the (4-5 hrs.) summit of the pass (11,851'), lying between the *Cima di Roffel* and the *Strahlhorn* (to the N. of the pass leading to *Macugnaga*, p. 279). Thence to the *Riffel*, see p. 291.

The **Adler Pass** (12,461'), 10-12 hrs., guide 20 fr. (The Editor crossed the *Adler Pass*, *Weissthor*, and *Alphubel*, p. 281, in succession, during the last week of Aug. 1863, and thought the two last the most interesting, and least laborious.) The route crosses the *Thälibach* and ascends the precipitous slopes of the *Schwarzberg*. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9433', and we ascend it towards the S.W. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Aeussere Thurm* (9947') and ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Innere Thurm* (10,879'). Turning more to the W., we now strike across the glacier until we reach the middle of it, where the route divides. The *Allalin Pass* (see below) is reached from this point by crossing the glacier to the right, in the direction of the perpendicular cliffs of the *Allalinhorn* (13,235'), while the route to the *Adler Pass* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) leads straight towards the opening between the *Strahlhorn* (13,759') which may be ascended from the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) on the left and the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790') on the right. The view of the Monte Rosa chain and the Matterhorn is very striking; but the *Rimpfischhorn* excludes the view towards the N. and N.W. The descent from the pass across the *Adler Glacier* to the foot of the *Rimpfischwand* is attended with great difficulty when the surface of the ice is exposed, but is comparatively easy when there is a covering of snow (as was the case when the Editor crossed the pass). Farther on, the route, skirting the *Rimpfischwand* and crossing rock, moraine, and then part of the *Findelen Glacier*, is very monotonous and fatiguing. From the summit of the pass to the *Fruh-Alp* (8569') 3, thence to *Zermatt* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A Russian traveller lost his life here in 1859, by falling, from want of caution, into one of the crevasses of the *Findelen Glacier*. His remains were recovered and interred at *Zermatt* (p. 287).

The **Allalin Pass** (11,713'; 10-12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), which resembles the *Adler Pass* in character, is sometimes rendered impassable by the

numerous crevasses of the upper part of the Allalin Glacier. From the Aeußere Thurm (see above) to the culminating point 3 hrs. The route descends to the *Mellichen Glacier*, and along the N. base of a ridge which separates the latter from the *Wand Glacier*, to the *Mellichen-Thal*. Thence to Zermatt, see p. 282.

The view of the *Allalin Glacier* is one of the most imposing among the Alps. Its stupendous masses of ice tower above one another in the most fantastic forms, and stand out in striking contrast against the azure sky. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', resembling those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto discovered nowhere in connection with the soil except on the Saasgrat. Geologists infer from this that the glaciers of this region must once have extended to the Jura Mts.

The path leads through a rocky wilderness to the N. end of the lake, and descends rapidly by the chapel of *Im Lerch* (6378') to the stony pastures of the *Eyenalp*, where we enjoy a last retrospective view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, with the vault of ice from which the Visp issues.

We now reach (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the lake) *Zermeigereu* (5630'), surrounded by pleasant pastures, at the mouth of the *Furggen Valley*, through which a bridle-path leads to the S.E. to the Antrona Valley (p. 276). Beyond (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Almagel* (5508') we pass a magnificent waterfall, the discharge of the *Rothplatt Glacier*, and next reach (1 hr.)—

Saas im Grund (5125'; **Hôtel Monte Moro* and *Hôtel Monte Rosa*, same landlord; guides, *Franz* and *Al. Burgener*, *Franz Andenmatten*, *Jos. Peter Zurbriggen*, and *Clemens Zurbriggen*), the principal place in the valley.

Before reaching Saas, we observe on the left bank the pilgrimage-stations leading to **Fee** (5900'), a village of pious resort, commanded by the *Allalinhorn*, or *Monte Fee* (13,235'), whose glaciers and glistening mantle of snow rising above the forest impart a striking character to the scene, especially by evening-light. An excursion from Saas to Fee (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) will repay the traveller with a magnificent view of the *Fee Glacier*, environed by the *Saasgrat* or *Mischabelhörner* (the *Mittaghorn*, *Eggnerhorn*, *Allalinhorn*, *Alphubel*, *Täschhorn*, *Dom*, *Nadelhorn*, *Ulrichshorn*) in an imposing crescent. To the E. rise the *Weissmies*, with the *Triftgrat*, the *Laquinhorn*, and the *Fletschhorn* (see below). A singular feature in the Fee glacier is that it surrounds the *Gletscher Alp* (7008'), a pasture inhabited in summer.

The **Trift Alp**, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above Saas, on the E. side of the valley, commands a good survey of the Saasgrat from the Mte. Moro to the Balfrin.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. *Eggnerhorn* (11,079'), an interesting ascent of 5-6 hrs., not difficult (guide 10 fr.). — *Stellhorn* (11,393'), by the Mattmark-Alp in 7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), see p. 280. — *Sonnighorn*, or *Pizzo Bottarello* (11,457'), by the *Furggen-Alp* in 7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); magnificent view (comp. p. 276). — *Weissmies* (13,225'), over the *Triftgräti* and *Trift Glacier* in 8-10 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), laborious, but without serious difficulty; admirable view.

FROM SAAS TO ZERMATT by the *Weissthor*, the *Adler Pass*, or the *Allalin Pass*, see above.

The ***Alphubeljoch** (12,474'; 12 hrs. to Zermatt; guide 25 fr.), lying between the Alphubel and Allalinhorn, is a longer, but less difficult and more interesting pass than the three above-mentioned. It affords an uninterrupted succession of stupendous Alpine scenes, and the culminating point commands a magnificent panorama. From Saas to the village of *Fee*,

see above; thence in 1 hr. to the *Gletscher-Alp* (7008'), and a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) *Längenfluh*, a ridge of rock over which we have to climb. In 1½ hr. we again reach the glacier, the ascent of which is somewhat steep. The wide crevasses necessitate numerous digressions. Farther on we ascend gradually over snow to the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass, situated between the *Alphubel* (13,803') on the right and the *Allalinhorn* (13,235') on the left, and commanding a magnificent view. We now descend to the small *Wand Glacier* and to the ridge separating it from the *Mellichen-Glacier*, at the head of which are beautiful ice-pinnacles. The rock affords an acceptable resting-place. (Our route is joined here by that from the *Allalin Pass*, p. 281.) The descent is then continued on the N. side of the arête; after ½ hr. we turn to the right at the foot of the *Wand Glacier*, towards the *Mellichen-Thal*, and in 2½ hrs. reach the *Täsch Alp* (7270'). A direct but disagreeable forest-path leads from this point to the left, round the slope of the mountain, to Zermatt in 1½ hr.; but the pleasanter route descends to *Täsch* (p. 284), and leads through the valley to (2 hrs.) Zermatt.

A route over the *Gassenried Pass* (12,050') leads in 12-13 hrs. from Saas to St. Niklaus, but is difficult and rarely attempted. It leads from the village of *Fee* (see above) to the *Alp Haanig* (7064') and ascends steeply to the left of the *Mellighorn*, across the left arm of the *Hochbalm Glacier*, and past the perpendicular cliffs of the *Gemshorn* to the summit of the pass. The *Ulrichshorn* (12,893'), rising to the N.E. of the pass, may be ascended thence in 1 hr. (magnificent view). We descend from the pass across the *Gassenried Glacier*, the passage of which is somewhat hazardous at places, to the *Schalpel-Alp*, and by *Höllenen* to *St. Niklaus* (p. 284).

Besides the above passes, there are three others crossing the range of the Saasgrat from Saas to Zermatt: the *MISCHABEL JOCH* (12,651'), between the *Täschhorn* and the *Alphubel*; the *DOM JOCH* (14,062'), between the *Täschhorn* and the *Dom*; and the *NADEL JOCH* (14,000'), between the *Dom* and the *Nadelhorn*. All these, however, are very difficult and should be attempted by first-rate mountaineers only with good guides.

FROM SAAS TO THE SIMPLON HOSPICE OVER THE SIMELI AND SIRVOLTEN PASSES (12 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). This is a fatiguing route, but is the easiest of the rarely traversed passes (*Laquinjoch*, *Weissmiesjoch*, *Fletschjoch*, etc.) which lead over the lofty mountain-range rising between the Saas-thal and the Simplon route, and culminating in the *Weissmies* (p. 281). *Laquinhorn* (13,176'), and *Fletschhorn* (or *Rossbodenhorn*, 13,084'). Our route leads over the *Alp Sirenen* to a saddle (7193') to the W. of the *Rothhorn* (9133'). It then turns to the right to avoid the *Mattheald-Thal*, skirts the slopes of the *Rothhorn*, and passes below the *Mattheald Glacier* to the depression of the *Simeli Pass*, lying to the E. of the *Matthealdhorn* (10,729'); ascent from the pass in 1 hr., free from difficulty and repaying; excellent panorama by G. Studer in the 'Jahrbuch' of the S. A. C. for 1864). The descent is over snow and loose stones, across the lower end of the *Gamsar Glacier*, and along the W. slopes of the *Sirvoldhorn* (9496'); then another ascent to the *Sirvolden Pass*, beyond which the route, steep at places, descends to the *Niederalp* and *Alpaby* on the Simplon route (p. 275).

From Saas to Gondo over the *Zwischbergen-Pass*, see p. 275.

Below Saas is a narrow defile, between broken masses of rock, in which is situated the chapel of *St. Anton* (5117'). Before reaching the village of (¾ hr.) *Balen* (5027'), which lies on the fertile floor of the valley at the E. base of the *Balfrin* (12,474'), the path crosses the Visp, and 20 min. later recrosses it. Farther on, we pass a fine waterfall of the *Schreibach*, descending from the *Balfrin Glacier*, and again (½ hr.) cross the brook by the *Bodenbrücke*, beyond which the path follows the left bank all the way to Stalden. The whole of this route through the ravine presents a succession of

wild rocky scenery, enlivened by foaming waterfalls. Numerous votive crosses, bearing a date only, have been erected here with the pious hope of averting another inundation of the Mattmarksee. On the (10 min.) *Huteck* is a house where refreshments may be procured. 20 min., village of *Zenschmiden* (3777'). Near Stalden, which we reach in 1 hr. more., the *Saaser Visp* falls into the *Gorner Visp* (see below); we cross the latter, which descends from Zermatt, by the *Kinnbrücke*, a bridge 160' high.

Stalden (2736'), see below. Travellers on their way from Stalden to Saas should observe that after crossing the *Kinnbrücke* their path leads to the left beyond two chalets. From Stalden to *Vispach*, see below.

65. From Vispach to Zermatt, and over the Col de St. Théodule to Aosta.

Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 286.

From Vispach to Zermatt 8-9 (in the reverse direction 7-8) hrs. walk (Stalden $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., St. Niklaus $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Randa $6\frac{1}{2}$ M., Täsch $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., Zermatt $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt. Guide unnecessary; horse from Vispach to Stalden 5, to St. Niklaus 10, or if a night is spent there 12 fr., to Zermatt 20 fr.; carriage for two persons from St. Niklaus to Zermatt 10 fr.; porters 5 fr. per day; return-journey included in each case.

From Zermatt to the Col de St. Théodule (Matterjoch) $5\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Val Tournanche 4 hrs., guide necessary (see p. 286). From Val Tournanche to Châtillon (without guide) 4 hrs., thence by the high-road to Aosta 15 M. Between Châtillon and Aosta diligence twice daily, see p. 286.

The route from Vispach to Zermatt is replete with interest, being varied by picturesque rocks, waterfalls, and glacier-streams. At the entrance to the Vispthal the beautiful *Balfrin* (p. 282) becomes visible, and beyond Stalden the majestic *Bruneckhorn* (12,628'). Beyond St. Niklaus the *Little Matterhorn* (12,750'), the *Breithorn* (13,619'), and in front of these the *Riffelhorn* (9616') face the spectator; and finally, as Zermatt is approached, the great *Matterhorn* (*Mont Cervin*, 14,705') itself towers behind the *Hörnli* (9492'). In addition to these, many other peaks are visible on both sides, from which numerous glaciers extend into the valleys below.

The Pass of the *Col de St. Théodule*, or *Matterjoch*, from Zermatt to Val Tournanche may be crossed with one guide in fine weather, otherwise two are desirable. In fine summer or autumn weather the passage is unattended with difficulty or danger, and is frequently undertaken by ladies. It is less fatiguing from Le Breuil (on the S. side) than from Zermatt.

Near one of the last houses on the S. side of *Vispach* (2155'; p. 272) a finger-post indicates the way to Saas and Zermatt, to the right, in the direction of the *Visp*. The path skirts the right bank of the stream, the turbid waters of which occupy the entire breadth of the valley about 100 feet below. At the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Neubrücke* (new bridge) the path crosses to the left bank, and gradually ascends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Stalden** (2736'; new *Hotel*, opened in 1877; *Traube*, rustic), a village in a fertile district, situated on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the two branches of the *Visp* (*Saaser* and *Gorner*, see above) unite, and the valley divides. The vast group of the *Mischabel*, the N.E. prolongation of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the Nicolai-Thal from the Saas-Thal. The culture of the vine ex-

tends about 2 M. beyond Stalden, the vineyards sometimes overhanging dangerous precipices.

FROM STALDEN TO THE SIMPLON HOSPICE, over the *Bistenen Pass*, an interesting, but rather fatiguing route (11 hrs.; guide 15 fr.; *Joh. Furrer* of Stalden recommended), commanding fine views of the Fletschhorn to the S. and of the Bernese Alps to the N. From Stalden the route leads by *Staldenried* and *Gispon* (6230') to a pass (about 7200'), which lies to the N. of the *Ochsenhorn* (9547') and may also be reached in 4 hrs. from Vispach by *Visperterminen*. We then descend to the chalets of *Bististafel* (6170') in the upper *Nanzer Thal*, ascend to the *Bistenen Pass* (about 7870'), and descend thence to the Simplon Hospice (p. 274).

The path ascends a steep slope for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and then skirts the mountain on the left bank of the Visp. Above, to the right, is the little church of *Emd* with a group of cottages, situated on so shelving a pasture, that the local wits declare the very fowls of Emd must be rough-shod to enable them to keep their footing.

At the bottom of the valley we cross the Visp by a bridge ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), to which the broad path from Stalden descends in windings. (The old path descending more directly to the bridge is not recommended.) The path now ascends the right bank to the (1 hr.) second bridge over the Visp, where the valley expands, and follows the left bank to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) —

St. Niklaus (3819'; **Grand Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 5, L. and A. 1 fr.), the capital of the valley, with 770 inhab. (To Gruben over the *Augstbord Pass*, see p. 266.)

Above St. Niklaus the carriage-road crosses the stream by a ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) new bridge, skirts the right bank, and enters a pine-forest; about 2 M. farther a lofty waterfall of several leaps is seen on the opposite bank. We next pass the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Herbrigen* (4134'), and $\frac{2}{2}$ M. beyond it obtain a view of the *Weisshorn* (14,803'), from which the *Bies Glacier* descends precipitously into the valley on the right. High up on the left is the *Festi Glacier*, which descends from the *Dom* (14,941'), the highest peak of the Mischabel or Saasgrat.

Between the villages of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Randā** (4741'; **Hôtel du Weisshorn*, 5 min. beyond the village) and ($\frac{2}{2}$ M.) **Täsch** (4777'), situated amidst fresh green pastures, the traces of a landslide which is said to have buried a whole village are still visible. (Through the *Täschthal*, which opens here on the left, runs the route to the *Allalin Pass* and the *Alphubeljoch*, p. 282.) About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Täsch the old bridle-path crosses the profound rocky gorge of the impetuous Visp by a **Bridge (Hochsteg)*, to which an interesting digression may be made from the new road. The latter crosses the stream at *Bühl* (5023'), a little farther on. Between the mountains on the right the stupendous *Matterhorn* (p. 288) now suddenly comes in sight, while to the left stretch the vast snow-fields of the *Upper Théodule Glacier*, overtopped by the *Breithorn*. The road then passes the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Spießbrücke*, and traverses meadows to (1 M.) *Zermatt*, about 12 M. from St. Niklaus.

Zermatt, Riffelberg, Gorner-Grat, etc., see R. 66. (From the *Riffel Inn* to the Col de St. Théodule, see p. 289.)

The path from Zermatt to the Matterjoch ascends the bank of the Visp, crosses the *Zmuttbach*, and leads to the hamlets of *Blatten* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zum See* (5700'). The path, which thus far is also the route to the Schwarz-See (p. 291) and the Hörnli (p. 291), now becomes steeper and passes some Alpine cedars, commanding farther on a good survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 288), the Monte Rosa, Breithorn, and Rothhorn. After crossing the impetuous *Furggenbach*, the path, which is very dusty in dry weather, ascends in numerous windings over slopes covered with rubble; on the right is the dirty Furggen Glacier, and behind it towers the Matterhorn (see p. 288), which faces the traveller the whole way in varying outlines.

From Zermatt to the lower end of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* 3 hrs.; thence an ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on the glacier, which is frequently covered with snow, but in some seasons presents numerous crevasses (rope not to be neglected), to the ***Col de St. Théodule** (10,899') or *Matterjoch*, situated between the *Theodulhorn* (11,393') and the *Little Matterhorn* (p. 289. — *Pavillon du Théodule*, a small auberge with five beds, refreshments not too dear under the circumstances, 'vin brûlé' 3 fr. a bottle). De Saussure and his son spent three days here in 1792, while taking observations. Traces of intrenchments, constructed by the Swiss in the middle ages as a protection against incursions from Italy, are visible lower down. The view from the summit is grand, but limited, especially on the E. side.

In descending from the Col de St. Théodule the traveller must keep to the right (to the left lies the route to the *Col des Cimes Blanches* and *Fiéry*; see p. 295). The *Valtournanche Glacier* usually presents fewer crevasses than the Théodule Glacier, and the guides frequently discard the rope here, but it is safer not to dispense with it, especially after snow. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach the S. end of the glacier. The well defined path, which cannot be mistaken, then descends to the (2 hrs.) ***Hôtel du Mont Cervin** (6955'; R. 3, L. and A. 2 fr.; guides and mules to be had), and in 10 min. more to the chalets of **Le Breuil** (6566'), or *Breil*.

The path next traverses a wild and romantic valley, passes ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a very picturesque waterfall (*La Grotte du Géant*, which may be approached by means of a wooden gallery where it is seen to the best advantage), and then descends rapidly to (1 hr.) the village of **Val Tournanche**, or *Valtornanche* (5059'; ***Hôtel du Mont Rose**, unpretending).

From Val Tournanche or Le Breuil over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiéry*, and thence to *Macugnaga*, see R. 67. — Good guides: *Jean. Ant. Carrel*, or '*Bersagliér*', *Jean. Jos.* and *Jean Pierre Maquignaz* (these are recommended for the Matterhorn, p. 288), *Aymond* and *Louis d'Hérin*, *Jean Bapt. Bic*, *A. Pelissier*, the brothers *Pession*, etc.

The path now descends to the lower part of the valley, crosses

the stream, and reaches a house on the right, where it turns to the right, passing round the house (not over the bridge). Remains of a Roman aqueduct occasionally appear at a great height on both sides of the valley. After 2-3 hrs. the vegetation begins to assume the Italian character. On emerging from a dark chestnut-wood, the traveller perceives Châtillon (4 hrs. from Val Tournanche) far below in the broad and beautiful valley of the *Doire*.

Châtillon (1755'; *Hôtel de Londres*; *Lion d'Or*, poor) with 2992 inhab., the capital of an Italian district, with numerous foundries and handsome houses, is beautifully situated on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (whence railway to Turin; comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). The road to Aosta (diligence twice daily), which ascends hence through the broad valley of the *Doire* (*Dora Baltea*, p. 238), is shaded by walnuts, chestnuts, and vines. The wine of *Chambave* (1624'), a village on the road, about 3 M. from Châtillon, is one of the most esteemed in Piedmont. The slight eminence here commands a magnificent retrospective view towards the E., embracing several of the snow-peaks of Monte Rosa (p. 290), the Jumeaux (twin peaks, p. 289) on the right, and the peak of the Matterhorn (p. 288) and the Matterjoch on the left. The background to the W. is bounded by the chain of Mont Blanc (p. 227).

At the entrance of a valley on the left stands the picturesque *Castle of Fenis*. *Nus*, an insignificant village with the ruins of a castle, is halfway between Châtillon and Aosta.

A footpath ascends from *Villefranche* to the château of *Quart* on the hill above (now used as an infirmary), commanding a fine view, and descends on the other side.

15 M. **Aosta** (1913'), see p. 246.

66. Zermatt and its Environs.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DU MONT CERVIN* and *HÔTEL DU MONT-ROSE*, both belonging to M. *Seiler*, the proprietor of the Riffel Inn (p. 287); R. 21 2-3. B. 11 2, D. 5. L. and A. 1 fr.; *HÔTEL DES ALPES*, R. 21 2, D. 4 fr.; Post. moderate.

Guides and Horses. *Peter Taugwalder*, son; *Johann Zum Taugwald*; *Franz Biner* (four of that name), *Ignaz* and *Jos. Biner*; *Peter Perren*, a carpenter; *Jos.* and *Franz Perren*; *P. Knubel*; *J. M. Lockmatter*; *A. Imboden*; *Jos. Brantschen*; *J. M. Kronig*, etc. The Zermatt guides are generally well acquainted with the different routes, and most of the younger men speak French. *Fees*: Gorner Glacier 3, Findelen or Zmutt Glacier 5 fr.; Gorner Grat, Rothhorn, Schwarz-See, Hörnli 6; Mettelhorn, culminating point of St. Théodule Pass 8; over the St. Théodule Pass to Val Tournanche 15, to Châtillon 20, to Gressoney 20; Cima di Jazi 12; Weiss-thor, Adler Pass, Alphubeljoch 25; Col d'Illereus to Evolena 25; Col de Bertol to Arella 20, Col de Valpelline and de Mont Brülé 25, Trift Joch or Col Durand to Zinal 30; Monte Rosa 40; Matterhorn 100 fr. (or, if the descent be made to Breuil, 150 fr.); Monte Rosa tour 7, ordinary excursions 6 fr. per day. — *Horse* to Vispach 20, Riffel 8, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarz-See 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.





Dried Plants from the neighbourhood, very complete collections at the house of *M. Ruden*, the curé; also of insects.

Zermatt, a village with 480 inhab., called by the Piedmontese *Praborgne*, is magnificently situated 5315' above the level of the sea (1870' higher than Chamouny), in a green valley surrounded with pines, into which three glaciers (the *Findelen*, *Zermatt* or *Gorner*, and *Zmutt*) descend. The churchyard contains the tombstones of *M. v. Grote* (p. 280), *Lord F. Douglas*, *Ch. Hudson*, *H. Chester*, *W. K. Wilson*, and *Michel Croz* (p. 288).

ZERMATT has of late years become a formidable rival of the Bernese Oberland, once the 'ultima Thule' of the aspiring tourist, surpassing it in the magnificence of its glaciers, although inferior in attraction and variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world as at Zermatt. He finds himself as it were in the very sanctuary of the Spirit of the Alps, who thus seems to address him: —

"The Glacier's cold and restless mass
Moves onward day by day;
But I am he who bids it pass,
Or with its ice delay.
I am the Spirit of the place,
Could make the mountain bow.
And quiver to his cavern'd base —
And what with me wouldst thou?" *Manfred*.

The panorama from the Gorner Grat, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, still cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The panorama from Murren (p. 113) bears some resemblance to that from the Riffelberg, but the latter is by far the more imposing from its immediate proximity to the mighty expanses of snow and the icy crests of Monte Rosa and its neighbours, in the midst of which the spectator stands. The mineralogist, botanist, and even the entomologist will find ample scope for their pursuits at Zermatt.

The first destination of the traveller is usually the —

Riffelberg and Gorner Grat.

The **Hotel** on the Riffelberg (8429', 3114' above Zermatt, open from the middle of June to the end of Sept.) being often full, it is advisable to enquire beforehand at Zermatt if accommodation can be had on the Riffel, and if possible to procure a ticket entitling the holder to a bed (R. 3, D. 5, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.). In the height of the season the traveller should endeavour to reach the top at an early hour.

The 12 hrs. walk from Vispach (comp. p. 283) to the Riffel may be divided conveniently by spending the night at St. Niklaus. The traveller then reaches the Riffel on the second day with strength and energy unimpaired. Porter from Zermatt to the Riffel 3 fr.

The bridle-path, which ascends rapidly (3, descent 2 hrs.), cannot be mistaken (guide unnecessary). From the Hôtel du Mont Rose we follow the road straight on past the church; 8 min., bridge across the Visp, on the right bank ascend through meadows; 8 min., at the church of *Winkelmatten* (5500') turn to the right; 3 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach*, the discharge of the Findelen Glacier (p. 291); here turn to the right, cross the meadow to the right, then ascend rapidly, passing between (7 min.) two huts. We next traverse a wood of larches and Alpine cedars, the latter particularly fine (see p. 349), and (10 min.) ascend to the left (the path to

the right leads to the Gorner Glacier, p. 289) by a precipitous and rocky path on the *Feli-Stutz*, fringed with rhododendrons; 25 min., a resting place with benches and a chalet, above the *Schwegmatt*, whence we obtain a view of the Visp, as it issues from the Gorner Glacier, and of the Furggenbach, the outlet of the Furggen Glacier (p. 285); 25 min., the *Riffel Chalets* on the *Augstkummenmatt* (ascent from Zermatt 1½ hr.; refreshments).

We now stand at the foot of the *Riffelberg*. The path to the Riffel Inn follows the right bank of the little stream. It ascends, first in a straight direction, and afterwards in zigzags, to the upper chalets, and thence towards the right to the *Hotel*, 1½ hr. from the *Augstkummenmatt*.

The ***Gorner Grat** (*Weiss*, or *Stock Grat*, 10,289', 4974' above Zermatt), a rocky ridge rising from the table-land of the *Riffelberg*, 1860' higher than the inn, is reached thence in 1½ hr. (bridle-path, guide unnecessary). The summit commands a most imposing scene (see panorama); and the spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. From the Monte Rosa and Matterhorn such gigantic buttresses extend towards the N., viz. the mountains between the twin-valleys of the Visp and the Saas, the *Mischabelhörner* (the *Täschhorn* or *Lagerhorn*, 14,757', the *Dom*, 14,941', and the *Nadelhorn*, 14,876'), as well as those opposite them (the *Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,363', the *Rothhorn*, 13,855', and the *Weisshorn*, 14,803'), that these seem to contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. The view of Monte Rosa itself, snow-white from base to summit, sometimes disappoints. Two only of its peaks are visible (one, however, the highest), and altogether its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the whole panorama, and incontestably the chief boast of Zermatt, is the **Matterhorn** (14,705'), *Mont Cervin*, or *Grande Couronne*, Ital. *Monte Silvio* (comp. Introd. XIII).

The Matterhorn was ascended for the first time on 14th July 1865, by the Rev. Mr. *Hudson*, Lord *Francis Douglas*, Messrs. *Whymper* and *Hadow*, with the guides *Michael Croz* and the two *Taugwalders* (p. 286). In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000' towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again accomplished by four guides from *Le Breuil* (p. 285), and it is now made several times annually, both from Zermatt and Le Breuil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it. The previous night is usually spent at a hut two-thirds of the way up, which contains blankets, and cooking utensils, about 7½ hrs. from Zermatt; but experienced climbers may in fine weather accomplish the whole expedition in one day, if Le Breuil be quitted soon after midnight.

The ***Gorner Glacier**, which is more extensive than the Mer de Glace at Chamouny, winds like a huge snake round the *Riffelberg* from E. to W., being joined in its course by no fewer than ten other glaciers. The *Visp* (see p. 289) issues from it about 2 M. above Zermatt, whence its source is visible. The glacier advances 20-30'



Panorama from the Gornergrat near Zermatt.

annually. To the N. the *Findelen Glacier* is visible, descending from the Cima di Jazi; to the W. are the *Furggen Glacier* (on the left) and the *Zmutt Glacier* (on the right), descending from the Matterhorn.

Another path from the Augstkummenmatt (p. 287) to the Riffl Inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Gorner Glacier, crosses the brook near the chalet and ascends: after 40 min. (avoid path to the right) it turns to the left, and winds gradually round the rocky N.W. slope of the Rifflberg, the haunt of the marmot, at first towards the Matterhorn, and afterwards towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the Breithorn (see below); after passing a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalet, the *Zwillinge*, the *Castor* (13,879') on the E. and the *Pollux* (13,431') on the W., become visible beside the latter; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Gagikopf*, an enormous mass of rock. Then straight towards the depression, skirting the N. side of the *Rifflhorn* (see below), and passing ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a small brook. Monte Rosa is visible through an opening towards which the path leads; we pass the little *Rifflhorn See* on the left, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reach the *Rothe Kummen*, a rocky eminence. To the W., in the immediate vicinity, is the *Rifflhorn* (9616'), a rocky peak of grotesque form, 600' higher than the Rothe Kummen, and accessible only to active climbers. The Riffl Inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. towards the N.W., is visible as soon as the brow of the mountain is reached. The ridge to the E. near the Rothe Kummen, is the *Gorner Grat* (p. 288), the ascent of which from this point occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — This route is particularly recommended to travellers returning from the Rifflberg. Or the traveller may, in descending, visit the waterfall near the *Source of the Visp* at the lower end of the Gorner glacier (p. 288), by making a digression of 1 hr. (guide necessary).

The *Gugel* (8881'), a height to the N.E. of the hotel, affords a good survey of the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

The Riffl Hotel is admirably adapted as head-quarters for **Excursions on the Glaciers**, which on nearer acquaintance lose many of the terrors with which the imagination invests them. As guides are not always to be met with on the Riffl, the traveller had better make all the necessary arrangements at Zermatt. The most interesting of these excursions are here enumerated.

The ascent of the *Col de St. Théodule* (10,899'; p. 285), as far as the auberge (p. 285), is recommended even to those who do not purpose proceeding to the valley of Aosta. From the Riffl $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (from Zermatt $5\frac{1}{2}$, comp. p. 285). The path descends from the Riffl Inn, towards the left, by the *Rifflhorn* to the *Gorner Glacier*, which it crosses; it then ascends the rocky slope beyond, to the *Théodule Glacier* (p. 285), and thence to the culminating point. — From the summit of the pass the *Breithorn* (13,619') may be ascended with little difficulty in 3-4 hrs. The route ascends the snow slopes towards the E., passing near the S. base of the *Little Matterhorn* (*Petit Mont Cervin*, 12,750'), the ascent of which is also easy. The top of the Breithorn, which on the Zermatt side descends in perpendicular precipices, is reached from the S.W. side by an arête of névé, where steps must be cut if the snow is hard. The view is very imposing: towards the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn, to the right of it the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifflhorn, Rothhorn, Schallhorn, Weisshorn; N. the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrin, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; E. Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; S. the Graian Alps (Grand Paradis and Grivola). Descent $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (guide from Zermatt 25 fr.).

The *Cima di Jazi* (12,526'), which rises to the N. of the *Old Weisssthor* (comp. p. 278), may be ascended in 5-6 hrs., and on the whole repays the fatigue better than most of the others (guide 12 fr.; one suffices even

for several persons). View similar to that from Monte Rosa. The route from the Riffl at first follows the path to the Gorner Grat for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then turns to the right and skirts a somewhat steep slope as far as the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Gorner Glacier, which is reached at the point called the *Gadmen* (comp. map, p. 286). Then a gradual ascent of 1 hr. on the ice to the *Stocknubel* (9557'), a resting place at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (11,594'), and thence to the summit in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. more. The only fatiguing parts are the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. and the last $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (Descent 3-4 hrs.) Care must be taken not to approach the brink of the summit on the S. (Macugnaga) side; for should the overhanging masses of snow give way, the traveller would be precipitated to a depth of 3-4000'. Those whose energy is unexhausted should not omit to proceed to the (1 hr.) summit of the *New Weissthor Pass* (11,851'), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's throw distant, is very imposing. Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* not recommended.

The *Rothhorn* (11,214') is more easily ascended from Zermatt (see p. 291) than from the Riffl. — The *Riffelhorn* (p. 289), which may be scaled by active climbers (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Riffl Inn; guide with rope necessary, 5 fr.), commands a fine survey of the Visp Valley.

Monte Rosa, Allerhöchste, or Dufour-Spitze (15,217'), comp. p. 278. Guide 40 (two necessary), porter 25 fr. None of the higher mountains has recently been ascended so frequently, even by ladies, as Monte Rosa. The first ascent was accomplished by a Mr. Smyth in 1855, accompanied by Joh. zum Taugwald. Although usually described as easy, unpractised mountaineers must bear in mind that the expedition is attended with considerable fatigue, and that a perfectly steady head is indispensable. After a snow-storm of two days, on 13th Sept. 1863, the Editor enjoyed the rare good fortune of a perfectly unclouded prospect from the summit. Independently of the view, however, the expedition is highly interesting. At the spectator's feet lie the vast plains of Lombardy; the view of the Macugnaga Glacier, Macugnaga, and the Italian lakes is especially striking; the Bernina, the Ortler, the entire range of the Alps of Valais and Bern, and the majestic Mont Blanc are also visible. — The route (ascent and descent 12-14 hrs.) descends by the Gorner Grat, traverses the Gorner and the Monte Rosa glaciers to *Auf der Platte* (2 hrs.), then ascends on the snow to (1 hr.) *Auf'm Fels* (10,971'), where breakfast is usually taken. After a walk of 3 hrs. over precipitous snow-fields, we reach the *Untere Sattel*, and ascend it in 20 min. more. Here a second halt is made. Thus far the ascent is laborious, but unattended with danger; the same cannot be said of the rest ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) of the route, which ascends on the brink of a precipice several thousand feet in depth by means of steps hewn in the ice. Near the top we have to clamber over rocks, and at length reach the summit.

Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa mass: *Nord-End* or *Gornerhorn* (15,132'), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,006'), *Signal-Kuppe* (14,964'), *Parrot-Spitze* (14,577'), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,252'), and *Vincent Pyramide* (13,859'); comp. p. 278.

TOUR OF MONTE ROSA, three good days' walk: from the *Col de St. Théodule* over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (9912') into the *Val d'Avas* to *Fiéry*; thence over the *Betta-Furca* (8639') to *Gressoney-la-Trinité* in the *Lys Valley*; over the *Passo d'Ollen* (9544') or the *Col di Val Dobbia* (8360') to the *Sesia Valley*; and lastly over the *Col del Turlo* (9088') to *Macugnaga*; see R. 67.

PASSES. TO LE BREUIL in the Val Tournanche, and TO FIÉRY in the Avas Valley over the MATTERJOCH or ST. THEODULE PASS (11,899'), guide 15 fr. (see RR. 65, 67). — TO FIÉRY over the SCHWARZTHOR (12,777'), 15-16 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), difficult. The track lies over the *Gorner Glacier* and the steep and crevassed *Schwarz Glacier* to the summit of the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux (the N.W. summit of the Zwillinger), whence the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein Verra Glacier* are descended to Fiéry (p. 294). — Over the ZWILLING or VERRA PASS (about 13,100'), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult. — TO GRESSONEY over the *Lys Joch* or *Silber Pass* (14,040'), 12-13 hrs. from the Riffl, laborious, but without serious difficulty for experienced mountaineers (guide 40 fr.). The ordinary

route to Monte Rosa is followed to *Auf der Platte* (p. 290), and the *Grenz Glacier* ascended, keeping near its right margin, to the upper plateau and the (6-7 hrs. from the Riffl summit of the pass, lying between the *Lys-kamm* (14,889') and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,252'). A magnificent view towards the S. is here suddenly disclosed, embracing the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime and Cottian Alps (in clear weather, Genoa and the Mediterranean are said to be visible). The descent lies along the E. side of the *Lys Glacier* to the N. base of the *Hohes Licht* (11,634'), where there is a refuge hut (beautiful view towards the W. as far as Mont Blanc); thence to the left by the *Garstelet Glacier* into the head of the *Val de Lys* to the *Cour de Lys* or to *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (5-6 hrs. from the pass; see p. 294). Or the descent may be made to Alagna, by the *Indren Glacier* and the *Pile-Alp* (p. 293), requiring about the same time. — From Zermatt to Gressoney over the *FELIX JOCH* (13,514'), to the E. of the *Castor*, 10-11 hrs. from the Riffl to Cour de Lys, difficult.

— To ALAGNA over the *SESIA JOCH* (14,436'), immediately N. of the *Parrot-Spitze* and only 130 ft. lower, very difficult and dangerous (traversed by the *Misses Pigeon* in 1869): better from Alagna, in which case the night may be spent in the upper *Vigne Alp* (18 hrs. to the Riffl). — None of these passes should be attempted except by good mountaineers in thorough training and with able guides.

To MACUGNAGA by the *New Weissthor* (11,851'), 10-12 hrs.; guide 25 fr. The first part of this route as far as the Weissthor (6 hrs. including the *Cima di Jazi*, a digression to the summit of which occupies 1/2 hr.; see above) is one of the easiest and most beautiful of glacier excursions. Beyond the pass a farther ascent is made over the rugged rocks of the *Cima di Rofel*; then a giddy descent, passing along the brink of perpendicular cliffs and traversing precipitous snow-fields (comp. p. 279). This difficult part of the expedition is accomplished in 1 1/2 hrs., and Macugnaga (p. 278) is reached in 3 hrs. more (5 hrs. from the culminating point).

— From the New Weissthor to the Mattmark Alp, see p. 280. — The ascent from the Riffl to the Adler Pass (p. 280) by the Findelen Glacier is objectionable.

EXCURSIONS FROM ZERMATT (to the Riffl Hotel and Gorner Grat, and expeditions from the former, see above):

To the *Findelen Glacier*, 3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., unnecessary). We follow the Riffl path (p. 287) as far as (1/4 hr.) the church of Winkelmatten, where we diverge to the left, on the right bank of the *Findelenbach*. In 1 1/2 hr. we reach the *Eggenalp*, where the path divides; both paths lead past the *Stelli-See* (8343') to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Fluh Alp* (8569'), whence the glacier may be surveyed. [This is also the route to the *Lower* (10,190') and *Upper* (11,214') *Rothhorn*, which may be easily ascended after the glacier has been inspected (3-4 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 6 fr.)] Travelers are particularly cautioned against venturing on the Findelen Glacier without a guide (comp. p. 280). — To the *Gorner Glacier* (1 hr.). We follow the Matterjoch route (p. 285) on the left bank of the Visp as far as the hamlet of *Blatten*, and ascend thence to the left to the foot of the glacier, where a wooden bridge crosses the Visp as it issues from the ice. The glacier should be approached with great caution as masses of ice frequently become detached.

To the *Schwarz-See* (8392') and *Hörnli* (9492'), guide 6 fr.; the former may be reached on horseback. This is one of the commonest and least difficult of the longer excursions from Zermatt. The route diverges to the right from the Matterjoch path by the last houses above *Zum See* (p. 285). We reach the *Schwarz-See* in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; thence a steep ascent of 1 1/4 hr. to the *Hörnli*, whence the stupendous proportions of the Matterhorn (comp. p. 288) present a very striking appearance.

To the *Staffelalp* (3 1/2 hrs. there and back, guide unnecessary) an easy and repaying expedition. Above (3/4 hr.) *Zum See* (p. 285) we diverge from the Matterjoch bridle-path to the right and follow a good path on the right bank of the deep *Zmutt-Thal*, through pleasant woods of pines and Alpine cedars. From the (3/4 hr.) Alp we obtain a beautiful view

of the whole of the Monte Rosa chain. A shorter way back is by a stony path, crossing the Zmuttbach by a bold bridge, and leading to the hamlet of *Zmutt* on its left bank.

The *Mettelhorn* (11,188'; ascent 5, descent 3 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), which rises to the N. of Zermatt, is a fine point of view, especially for surveying the Mischabel, but inferior to the Gorner Grat, being farther distant from the stupendous Gorner Glacier. Ascent laborious and hardly suitable for ladies.

The ascent of the *UNTER-GABELHORN* (11,148'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., guide 7 fr.) presents no difficulty. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn, etc. — The *OBER-GABELHORN* (13,363'; 8-9 hrs., guide 50 fr.), and the *ROTHHORN* or *MOMING* (13,855'; 9-10 hrs., guide 60 fr.) are both very difficult; the former is best ascended from the W. side (Col Durand, p. 264). — *WEISSHORN* (14,803'), from Randa in 10-11 hrs. by the *Schallenberg Alp* and the *Hohlicht* hut, where the night is passed (guide 70 fr.), dangerous.

PASSES. To Zinal in the Val d'Anniviers by the *TRIEFJOCH* or *COL DE ZINAL* (11,614'), difficult, guide 30 fr., see p. 264; by the *COL DURAND* (11,398') less difficult, but longer, guide 30 fr., see p. 264; by the *MOMING PASS* (12,687') and the *SCHALLEN JOCH* (12,307'), both very difficult (guide 35 fr.), see p. 264. — To Evolena in the Val d'Hérens by the *COL D'HÉRENS* (11,417'), less laborious from this side than from Evolena, guide 25 fr., see p. 261; to Arolla by the *COL DE BERTOL* (10,800'), laborious, guide 20 fr., see p. 260; by the *COL DU MONT BRULE* (10,397'), guide 25 fr., see p. 260. — To Chermontane by the *COL DE L'ÉVÊQUE* (11,483'), fatiguing, guide 40 fr., see p. 260; to Valpellina by the *COL DE VALPELLINE* (11,686'), guide 25 fr., see p. 247. — To Châtillon in the Aosta Valley by the *MATTERJOCH* or *St. Théodule PASS* (10,899'), easy, and in fine weather practicable for ladies; guide 20 fr., to Val Tournanche only 15 fr.; see p. 286. — The *SCHWARTZTHOR*, *LYS PASS*, *WEISSTHOR*, see Riffel excursions. — Three glacier-passes lead into the Saas Valley: *ADLER PASS* (12,461'), *ALLALIN PASS* (11,713'), and *ALPHUBEL JOCH* (12,474'), the last the finest and least difficult (comp. pp. 280, 281).

67. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: on the 1st day from Macugnaga over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*; 2nd day, by the *Col d'Ollen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*; 3rd, by the *Betta Furca* to *Piëry*; 4th, by the *Col des Cimes Blanches* and the *Col de St. Théodule* to Zermatt (or the *Col de St. Théodule* may be reached on the 3rd day, the *Breithorn* ascended the following morning, in favourable weather, and Zermatt reached the same forenoon). Guides 8-10 fr. per day; for the whole journey including the *Breithorn* 50 fr. The routes over the *Col d'Ollen*, the *Betta Furca* and the *Col des Cimes Blanches* are also practicable for mules (from Piëry to the summit of the *Col des Cimes Blanches* 10 fr.). The whole of this route is one of the most interesting and imposing of Alpine excursions, and far surpasses the *Tour du Mont Blanc* (comp. p. 234). Travellers wishing to avoid the *Turlo Pass* and not pressed for time may from *Ponte Grande* (p. 278) cross the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello* and *Varallo*, whence *Alagna* is reached through the beautiful *Val Sesia* (a circuit of 2-3 days; comp. p. 408).

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA by the *Col del Turlo* (9088'), 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below Macugnaga we quit the track to Borea (p. 278), cross the *Anza* to the hamlet of *Isella* and ascend a wooded hill to the chalets of *Spissa*, at the entrance to the *Val di Quarazza*. The bottom of the valley, at first nearly level, rises gradually, and farther on is covered with fragments of rock. We pass several waterfalls, and crossing the *Rio di Quarazza*, reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the highest Alp *La Plana* (5978'); opposite, on the W. side of the valley, the outflow of the

Loccie Glacier tumbles down in a beautiful cataract. The ascent now becomes more rapid; we pass ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a ruined cabin, and climb the precipitous grass-slopes of the *Bockhecken*, beyond which rocks and snow-slopes are crossed to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) pass, a sharp slate ridge between the *Mt. Turlo* (10,299') on the right and the *Pigliamohorn* (9469') on the left. The view is limited. The descent is rough and stony, but gradually a grand view of the Signal-Kuppe and the Parrot-Spitze (p. 290) rising above the Sesia Glacier is disclosed. The track passes a small tarn and some poor huts, and finally descends a steep rocky slope into the *Val Sesia* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from the summit of the pass to the bridge over the Sesia). A good road next leads on the right bank of the torrent past the deserted smelting house of *S. Maria* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Alagna** (3953'; **Hôtel Monte Rosa*, moderate), a handsome village, frequented by Italians as a summer resort.

From Macugnaga to Alagna by the *Col delle Loccie* (11,965'), 14-15 hrs., a difficult glacier-pass, suitable for practised mountaineers only with good guides. The pass, which lies to the W. of the *Monte delle Loccie*, is reached by a highly laborious scramble over the crevassed *Macugnaga Glacier* and the precipitous rocks on its right side. The descent over the *Sesia Glacier* to the *Pile-Alp* (see below) is less difficult.

An interesting excursion from Alagna may be made to the (2 hrs.) **Pile-Alp** (5299'), commanding a magnificent survey of the S.E. side of *Monte Rosa*. (Over the *Col delle Piscie* to Gressoney, see below.) — Towards the E., two passes lead from Alagna to (7-8 hrs.) *Rimasco* in the *Valle Piccola* (p. 408): the *Colle di Moud* (7447') on the N. side of the *Tagliaferro* (9731'), and the *Col della Moanda*, on the S. side of that mountain. — To Zermatt by the *Sesia Joch* and the *Lys Joch*, see p. 291.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ by the *Col d'Ollen* (9544'), $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., a beautiful pass, which is practicable for mules, but not easily traced without a guide (12 fr.). The path ascends rapidly through meadows and wood to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Lagietto*, where the torrent is crossed, and whence the summit of the pass is reached across pastures and stony slopes in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. The view towards the N.W. is very fine; but in clear weather the traveller should not fail to ascend the *Gemsstein*, or *Corno del Camoscio*, which may be easily climbed from the pass in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and commands a striking survey of the *Monte Rosa* chain. A well-defined path, affording a succession of beautiful views of the Parrot-Spitze, the Lyskamm, and Lys Glacier, descends from the Col, passing the *Gabiet-Alp* with its small lake, to (2 hrs.) *St. Jacques* or *S. Giacomo* and (20 min.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (5322'; **Hôtel du Lyskamm*, clean and reasonable), in the *Val de Lys* or *Val Gressoney*. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther down is **Gressoney St. Jean** (4495'; **Hôtel-Pension Mont-Rose*; **Hôtel Delapierre*), the principal place in the valley, the upper part of which as far as Gressoney is inhabited by Germans.

From Alagna to Trinité by the *Col delle Piscie* (10,374'), 9-10 hrs., somewhat laborious. To the *Pile-Alp*, 2 hrs., see above; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up, at the *Bois-Alp*, there is a chalet where refreshments and beds may be procured. The path, which is steep and stony, leads up the *Val d'En-*

hours, past a fine waterfall on the right, and skirting the N. slopes of the *Gemsstein* (see above). At the (4 hrs.) top of the pass is a stone hut called the *Vincent-Hütte*; near it to the right the *Embours Glacier* and the *Indren Glacier* descend from the *Vincent-Pyramide*. The descent may be made by a mule-path, leading to the left to the *Gabiet-Alp* and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney la Trinité* (p. 293); or the traveller may cross the *Saltia-Furke* to the (3 hrs.) *Cour de Lys* (see below).

An easier route is across the *Col di Valdobbia* (8360'), from *Riva* (¾ hr. below *Alagna*, see p. 408) to *Gressoney St. Jean* (5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). From *Riva* a rough road ascends the *Val Vogna* to (1½ hr.) *Peccia*, where we turn sharply to the right; a steep ascent of 2 hrs. more brings us to the summit, the hospice on which is visible during the last ½ hr. (refreshments and a bed if necessary). The view is limited, but embraces a charming survey of the *Val Gressoney* with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, groups of cottages, and picturesque waterfalls. The path descends still more precipitously, at first traversing a snow-field and loose stones, and afterwards pine forest. (1½ hr.) *Gressoney St. Jean*, see p. 293.

Several other passes, viz. the *Passo della Coppa*, the *Passo dell' Uomo Storto*, and the *Passo di Rissuolo*, connect *Alagna* with *Gressoney*, but are rarely, if ever, crossed by tourists.

An interesting walk may be made from *Trinité* by *S. Giacomo* and *S. Pietro* to the (1½ hr.) *Cour de Lys* (6571'), a chalet at the head of the *Val de Lys*, where refreshments and beds may be procured, standing near the lower end of the *Lys Glacier* (by the *Lys Joch* to the *Riffel*, 11-12 hrs., see p. 291). The ascent of the *Hohes Licht* (11,634'), which commands a magnificent panorama, including *Mont Blanc* and the *Graian Alps*, requires 4½ hrs. from the *Cour de Lys* (guide necessary). A little below the *Cour de Lys* is a large shooting-box belonging to *Baron Peccoz*.

A cart-track leads from *Gressoney St. Jean* through the picturesque *Val de Lys* through the villages of *Gaby*, *Issime*, *Fontainemore*, and *Lillianes* to (6 hrs.) *Pont St. Martin* (*Rosa Rossa*) in the *Dora Valley*, on the road from *Aosta* to *Ivrea* (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). — To the W., an easy bridle-path leads from *St. Jean* in 4 hrs. over the *Col de Ran-zola* (7182') to *Brussonne* (4521') in the *Challant Valley*, and in 4 hrs. more by the *Col de Jour* to *Châtillon* (p. 286).

FROM GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ TO FIÉRY over the **Furca di Betta** (8639'), 5 hrs., not difficult. At (20 min.) *S. Giacomo* (see above) the path diverges to the left, crosses the *Lys* torrent, and rises rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1¼ hr.) the small oratorio of *St. Anna*, commanding a striking view of the *Lyskamm*, the *Lys Glacier*, and three peaks of *Mont Rosa*. Thence the track, which is practicable for mules, leads up a monotonous valley to the (1¾ hr.) *Col*, whence the chain of the *Pennine Alps*, rising above the *Val d'Ayas*, and the imposing snow-clad *Grand Combin* are visible. A descent of 1 hr. brings us to the hamlet of *Réssy* (scanty refreshments in the first chalet), where we turn to the right and cross the impetuous *Verra* torrent to (½ hr.) *Fiéry* (*Hôtel des Cimes Blanches*, tolerable), situated on the mountain slope ½ hr. above *S. Giacomo*, and commanding a picturesque survey of the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

The **Betliner Pass**, lying N. of the *Betta Furca*, is a longer but more interesting pass from the *Val de Lys* to *Fiéry*. — Another attractive and easy route is the *Col de Cuneaz* (or *Punter Joch*, 8200'), 6 hrs. from *Gressoney St. Jean* to *Fiéry*. From the top of the pass active climbers may ascend the *Granhaupt* (10,702') in 2 hrs., the view from which is strikingly grand.

A cart-track descends the beautiful *Val d'Ayas* (called *Val Challant*

in its lower part), along the impetuous *Eranson*, to (3 hrs.) *Brussone* (4521', Lion d'Or) and (3 hrs.) *Verrex* (Posta) in the Dora Valley, 3 hrs. S. E. of Châtillon (p. 286).

From Fiéry to Zermatt over the *Schwarzthor*, see p. 290.

From Fiéry to Breuil, or to the Col de St. Théodule, by the **Col des Cimes Blancs** (9912'). To BREUIL or VAL TOURNANCHE a rough mule track (6-7 hrs.). The path ascends at first rapidly through wood and pastures, traversing, farther on, a dreary and almost level valley, bounded by the snow-fields of the *Aventina Glacier* to the right. At the head of the valley we pass the last chalets of (2 hrs.) *Aventina* and ascend the steep slopes to the left, past some small tarns, to the (1½ hr.) Col, whence the mountains of Val Tournanche and the entire Alpine chain from Mont Blanc to Aosta are visible; far and wide the scene is one of utter desolation. The descent lies over a snow-slope and over rubble and pastures to the chalets of *Cleva Creuson*, where the track divides: to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Val Tournanche* (p. 285), to the right to (3 hrs.) *Le Breuil* (p. 285).

Travellers bound for the COL DE ST. THÉODULE AND ZERMATT need not descend to Val Tournanche, but turn to the right, ½ hr. above the Alp *Aventina*, and traversing desolate rocky scenery and skirting a small lake, reach in 1½ hr. the summit of the pass (also called *Col des Cimes Blancs*), a gap in the rocky ridge enclosing the S. side of the *Val Tournanche Glacier*. The glacier is then traversed (rope necessary), and finally a steep snow-slope ascended to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Col de St. Théodule* (p. 285). Ascent of the *Breithorn*, see p. 289; route to *Zermatt*, see p. 285. An experienced guide is indispensable for this route.

68. The Canton of Appenzell.

Heiden, Gais, Weissbad, Wildkirchli, Hoher Kasten, Sents.

Excursion of three days, of great interest, especially for persons travelling in Switzerland for the first time: 1st. From *Rorschach* to *Heiden* by railway in ½ hr.; over the *Kaien* to *Trogen* 2½ hrs.; over the *Gäbris* to *Gais* 2 hrs., in all 5 hrs. — 2nd. From *Gais* to *Appenzell* 1 hr., *Weissbad* ¾ hr., *Wildkirchli* and *Ebenalp* 2¼ hrs., back to *Weissbad* ½ hr., *Appenzell* ¾ hr., in all about 6 hrs. — 3rd. From *Appenzell* by *Gais* to *Altstätten* in the Valley of the Rhine 3 hrs., or by *Teufen* to *St. Gallen* 4 hrs. — RAILWAY from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* in ½ hr. — DILIGENCE from *Rheineck* to *Heiden* twice daily in 1¾ hr.; from *Heiden* to *Trogen* twice daily in 1½ hr.; from *Altstätten* to *Gais* daily in 2 hrs., to *Appenzell* in 2 hr. 40 min.; from *St. Gallen* by *Teufen* to *Gais* three times daily in 2 hrs., to *Appenzell* in 2 hrs. 40 min. — Carriage from *St. Gallen* to *Trogen* 6 fr. (3¼ pers. 10 fr.), to *Appenzell* 9-16, *Weissbad* 10-16½ fr.; half-fare more if required for the return.

The **Canton of Appenzell**, lying off the beaten track of tourists, was formerly little visited, but now that the Würtemberg and Bavarian railway has been extended to the Lake of Constance, great numbers of travellers enter Switzerland in this direction. In grandeur of scenery the canton of Appenzell will not bear comparison with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the peculiar characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern

vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures and finest cattle, and even of lofty snow-peaks and glaciers (on the *Sentis*). The most beautiful points are *Heiden*, *St. Antony*, *Wildkirchli*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*.

The Canton of Appenzell, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, *Ausser-Rhoden* and *Inner-Rhoden*, and to this day party-feelings on religious questions are very strong. *INNER-RHODEN*, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is exclusively Rom. Cath., and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Rom. Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by a decree of the Confederation in 1848, but little change has practically taken place. According to the last census, 11,914 inhab. are Roman Catholics, while 190 only are Protestants. *AUSSER-RHODEN* (90 sq. M., 48,734 inhab., 2361 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. No government official receives an income exceeding 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly (*'Landsgemeinde'*) is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at Trogen, in uneven at Hundwyl; every male inhabitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; about 12,000 persons assemble on the occasion.

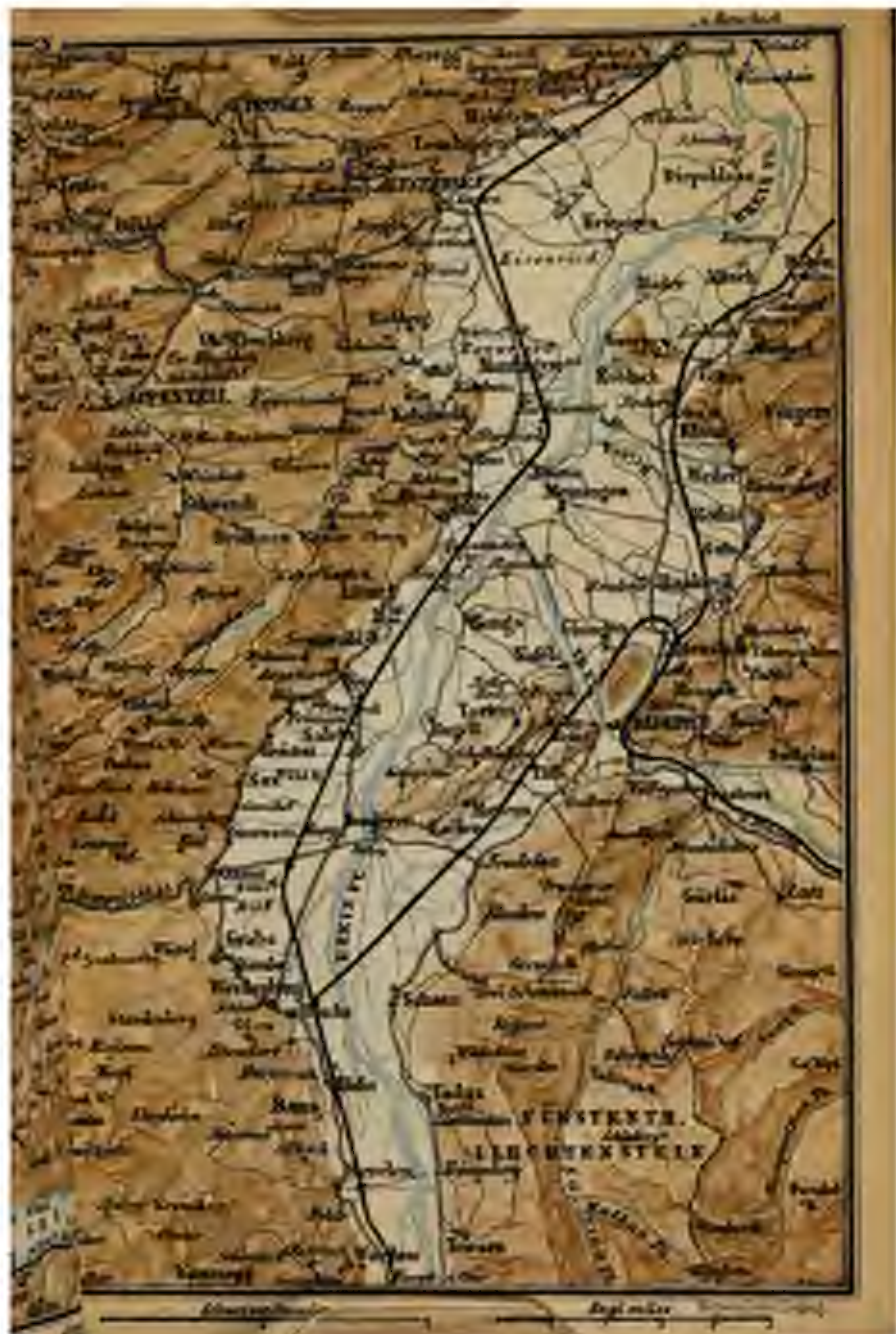
The contrast between these two divisions of the canton in habits, manners, and costume is very remarkable. *Ausser-Rhoden* is characterised by the enterprising and prosperous condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is here quite a subordinate occupation. The inhabitants of *Inner-Rhoden* generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive. In this canton the rearing of cattle and the manufacture of cheese are the chief pursuits of the natives. The richest pastures are near Appenzell. The female portion of the population is chiefly employed in embroidery.

The Appenzellers are partial to athletic exercises, and are skilful riflemen; and a portion of Sundays and festivals is set apart for these sports. The singular chant of the cow-herds has a not unpleasant effect. The patois of the peasantry is almost unintelligible even to those familiar with the usual German dialect of Switzerland.

Whey-cure Establishments in the Canton of Appenzell. *Gais*, *Weissbad*, *Heiden*, *Gonten*, *Urnäsch*, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the *Sentis*; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey (*'Schotten'*) thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-manufacturers possess about 500 goats on the *Sentis*, and even purchase goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner (see *Introd. XIII: Alpine farming*).

FROM RORSCHACH (p. 39) TO HEIDEN by railway (opened in 1875) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 3 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; descending, 2 or 1 fr.). The line, constructed on the toothed-wheel system ($3\frac{1}{3}$ M. long; maximum gradient 1:11) starts from the harbour station (p. 39), ascends the Rorschacher Berg to the S.E. (p. 39), passes the château of *Wartensee* (p. 302), stat. *Wienacht-Tobel* (1930'; *view of the Lake of Constance with Bregenz and the estuary of the Rhine), and *Schwendi*, and crosses the *Heidener Tobel* by a lofty viaduct.





Heiden (2645'; **Freihof*, R. 2½, or per week 7-12, B. 1, D. 31½ fr., whey 80 c. per day, whey-bath 5-6 fr.; **Schweizerhof*, near the post-office; **Hôtel-Pension zum Sonnenhügel*, at the upper end of the village; **Löwe*; *Krone*; *Linde*; **Zum Paradies*, well situated; *Zur frohen Aussicht*, well spoken of), a handsome village with 2944 inhab. (191 Rom. Cath.), rebuilt since a fire in 1838, and situated in the midst of fresh and pleasant meadows, is now much frequented for the whey-cure. Mineral water may also be procured. The lofty and healthy situation of Heiden render it a pleasant resort for invalids. The gallery at the top of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, especially over the Lake of Constance. A '*Kurhalle*' has recently been erected. — Diligence to *Rheineck* (p. 302) twice daily in 40 min. by *Wolfhalden*.

The '*Chapel of St. Anthony* (3635'), 4 M. to the S. of Heiden, on the road to (4½ M.) *Altstätten*, commands a famous prospect of the valley of the Rhine (preferable to the view from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Lake of Constance, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell mountains.

The *Kaien*, 1¼ hr. S.E. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended; guide (1½ fr.) desirable. We at first follow the Trogen road; after 1¼ M. we ascend the hill to the right in the direction of some houses, where a boy may be engaged as a guide; 10 min., the path enters pine-wood (somewhat steep here), then crosses an open meadow with a few chalets, and ascends the small peak of the (½ hr.) '*Kaien* (3668'). The view embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and the Canton of Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein mountains, with the white chain of the Scesaplana rising above them to the S.E. It also affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district; the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi somewhat in the background; in the foreground are woods and meadows and the handsome villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gäbris (see below); to the right near Speicher, Vöglisegg (p. 301); to the left above Speicher, in the distance, the summits of Pilatus and the Rigi.

The *Kaien* is 1½ hr. from Speicher, and 2½ hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's throw, though in reality 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by *Rehtobel*, beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the gorge far below. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic inn '*Am Goldach*'.

The *Gäbris* (see below) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the *Kaien*): to *St. Anthony's Chapel* (see above) 1¼ hr.; then along the hill, with a charming survey of the Rhine valley and the Sentis, to the *Ruppen* Inn, comp. p. 302), and thence to the summit of the *Gäbris*, a very attractive walk of 3½ hrs.

Trogen (2969'; *Schäfle*, rustic; *Krone*), with 2912 inhab. (85 Rom. Cath.), the seat of government of the Canton of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, contains nothing noteworthy. Road over the *Ruppen* to (7½ M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 302.

FROM ST. GALLEN TO TROGEN diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. — The road leads from the E. side of the town, past the nunnery of *Notkersegg* and the inn of *Kurzeegg* (comp. p. 39), to the (3 M.) *Vöglisegg* ('Inn, p. 301), and thence by (¾ M.) *Speicher* (Löwe; Krone) to (1¼ M.) *Trogen*.

From the church at Trogen a road leads by *Bühler* (p. 301) to

(5 M.) Gais. The footpath thither over the ***Gäbris** (4101') is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road as far as the top (3487') of the hill (1½ hr.); a finger-post (whence a view of the Sentis) here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vöglisegg should not proceed as far as Trogen, but quit the high road between Speicher and Trogen by a flight of steps to the right (1½ M. from Vöglisegg), diverging beyond a gorge which is skirted by the road in a wide curve. A small valley is left immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After ½ hr. this path reaches the above-mentioned road, at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter an inn is reached; farther on, the road turns to the right and ascends into a wood. Before the road quits the wood, at the point where a row of old pine-trees flanks the road, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, in 1½ hr. to the summit. The point first attained is the *Signalhöhe* (4101'), the view from which is partly intercepted by wood. A few min. farther is an Inn, whence a charming prospect is enjoyed (reached from Vöglisegg in 1½ hr.). To Gais, which lies at the spectator's feet, a somewhat steep descent of ½ hr. Those proceeding in the reverse direction will find finger-posts at doubtful points.

Gais (3064'; **Ochs* and **Krone*, often crowded during the season. R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr., A. ½ fr., whey 80 c. per day; *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Rothbach*, etc., unpretending; physician *Dr. Heim*), with 2552 inhab. (130 Rom. Cath.), situated in the midst of green meadows almost destitute of trees, is the oldest and most famous of the Appenzell whey-cure villages, having attracted patients since 1749. The *Kurgarten* commands a fine view of the Sentis. — Diligence to St. Gallen, see p. 301.

THE HIGH ROAD FROM GAIS TO ALTSTÄTTEN (6 M., diligence once daily in 1¼ hr., from Altstätten to Gais in 1¾ hr.), is level for the first 1½ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old, and winds round the mountain. The latter is the shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view; it leads to the left over the (¼ hr.) *Stoss* (3271'; *Pension Süss*), a chapel on the summit of the pass, commanding a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 men of Appenzell under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss, but soon diverges from it again. The road to the left, descending in zigzags, is the better; that to the right is steeper, but shorter. *Altstätten*, see p. 302.

The high-road from Gais to Appenzell (3 M.) traverses green meadows destitute of trees. **Appenzell** (2552': **Hecht*, with pension: **Löwe*), another whey-cure resort, the capital of the Canton of Inner-Rhoden, on the *Sitter*, is a large village consisting chiefly of old wooden houses, with 3691 inhab. (46 Prot.). It contains two monasteries, and was formerly the country-residence of the Abbot of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of '*Abbatis Celli*'. The *Church*, rebuilt in 1824-26, contains sketches of banners captured by the Appenzellers in the 15th cent. The *Charnel-house* resembles that described at p. 50. (Diligence to St. Gallen, see p. 301.) Excursion to the *Meglis-Alp* (and back in 8 hrs.). see p. 300.

FROM APPENZELL TO URNÄSCH, 2 hrs., diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. by the well managed *Gontenbad* and (¾ hr.) *Gonten* (Bar). Railway from Urnäsch to *Winkeln* (in 1 hr.), see p. 38.

A narrow road leads from Appenzell to the S.E. to (2 M.) **Weissbad** (2680'), another whey-cure establishment (R. 2-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), pleasantly situated at the N. base of the Appenzell Alps, and a good starting-point for excursions.

Guides' Fees (*Jacob, Joseph, and Johann Thörig, and Huber* recommended): Wildkirchli 4, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 11, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 11, Hoher Kasten 6, over the Hohe Kasten into the Rhine valley 10 fr. — **Horse** to Wildkirchli 10, Ebenalp 12, Hohe Kasten 10, Kamor 9 fr. — **Carriage** to St. Gallen and Altstätten with one horse 12, with two horses 25 fr.; to Gais 8 or 14 fr.; to Appenzell 3 or 6 fr.

FROM WEISSBAD TO THE VALLEY OF THE RHINE. The direct route by the **HOHE KASTEN** (5 hrs.) leads towards the S.E. through ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brüttisau* (3061'; Krone, rustic); by the church we follow the paved path, pass the first house, as far as a barn, and ascend the meadows (in the direction of the inn which lies conspicuously at the foot of the Kamor) as far as the last group of houses, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path) through the enclosure on the right as far as the inn ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., bridle-path thus far), which affords tolerable quarters, and contains a small collection of fossils. From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the **Hohe Kasten** (5902'; *Inn*), which, together with the neighbouring ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.) **Kamor** (5879'), slopes precipitously towards the Rhine Valley. Interesting view of the Sentis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere surveyed to so great advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. The E. part of the lake is also visible. Then a descent to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Rüthi* (railway station, p. 303) in the Rhine Valley. The traveller had better proceed at first to the left by the foot of the Kamor, in order to reach the path descending from the chalets of the Kamor, which soon become visible. The descent is from chalet to chalet, the path disappearing altogether at places. In the wood below the last chalets we select the path descending to the right.

The favourite excursion from Weissbad is (S.) to the ***Wildkirchli** (4918'; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; guide 4 fr., hardly necessary). Close to the Weissbad the path ascends to the right; 7 min., a house, where we turn to the right; 20 min., a double gate, beyond which we proceed straight across the meadow in the direction of the Ebenalp, or rather towards the depression between it and the wooded *Bommenalp* (to the left). A little below the top of the hill (40 min.) we turn to the right. (In 5 min. more the direct path to the Ebenalp diverges to the right; see below.) The path approaches the foot of the precipitous rocks which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (p. 300). Near the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zum Aescher* tavern we ascend to the right by a narrow, but safe path, skirting the perpendicular rocks, to the (5 min.) *Wildkirchli*, a hermitage founded in 1656, but now closed, with a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, situated in a grotto (35' wide, also containing a tavern). On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are celebrated here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract numerous visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal (with the path to the Sentis opposite, see below), and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance, in the direction of Swabia and Bavaria.

A dark passage in the rock, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord who provides a light, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), leads from the

grotto to the flower-carpeted **Ebenalp**, where an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. The (25 min.) summit of the Alp (5250'; *Inn*) commands a beautiful view of the Sentis, Altmann, Churfirsten, Lake of Constance, etc. — The direct route from the *Bommen-Alp* (see above) to the Ebenalp is 20 min. shorter than that by Wildkirchli.

Another interesting walk is by *Schwendi* (see below), leaving the Sentis route (see below) to the left, to the (1½ hr.) **Seealp-See** (3747'), charmingly situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Altenalp* (see below). — A path recently constructed also leads from the inn Zum Aescher (see above) to the Seealp-See in ¾ hr.

The snow-clad *Sentis* (8215'), the highest mountain in the canton, is most conveniently ascended from Weissbad (6-7 hrs.; guide 11 fr., unnecessary for practised walkers). We diverge to the right from the road to Brüllisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the *Schwendibach* and ascend on the right bank of the brook to (¼ hr.) *Schwendi* (Inn Zum Felsen-thor). We cross the brook here and gradually ascend the pastures of the *Seealp-Thal*. After 35 min. we recross the brook and begin the steeper part of the ascent (*Katzensteig*) on the left side of a ravine through which a brook is precipitated. At the upper end of the gorge (40 min.) are the chalets of the *Hütten-Alp* (milk). The narrow, but well defined path now skirts the shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren* (below which are perpendicular rocks), commanding a series of charming views of the *Seealp-See* far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli opposite us to the right. In 1½ hr. we reach the *Meglis-Alp* (4857'; tavern), situated in a picturesque basin, 3-3½ hrs. from the summit. The path ascends hence rather steeply on the left side of the valley and skirts the base of the *Rossmann*, leading at places over steps in the rock. (Patches of snow are frequently seen to the left, below.) After 2 hrs. the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. The path leads to the right of the glacier and ascends, crossing large masses of rock towards the end of the way, to the *Inn* (enlarged in 1875), 5 min. from the summit of the *Sentis* or *Hohe Mesmer*, to which we finally mount by a path protected by iron rods. The View (see Heim's excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese mountains, the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. The N. peak, which is separated from the S. by the '*Blaue Schnee*', is named the *Gyrenspitz*, or *Geierspitz* (7768').

From the Sentis the traveller may cross the *Schafboden* by a path which is steep at first to (3¼-4, in the reverse direction 5-6 hrs.) *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 312; guide down to the Schafboden 3 fr., desirable). The usual route from Weissbad to Wildhaus (6 hrs.) leads through the *Brülltobel* to the *Sämtis-See* (3970'), ascends to the *Fählen-See* (4774'), and crosses the *Kray-Alp* (5935'), 7¼-8 hrs., not sufficiently repaying the route by the Sentis (not much longer) is therefore preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 299) with the ascent of the Sentis (guide necessary) by leaving the valley of the Seealp-See to the left. The path leads at the base of the *Zänster* and *Schäfer* across the (1 hr.) *Alten-Alp* and the (1½ hr.) *Zwiesel-Alp*, through the *Oehrli*, and over the *Muschelfels* (numerous fossils); hence either across the valley to the *Wagenlücke* and then by the path which ascends from Weissbad, or (1 hr. shorter) across the '*Blaue Schnee*' (see above) past the base of the Gyrenspitz, and over the *Platten* direct to the summit (altogether 6-7 hrs.). — A new path, constructed, like that just described, by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the N.W. side also. It starts from the Appenzell Alp *Gemeinen Wäsen* (1210'; reached from Urnäsch or Nesslau in 2 hrs.), ascends over slopes covered with debris, and mounts in zigzags on a steep rocky slope to the first mountain terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over rock and strips of pasture, to the

Refuge on the crest of the mountain (*Fliesbord*). We next *traverse* rocks and debris, to the left of the 'Blaue Schnee' (p. 300) and ascend in steep zigzags to the arête between the *Gyrenspitz* and *Sentis*. Lastly we mount the *Platten* by means of a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by an iron railing, and thus reach the summit.

The **DILIGENCE FROM APPENZELL TO ST. GALLEN** (twice daily in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, returning in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), leads by (3 M.) *Gais* (p. 298), and along the *Rothbach*, which divides Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden from Appenzell Inner-Rhoden, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bühler* (2736'), and (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Teufen** (2742'; **Hecht*; **Linde*; **Alpenhof*), two thriving manufacturing villages, the latter very picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the *Sentis* chain; and thence through meadows and woods to (6 M.) *St. Gallen*. (Route by *Urnäsch* and *Herisau*, p. 38.)

A *Path* from Appenzell to Teufen, a slightly shorter route, crosses the *Sitter* near *Metten*, and descends the valley of the *Sitter*, high on its right bank, passing through *Steig*, *Lank*, and *Haslen*. It leads thence at first towards the N., afterwards N.E., over the hill, and through several woods, descends into the valley of the *Rothbach*, crosses the brook, and ascends to *Teufen*.

The **FOOTPATH FROM TEUFEN TO ST. GALLEN** (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Schäfle's Eck* (Inn); it then descends to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the high-road to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Gallen*. — About 10 min. W. of the *Schäfle's Eck* is the ***Frölichsegg** (**Inn*), which commands an admirable view, embracing Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley sprinkled with dwellings, and the Appenzell mountains, beginning with the *Fähnern*, on the left, the *Kamor*, the *Hohe Kasten* about the middle of the chain, the green *Ebenalp* below the snow, more to the right the *Altmann* and *Sentis* with its snow-fields, then in the distance the *Glärnisch* and *Speer*; to the W. the railway and road to *Wyl*, extended like a map at our feet, and to the N., part of the *Lake of Constance*.

Leaving the *Schäfle's Eck*, and following the crest of the hill towards the E., we finally ascend an eminence towards a solitary pine and reach the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ***Vöglisegg** (3156'; *Hôtel and Pension Vöglisegg*), on the high road from *St. Gallen* to *Trogen*. The prospect embraces the *Lake of Constance* and the beautiful meadow-land of *Speicher* and *Trogen*, part of the *Vorarlberg* range, and several of the Appenzell mountains. The *Sentis* is best surveyed from a spot a few paces in front of the inn. To *St. Gallen* (p. 38) a descent of 3 M.; to *Trogen* 2 M.

Nearer *St. Gallen*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Vöglisegg*, from which it is visible, is the ***Freudenberg** (2903'), another, and still finer point of view, also possessing a good inn. In the foreground lies *St. Gallen* with its populous environs, and beyond it the *Lake of Constance*. (By the carriage-road to *St. Gallen* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M., by the footpath, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Comp. excursions from *St. Gallen*, p. 38.

69. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 22, 296, 304.

58 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 75 c. (Comp. Introd. X. with regard to excursion-tickets etc.)—There are two stations at Rorschach, the chief of which (with restaurant) is on the quay in the town. The other is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., where carriages are sometimes changed. The first morning-train from Rorschach corresponds with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino.

The Valley of the Rhine, formerly called the *Upper Rheingau*, and governed down to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, like Ticino (p. 93), Thurgau, etc., presents a variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train, after leaving Rorschach, skirts the lake for a short distance. 3 M. *Staad*. Heiden (p. 297) is seen on the hill to the right; in the plain are meadows, fields of maize, and numerous orchards. On the hill-side rises the castle of *Wartegg*, and above it *Wartensee*; farther on, a glimpse is obtained of the château of *Weinburg*, the property of the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (beautiful park, open to visitors, superb view), situated on the *Buchberg*, the vineyards of which advance into the valley of the Rhine; the view from the *Steinerne Tisch* (stone table) above the château is much admired. The train traverses part of the fertile delta formed by the deposits of the Rhine. The bed of the river is subject to frequent changes, and is navigable for small rafts only. A cutting is now being constructed for the purpose of directing its course to *Fussach* on the Lake of Constance.

6 M. *Rheineck* (1312'; *Hecht; Krone*), a village at the foot of vineyards. (Diligence to *Heiden* twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 297.) At ($8\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Margarethen* (*Schweizerbund*, at the station; *Railway-Restaurant*) a branch-line to Bregenz diverges to the left (p. 380), and an iron bridge crosses the Rhine, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg. (The *Meldegg*, p. 40, is ascended hence in 1 hr.) The plain of the Rhine is stony, and exposed to inundations. The railway skirts the hill, traverses orchards and fields of maize, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* passes between the river and abrupt rocks. Stations *Au*, *Heerbrugg*, *Rebstein*.

16 M. *Altstätten* (1542'; **Drei Könige*; moderate; *Krone; Rabe; Zum Splügen*, at the station), a town with 7720 inhab. (2791 Prot.). A road leads hence over the *Ruppen* (3054') to (9 M.) *Trogen*; another road by the *Stoss* (3271') to (9 M.) *Gais* (p. 298), and a pleasant footpath in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Anthony to Heiden* (p. 297). Near *Altstätten* the *Sentis* is seen to the right through a gorge, to the right of the *Fähnern*; in the distance to the S. rises the snow-clad *Scosaplana*, and beside it the *Falknis* (p. 303).

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oberried* (*Sonne*). On the E. slope of a rocky and wooded eminence to the right, stands the ruined tower of the castle

of *Blatten*. The high-road passes to the W. of the castle through the defile of the *Hirschensprung* ('stag's leap'), above which tower the *Kamör* and *Hohe Kasten* (p. 299).

22½ M. *Rüthi* (Zum Bahnhof; path over the *Hohe Kasten* to *Weissbad*, see p. 299). The lofty wooded rock, rising above the little town of *Sennwald* (Post or *Krone*), is called the *Kanzel* (pul-pit). 27 M. *Saletz* (pleasant walk hence by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke*, 5430', passing the *Fählen* and *Sämtis* lakes, in 6 hrs. to the *Weissbad*, p. 299). At (28½ M.) *Haag* the line is crossed by the road leading from the *Toggenburg* to *Feldkirch* (p. 312). Above (31 M.) *Buchs* (**Zum Arlberg*; *Zum Bahnhof*; both at the station; *Sonne*) rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg*, once the seat of the counts of that name. — Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 379.

On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz*, with its château, the capital of the principality of *Liechtenstein*, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern*, a mountain which became visible from the train at *Altstätten*.

Above (34 M.) *Sevelen* rises the old pinnacled château of *Wartau*. Near (38½ M.) *Trübbach* the rocks of the *Schollberg* approach so near the Rhine that it has been necessary to blast a passage for the road and the railway. On an eminence opposite, on the right bank of the Rhine, are the extensive ruins of the castle of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the *Luziensteig* begins.

At (41½ M.) *Sargans* (*Hôtel National*) the *Wesen* (*Glarus*) and *Zürich* line diverges to the N.W. (p. 48). By some trains carriages must be changed. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. the long serrated chain of the *Churfürsten* (p. 46) becomes visible, to the E. the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (see below).

44½ M. *Ragatz*, see p. 304. Near it is the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (p. 305). Opposite, on the right bank of the Rhine, on the bold summit of the *St. Luzienberg*, or *Fläscherberg* (3753'), are seen some of the buildings connected with the fortification of the pass (see below).

Above the confluence of the *Tamina* the train crosses the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge (foot-passengers cross on the left side) and stops at (46 M.) *Mayenfeld* (1755'; *Rössli*; *Sonne*; *Zum Falknis*), an ancient and thriving little town with 1299 inhab. The old tower, erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. *Constantius* as a defence against the invasions of the barbarians, is now fitted up as a restaurant, often visited from *Ragatz*. The summit commands a fine view. The old castle of the Counts of *Toggenburg*, was the residence of the bailiffs of the *Grisons* down to 1795. On the hill to the right is the suppressed abbey of *Pfäfers*.

The *St. Luziensteig* (2244'), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3753') and the *Falknis* (8419'), through which the road to *Vaduz* and *Feldkirch* leads, may be reached from *Mayenfeld* in ¾ hr. (Inn, good wine). The highest block-house, 1¼ hr. farther, commands a beautiful prospect.

On the slope of the hill, near the confluence of the Landquart and the Rhine, lies the village of *Malüns* (2047'; *Kreuz*) with the château of *Bodmer*, the property of the De Salis family, and for many years the residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). The *Kompleter*, the most esteemed wine in the valley, is grown here.

The bridge (the *Untere Zoll* or *Tardis-Brücke*), by which the high road crosses the Rhine, is the boundary between the cantons of St. Gallen and the Grisons. Above this bridge the *Landquart* descends from a narrow ravine to the Rhine, and is crossed by the line near the station of that name (**Hôtel Landquart*; *Prättigau* route, see p. 337). Towards the W., the barren *Grauhörner* (9341', see p. 307) rise in the background.

The district between Mayenfeld and Coire is remarkable for its fertility. Its central point is stat. *Zizers* (1863'; *Krone*), an ancient borough, near which is *Molinära*, a beautiful summer-residence and farm of the Bishop of Coire. It has often suffered from inundations and the deposits of stone brought by torrents (*Runsen*, or *Rüfen*) from the mountains, which occasionally even destroy the road after heavy rains. On the right the *Calanda* (9213') is conspicuous; on the wooded slopes at its base are the ruined castles of *Krottenstein*, *Liechtenstein*, and *Haldenstein*, a dilapidated tower above the village of the same name which itself contains a well preserved château enclosed by walls.

58 M. *Coire* (Germ. *Chur*), see p. 308.

70. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Hotels. QUELLENHOF (Pl. a) and HOF RAGATZ (Pl. b), both belonging to Herr Simon; R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4-5, L. and A. 1¾ fr.; TAMINA-HÔTEL (Pl. c), less expensive; *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. d), R. 2½-3½, D. 3½-5 fr.; KRONE (Pl. e), R. 2-3, D. 3, A. ¾ fr.; *HÔTEL and PENSION KRAFT (Pl. f), R. 2, D. 3½, L. and A. ¾ fr.; *FREIECK (Pl. g); HOTEL-PENSION LATTMANN, well spoken of; *FRIEDTHAL (or *Pension Fröhlich*, Pl. h); SCHÄPPE (Pl. i); BÄR (Pl. k), rustic. — Near the station, ROSENGARTEN (Pl. l), moderate; *HÔTEL BAHNHOF (Pl. m). — PENSION SCHEDLER, on the road to the Freudenberg. — *Cursaal Restaurant*, see below; *Café Felsenkeller*, ¼ M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg.

Telegraph Office (Pl. 7), opposite the Krone.

Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., each trunk 25 c. — One-horse carr. from Ragatz to Pfäfers, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee.

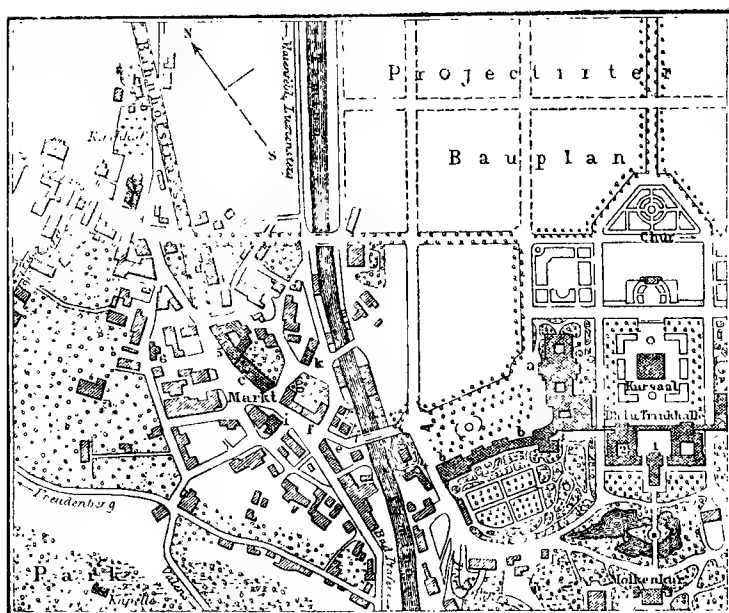
Baths. The *Mühlbad* (Pl. 4), *Neubad* (Pl. 2), and *Heilenbad* (Pl. 3) are near the Kurhaus; *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5) in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hôtel. The Neubad contains a large swimming-bath (temperature 84; charge 1 fr.) and private baths (2 fr.); ladies 9½-11½ a. m. and 4-6 p. m. Tickets at the office, to the left of the Hof Ragatz.

Ragatz (1709'), a village with 1825 inhab. (294 Prot.), situated on the impetuous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down (1650'), contains the old residence of the Abbots of Pfäfers, converted in 1840 into an hotel and bath-establishment (the 'Hof





Ragatz) to which the water is conveyed from Pfäfers by a conduit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. Ragatz has become a very favourite watering-place of late, and is visited by 50,000 persons annually.



The *Kurgarten* and *Kursaal* at the back of the *Quellenhof*, where a band plays in the morning and afternoon, are the chief centres of attraction. The open pavilion on the E. side affords a pleasing survey of the valley of the Rhine. There are also reading, assembly, and billiard rooms for wet weather. The new bath-buildings and *Trinkhalle* are on the W. side. Beyond them are pleasure-grounds with a whey-cure establishment, etc.

In the *Cemetery*, by the E. wall, is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. at Ragatz in 1854). At the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (10 min.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg*, the view from which extends to the left as far as Sargans, and to the right as far as the *Prättigau*. We return along the hill-side, between houses and gardens.

***Bad Pfäfers**, 525' above Ragatz, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, is one of the most remarkable spots in Switzerland. It is reached by a narrow but good carriage-road, of gradual ascent, flanked by sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800' high. The gorge is so narrow, that the

impetuous *Tamina* leaves little space for the road. Near a brook which descends from a height on the right (Restaurant Schwattenfall), a finger-post indicates the path to the left to the village of Pfäfers ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), crossing the *Tamina* by a wooden bridge, and ascending the steep right bank in zigzags. The path from the Baths to the village mentioned below is preferable.

The bath-house, constructed in 1704 between walls of rock 600' high, enjoys sunshine in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Externally it has a monastic and somewhat uninviting appearance, but the accommodation is good, although unpretending. Table d'hôte at 12 o'clock $2\frac{1}{2}$, at 7.30 p. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., B. 1, R. from 5 to 20 fr. per week ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per day for occasional visitors), billiard and reading rooms, drawing-room for ladies, very pleasant baths (1 fr.). This establishment is chiefly frequented by the middle classes, and by invalids who prefer to take the waters near their source.

The abundant hot springs (97-100°), clear as crystal, and free from taste and smell, resemble those of Gastein and Wildbad in their ingredients. They rise $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the bath-house in a gloomy **Gorge**, 30-50' wide, through which the *Tamina* dashes its foaming waters. Visitors to the gorge and the springs procure tickets (1 fr. each) in the principal corridor of the bath-house. The wooden pathway to the springs rests securely on the solid rock or on masonry, 30-40' above the brawling torrent, passes between overhanging walls of rock, on the right bank of the *Tamina*, and leads to the vaulted chamber (98' long) of the new spring (to the left of the old), dating from '2nd Oct., 1860'. The high temperature in this cavern precludes a stay of more than a few seconds. There is perhaps hardly a more curious spot among the Alps. The rocks of the rival Gorge of Trient (p. 208) are inferior in boldness. The excursion from the station of Ragatz to the springs and back may be accomplished on foot in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

FROM THE BATHS TO THE VILLAGE OF PFÄFFERS ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The path ascends in windings on the left bank of the *Tamina*; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., by a finger-post, where the path straight on leads to Valens (see below), we descend to the left and (5 min.) cross the *Tamina* by a natural bridge, called the '*Beschluss*', situated immediately above the springs. We now follow the somewhat steep path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in rainy weather, to a (20 min.) meadow (Restaurant), where it divides: that to the right leading to Vättis (see below), and that to the left to the village of Pfäfers. By the latter we reach the road in 10 min., which we may again quit ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) by a path to the right, leading us back to the road in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., opposite the first houses of the village.

The **Village of Pfäfers** (2690'; **Löwe*; **Taube*; *Adler*) lies on a hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Ragatz. The once rich and powerful *Benedictine Abbey* was suppressed in 1838 by the St. Gallen government, in consequence of internal dissensions. The abbey-buildings,

erected in 1665, are now used as a lunatic asylum (*St. Pirminsberg*). The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Taborberg* and the Ragatz road command a fine view of the valley of the Rhine, with the Falknis in the background, and the Churfirsten (p. 46) to the N.W. Lower down is the ruin of *Wartenstein* (see below), and adjoining it, to the right, the chapel of *St. George*.

EXCURSIONS (*Franz Gort* and *Fortun. Enderlin* are good guides). To the ruins of *Freudenberg*, see above. — The *Guschenkopf*, a wooded hill immediately to the W. of Ragatz, commands a good survey of the Rhine Valley, the mountains of Appenzell and Prättigau, the Graue Hörner and Calanda. The hill is skirted by pleasant walks and the top may be reached from the S. side, past the *Bild-Chapel*, or from the W. side in 40 min. — To the ruin of *Wartenstein* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), a path diverges to the left after 15 min. from the road to the village of Pfäfers (see above), and ascends by steps cut in the rock; picturesque view. — To *Mayenfeld* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) see p. 303; *St. Luzisteig* (by the direct footpath in 1 hr., road viâ Mayenfeld in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), see p. 303. The *Prättigau* (*Seewis, Seesaplana*) see p. 337; *Coire, Via Mala*, see pp. 308, 384.

The *Piz Alun* (4859'), 2 hrs. above the village of Pfäfers, commands an extensive view of a great part of the valley of the Rhine. From Pfäfers through the wood to the pastures of the village of *St. Margarethen* (4160') 1 hr., last huts $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then to the left, finally by steps cut in the rock to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top (the inexperienced should engage a guide at *St. Margarethen*).

Valens (3018'; *Zum Frohsinn*) is reached from Bad Pfäfers in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (turning to the right at the finger-post mentioned above). On emerging from the wood, a fine view is disclosed of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the background to the left, and the Monte Luna and Graue Hörner to the right. Near a mill, the Tamina forms a picturesque fall, 80' in height. Below the church a path crosses the ravine of the *Mühllebühl* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vasón*, situated among sunny meadows, whence the road to Vättis (see below) is gained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The ascent of the *Vasannenkopf* (6676') is easy and interesting ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: guide desirable; Dav. and Joh. Rupp are recommended). From Valens across pastures to the *Alp Lasa* (6057') 3 hrs.; thence to the top $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Picturesque view. — The *Monte Luna* (7927'; 5 hrs. from Valens by Vasón and the *Alp Vindels*), also presents no difficulty. — The ascent of *Piz Sol* (9341'), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is more laborious (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. from Valens), but highly interesting.

FROM RAGATZ TO REICHENAU BY THE KUNKELS PASS, 7-8 hrs.; as far as (12 M.) Vättis a new road (two-horse carriage from Ragatz there and back 20-30 fr., a pleasant afternoon's trip); thence to Reichenau a mule track (road in course of construction). The road ascends gradually from the village of Pfäfers, skirting the profound Tamina Valley, of which several picturesque glimpses are obtained. After $\frac{1}{2}$ M. a footpath to the Baths of Pfäfers diverges to the right (see above); farther on, the road passes the hamlets of *Ragol* and *Vadura* and skirts the precipitous E. side of the Calanda (p. 310). 12 M. **Vättis** (3107'; *Hôtel Tamina; Gemstl.* a good village inn) is a solitary village near the mouth of the *Kaltfeuser Thal*, from which the Tamina bursts forth. The bridle-path here quits the Tamina, crosses the *Görbs-Bach* three times, and generally follows the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the summit of the *Kunkels*, or *Foppa Pass* (4433'), we turn slightly to the left, to the corner of the pine-forest, and enter the defile of *La Foppa* (5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the valley of the Rhine may be obtained); then a rugged and stony descent to *Tamins* (p. 329) and *Reichenau* (p. 382). A carriage-road is projected. — From Vättis to *Weisstannen* over the *Heidelpass*, see p. 48; to *Elm* in the *Sernf-Thal* over the *Sardona Pass*, the *Scheibe Pass*, or the *Muttenthaler Grat*, see p. 328.

71. Coire.

Germ. Chur, Ital. Coira, Roman. Cuera.

Hotels. ¹STEINBOCK, with café, on the Churwalden road, outside the town, R. 2¹/₂ fr., D. 4, S. 3, B. 1¹/₂ L. and A. 1¹/₄ fr.; ²FRETECK and WEISSES KREUZ united, R. 2¹/₂, D. 2¹/₂, B. 1¹/₄, A. 1¹/₂ fr.; ³LUKMANIER, nearest the station, R. 2. L. 1¹/₂, B. 1¹/₄, A. 3¹/₄ fr., omnibus 50, luggage 25 c. — ⁴STERN, moderate; ⁵ROTHER LÖWE; ⁶SONNE, of the 2nd class, moderate.

Cafés and Restaurants. ¹Zur Post; ²Café Calanda, opposite the post-office; ³Zum Graben and ⁴Schweizerhaus, in the Graben-Allee. — ⁵BEER: Post (see above); ⁶Rother Löwe; ⁷Löwenhof near the market, and at the ⁸Brewery, 1¹/₂ M. from the town, on the road to Reichenau.

Telegraph Office adjoining the new Post Office.

Carriages, one-horse to Thusis 12 fr. and 2 fr. fec, two-horse 25 fr. there and back; those of *J. C. Kuoni* are recommended.

Wines. *Valtellina* (red, see p. 369), abundant and cheap (1-1¹/₂ fr. per bottle). *Kompleter*, produced near Malans (p. 304) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The *'Landwein'*, or wine of the country, of which the best is the *Herrschäftler*, is a good red wine, little inferior to that of the Valtellina. Good wine at the *Hofkeller*, to the left in the Episcopal Court (also a few bedrooms), or *'Zu den Reblenten'*, by the Church of St. Martin.

CHIEF ATTRACTIONS. *Cathedral of St. Lucius*; walks on the *Rosenhügel* (Restaurant), 1¹/₂ M. from the town-gate, to the left of the Julier road, affording the finest view of the town, the valley of the Rhine, and the mountains.

The territory of the **Canton of the Grisons** (*Graubünden*), of which Coire is the capital, was under the sway of the Dukes of Swabia until 1268; it then became an independent province of the Germanic Empire and the residence of many of the nobility, the Bishop of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, Matsch, the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, Aspermont, etc., whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The sanguinary feuds in which these nobles were continually engaged, and their oppressive treatment of their vassals were a source of misery to the inhabitants of the district.

With a view to remedy their grievances, the people banded together on several occasions, and formed in 1396 the *'League of the House of God'* (Bund des Gotteshauses), of which the church of Coire was at the head; in 1424 the *'Upper'* or *'Grey League'* (Obere or Graue Bund) was formed, and between 1428 and 1436 the *'League of the Ten Jurisdictions'* [Bund der Zehn Gerichte; or *Lia da Ca* (*Casa Dè*, *Lia Grischa*, *Lia dellas desch dreturas*)]. These coalitions gave rise to the **THREE LEAGUES** (Bünde) of UPPER RHÆTIA, which established themselves in 1471. The two first allied themselves the same year with the Helvetic Confederation. Since 1803 the Grisons have formed a Swiss Canton, and one of the most extensive (2736 sq. M., embracing more than one-sixth of the entire Swiss territory; 91,194 inhab.); the canton is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and language, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of a complete network of mountains, about 150 valleys, and a great number of snow-clad peaks. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amidst forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

Down to 1848 this canton was divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), which were abolished by the new constitution. Three-fifths of the population are Protestants, and two-fifths Roman Catholics, one-third of whom speak German, and two-thirds Romansch. Of the latter language there are two distinct dialects: the Ladin in the Engadine, the Albula, and Munster valleys (probably similar to the 'Latin' of the Roman peasants mentioned by Livy), and the Romansch or Romans, in the valleys of Disentis and

Hanz, in the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. The following passage from Psalm xcvi., ver. 2, 3, may serve as a specimen of the language: '*Chante al Segner, celebre sieu nom, annunze ogni di sieu salüd. Requite traunter ils pövels sia gloria, traunter tuottas nazions sias ovras müravigliusas*'. (Sing unto the Lord, bless his name, show forth his salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people.) *Rhine* signifies in Romansch 'running water'. — This dialect is spoken generally amongst the people, but the German tongue is daily gaining ground, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger members of the community speak it more correctly than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. Under the rule of the Swabian princes all the country was Romansch. In the Tyrol, where Ladin was formerly general, it is now confined to the two valleys of Godeu and Enneberg. The Romansch literature formerly comprised about 100 works, for the most part of a religious character. Of late years it has been increased by a considerable number of educational works (grammar and dictionary by *Conrad, Carisch*, etc.). The *Ortografia et Ortöpia* of *Palioppi* has furnished the foundations for a scientific grammar of the language. In the valleys S. of the Alps, Italian is the prevailing tongue.

Coire (1936'), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the later Roman empire, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine 1½ M. from the town. Population 7552, of whom 5625 are Prot. in the lower town, and about 1919 Rom. Cath., who reside chiefly within the precincts of the *Bischöfliche Hof*, or '*Episcopal Court*', a quarter of the town surrounded with walls, and the most interesting part of Coire. Here is situated the episcopal ***Cathedral of St. Lucius**, part of which dates from the 8th cent. (sacristan 1 fr.).

THE PORTAL OF THE ENTRANCE COURT, with columns resting on lions, is very ancient; above is another lion, and on the columns are Apostles. THE PORTAL OF THE CATHEDRAL, with its three projecting slender columns with graceful capitals, is Romanesque. THE INTERIOR is interesting owing to the succession of different styles it presents. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned as was usual in the 12th cent. with leaves at the corners and heads of animals, and curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The pointed vaulting is handsomely executed. SOUTH AISLE: Sarcophagus of Bishop *Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1494) in Verona marble; altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens; tomb of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). SOUTH TRANSEPT. 1st Altar: above it, Herodias by *Cranach*; in the centre a Madonna of *Rubens' School*; the side pictures by the elder *Holbein* and his school. Reliquary of the 10th century. 2nd Altar: handsome ornamentation. Reliquary in the form of a Gothic church; in the arches Christ and the Apostles. Altar-piece, a Crucifixion and Saints, a work of the German School of the 15th century. CHOIR: High-altar gilded and beautifully carved by *Jacob Roesch* (1491). Stalls and a tabernacle of the 14th cent. (the latter attributed to Adam Krafft). THE CRYPT is a low chamber with flat ceiling and short columns of the 5th century. NORTH AISLE: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius by *A. Kauffmann*. Over the central altar, Christ bearing the Cross, by *Dürer*. In the Sacristy is the rich TREASURY, containing reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquaries in chased copper (8th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk dating from the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea; a miniature on lapis lazuli by *C. Dolci*. The glass cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc. The Roman mosaic was found during the erection of the cantonal school.

In front of the Cathedral is a handsome modern Gothic *Fountain*, with statues of SS. Lucius, Nicholas, Mary, and Francis.

The **Episcopal Palace**, adjoining the church, is also very ancient. The *Chapel*, one of the earliest Christian edifices in existence, is within the walls of the ancient Roman tower *Marsoel* ('*Mars in oculis*'), which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* ('*Spina in oculis*') form the N. angles of the Court. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appear also to be of Roman origin. The names of these towers imply that the Rhetians were kept in subjection by the threats of their Roman conquerors.

Behind the cathedral is the *Monastery of St. Lucius*, converted into a seminary, and the *Cantonal School* (for both creeds).

The town contains few objects of interest. The *Church of St. Martin*, the *Government Buildings*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the *Hospital* founded by Father Theodosius, Superior of the Capuchins, are the chief buildings. Three windows of the *Council Chamber* in the Town Hall contain stained glass of the 16th century. The *Natural History Cabinet* is a collection of some merit.

Coire owes its prosperity and busy appearance to its position on the chief routes from W. Germany and E. Switzerland to Italy.

EXCURSIONS. Promenades of the *Rosenhügel*, p. 308. — Beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine and part of the Calanda from the (1 hr.) *Chapel of St. Lucius*, situated amidst underwood high up on the slope of the *Mittenberg* (see below). We may then return by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lürlibad* (Inn), a favourite resort, prettily situated in vineyards, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the town. — The summit of the *Mittenberg* (3628') which may be reached from the chapel in 1 hr., commands a more extensive view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley as far as Illanz and down the Rhine as far as Mayenfeld. — On the slopes of the *Pizokel*, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, the E. side of which is skirted by the high-road to Churwalden (p. 345), pleasant promenades lead up to the (1½ hr.) *Künzli* (beautiful view); thence by the *Mayensässe* to the (2½ hrs.) *Spontisköpfe* (6361'), a prolongation of the chain running S.W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the Domleschg, whence the valley of Schanfigg is seen as far as Peist, and part of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. — The *Stäetzerhorn* (8451'), the summit of this range, farther S., see p. 346. — *Bad Paschugg* (p. 345) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coire, in the valley of the Plessur. — The *Calanda* (9213') may be ascended from Coire via *Haldenstein* in 7-8 hrs. (fatiguing; guide necessary). Quarters for the night at the highest *Haldenstein Chalets*, 2 hrs. below the summit. Magnificent view. — The following excursion of 2-3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; next morning in 2½-3 hrs. to the *Stäetzerhorn* (p. 346), descend to Thusis, visit the *Via Mala*, and back to Reichenau; in the afternoon by diligence to Coire.

72. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Haag in the Valley of the Rhine.

Comp. Map, p. 296.

RAILWAY from Wyl to Ebnat (15½ M.) in 1 hr. 5 min.; fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c. (2nd and 3rd class only). — From Ebnat to Buchs 2½ M., by diligence in 5 hrs., starting at 9 a.m. — Diligence several times daily to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Alt-St. Johann in 2½ hrs.

Wyl (1932'), a station on the Winterthur and St. Gallen railway, see p. 37. The line traverses the *Toggenburg*, the thriving and populous valley of the *Thur*.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gallen, who at the same time secured to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great part of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the beginning of the 18th century. This gave rise to the *Toggenburg War*, a violent feud in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. No fewer than 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field. In July 1712, the Roman Catholics were at length defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau, and a general peace was concluded at Aarau, which secured to the Toggenburgers the full enjoyment of their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gallen. The town of Wyl suffered greatly on this occasion, but was stoutly defended by its inhabitants under the brave general Felber against 10,000 of the troops of Zürich and Bern.

Opposite (6 M.) *Lütisburg* the train crosses the *Guggerloch* by means of a viaduct 170 yds. in length, and 190 ft. in height. Stations *Bütschwyl*, *Dietfurt*, and (10½ M.) *Lichtensteig* (**Krone*), a pleasant-looking town on a rocky height, commanded by a loftily situated new church. On a conical hill to the left (1¼ hr.) are the ruins of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3566').

12½ M. *Wattwyl* (2028'; *Ross*; *Toggenburg*), a charming Swiss village. On an eminence to the right is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and above it the ruined castle of *Yberg*.

15½ M. *Ebnat-Kappel*, at present the terminus of the railway, is the station for the large and prosperous villages of these names. *Kappel* (*Traube*; *Stern*), which was entirely burnt down in 1853 and has since been handsomely rebuilt, lies 1 M. N.W. of *Ebnat* (2106'; **Krone*; *Sonne*).

The *Speer* (6417') may be ascended hence through the *Stein-Thal* in 4 hrs.; or from *Nesslau* (see below) by the *Alp im Laad* and the *Herren-Alp* in 3½ hrs. (descent to *Wesen* 2½ hrs.; comp. p. 46).

The road continues to traverse the fertile and industrious valley of the Thur, passing *Krummenau*, where the stream is crossed by a natural rock-bridge called the '*Sprung*', and *Neu St. - Johann* (*Schäfle*, trout procurable), with a suppressed Benedictine Abbey.

20 M. *Nesslau* (2470'; *Krone*; *Traube*) possesses a handsome church.

FROM NESSLAU TO URNÄSCH by the *Krätzer Pass*, 5 hrs. A cart-road mounts from Nesslau through the picturesque *Lauter-Thal*, past *Ennetbühl* and the *Riedbad* or *Ennetbühler Bad*, to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bernhalden* (3402'), where we take the bridle-path to the left, ascending through the *Krätzerwald* to the summit of the pass. The path descends through the pretty *Urnäsch Valley* past the fine cascade of *Rosshall* (Inn) to (3½ hrs.) *Urnäsch* (p. 38). — Ascent of the *Sentis* from Nesslau in 6 hrs.; from *Bernhalden* in ¾ hr. to the *Alp Gemeinen Wesen* (4210'), whence the path described at p. 300 leads to the top (guide desirable). — Ascent of the *Speer*, see above.

The scenery now becomes more bleak. The road leads past a picturesque fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (2¼ M.) *Stein* (*Krone*) and (2¼ M.) *Starkenbach* (*Drei Eidgenossen*, unpretending), a straggling village. To the right is the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (From *Starkenbach* or *Stein* to *Wesen*, see p. 46; guide advisable on the Toggen-

burg side as far as the pass.) The road then traverses a pleasant part of the valley to (1½ M.) *Alt-St. Johann* (2920'; *Rössli, beyond the bridge) and (2 M.) *Unterwasser* (Stein; Traube), prettily situated at the confluence of the sources of the Thur.

29¾ M. *Wildhaus* (3622'; **Hirsch*; *Sonne*), the next important village, 3 M. farther, was the birthplace of the reformer *Zwingli*. The wooden house in which he was born (1st Jan., 1484), blackened with age, is passed before the village is entered. *Wildhaus* belonged to *Rhætia* till 1310, and was the last place in the district where *Romansch* was spoken (p. 308). The Rom. Cath. Church is so situated that the water from the roof descends on one side to the Thur, on the other to the Rhine. Beyond the village, which lies at the foot of the *Schafberg* (7821'), a fine view is obtained of the seven peaks of the *Churfürsten* (p. 46); the prospect from the neighbouring *Sommerikopf* (4317'; ¾ hr.) is still more extensive.

The ascent of the *Sentis* (4½ hrs., guide desirable) is fatiguing from this side (p. 300). — To *WEISSBAD* by the *Kray-Alp*, and the lakes of *Fählen* and *Säntis*, see p. 300. — To *WALLENSTADT* over the *Kaiserruck* and the ridge E. of the *Rosboden*, see p. 48.

The road descends in windings to the valley of the Rhine, to (35½ M.) *Gams* (*Schäfle*), and then in a straight direction to the railway station —

38 M. *Haag* (p. 303), while a road to the right leads by *Girabs* and *Werdenberg* to (40 M.) stat. *Buchs* (p. 303).

73. From Wesen to the Baths of Stachelberg. Glarus.

RAILWAY from *Wesen* to *Glarus* (7½ M.) in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30 c., 90 c., 65 c.). DILIGENCE from *Glarus* to *Linththal* (10½ M.) four times daily in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr. 80 c.; to *Stachelberg* 2 fr. 15 c. (coupe 3 fr.); one-horse carriage 10, two-horse 20 fr.

The *Canton of Glarus* consists of the two extensive Alpine valleys of the *Linth* and the *Sernf*, from which numerous smaller valleys diverge. The inhabitants (35,150; 6896 Rom. Cath.) are principally occupied in manufactures, the breeding of cattle, and cheese-making. The *green cheese*, known as *Schabziger*, or 'scraping cheese', from the manner in which it is used, is held in much repute. Its green colour and aromatic flavour are due to the admixture of mellilot, or blue pansy (*trifolium melilotus cerulea*), with the curds, in the proportion of 3 to 100 lbs. The cheese must be kept for a year, before it is fit for exportation; its peculiar odour is perceptible in most of the villages.

Wesen, see p. 46. The line diverges to the right from the Coire railway after the *Linth Canal* (p. 45) is crossed. To the left is the *Escher Canal* (p. 45). Stat. *Näfels-Mollis*, two villages on the *Escher Canal*, connected by a bridge.

Näfels (1434'; *Zum Linththal*; *Hirsch*; *Schwert*), at the N. base of the *Wiggis*, is, with *Ober-Urnen* which lies ¾ M. to the N., the only Rom. Cath. village in the canton, and possesses a Capuchin monastery, the poverty of which alone has exempted it from suppression. The church is the finest in the canton. On 9th April,





1388, the canton shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven different battles took place, the eleven commemorative stones erected on the occasion are still standing. On the second Thursday of April the inhabitants flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation. On the opposite bank of the *Escher-Canal* lies —

Mollis (1470'; **Bär*, moderate; *Rabe*; good wine at both), a thriving village (by the *Kerenzen-Berg* to *Mühlehorn*, see p. 47).

The **Rautispitz** (7193'), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain* (see below), which rises abruptly to the S.W., is ascended from Näfels in 5½-6 hrs., an interesting excursion, unattended with difficulty (guide 18 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach* with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags through wood. Passing above the (1 hr.) *Niedersee* (2460'), we reach the (¾ hr.) *Obersee* (3225') and skirt its bank to the (½ hr.) *Obersee-Alp* (the *Kreuzeck*, 10 min. farther up, commands a picturesque view). Traversing the *Grappeln-Alp* and *Rauti-Alp*, we reach the summit of the Rautispitz in 4 hrs. more (beautiful view). A ridge of rock, with a path on its N. side, connects the Rautispitz with the *Scheye*, or *Hochscheyen* (7420'), the second highest peak of the Wiggis. The ascent may also be made from *Vorauen* (p. 325) by the *Untere* and *Obere Langenegg-Alp* (1½ hrs.), or from Glarus by the *Auern-Alp* (5 hrs.).

Nettstall (*St. Fridolin*; *Bär*; *Rabe*; *Schwert*), a large village near the serrated rocks of the *Rautispitz* (see above), and at the W. base of the *Fronalp-Stock* (6982'), is frequently endangered by avalanches in spring. A direct road leads hence into the Klönthal, without passing through Glarus (comp. p. 326).

Glarus (1489'), Fr. *Glaris*. — *GLARNER HOF, SCHWEIZERHOF, both at the station, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 5, A. 1 fr.; *RABEN, opposite the post-office, moderate; *DREI EIDGENOSSEN; LÖWE; SONNE; beer at the *Café Brunner*, opposite the station; *Restaurant on the *Bergli*, ½ hr. to the S.W. of the town, an admirable point of view; Rail. Restaurant. — Telegraph Office near the post-office. Carriages may be hired of *Heinr. Voegelé* at fixed charges.

Glarus, the capital of the canton, with 5517 inhab., is situated at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7503'), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green of the valley. The *Hausstock* (10,355') forms the background to the S.; to the left the *Kürpfstock* (9180'). The town possesses considerable manufactories (cotton-printing, dyeing, etc.). In 1861, during the prevalence of the Föhn (S. wind), the greater part of the town was reduced to ashes. The new Romanesque church is used as a Rom. Cath. and Prot. place of worship. In 1506-12 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, the site of which is now occupied by the courts of justice. The grass-plats in front of them were once the burial-grounds. On the opposite bank of the Linth, almost contiguous to Glarus, lies the considerable manufacturing village of *Ennenda* (Neues Bad).

The *Schild* (7503') may be ascended from Glarus in 5½ hrs. (guide 12 fr.). We cross the bridge, ascend through wood, and traverse the meadows to the (3 hrs.) *Heuboden* chalet (4770'), whence the top is reached in 2½ hrs. more. Beautiful panorama, especially of the wild *Murtschenstock*,

the Todi group, and the Glarnisch. — The **Fronalp-Stock** (6982'), which commands a similar view, is easily ascended from the Heuboden Alp in 2 hrs. — The **Vorder-Glärnisch** (7618'), from Glarus in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 13 fr.), see p. 326.

From Glarus through the *Klönthal* and *Muottathal* to Schwyz, see R. 78. Excursion to the *Klön-See* (p. 326), to Voraueu 9 M. (two-horse carr. 12 fr.), or to the lake only (1½ M.), scenery beautiful. — To *Coire* by the *Sernf Valley*, see R. 79. — Over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgethal*, see p. 41.

The excursion from Glarus to the Baths of Stachelberg is most pleasantly made in an open carriage (railway projected). Walkers should select the picturesque road on the right bank of the Linth, by Emmenda, to Schwanden, in preference to the high-road.

Near (2 M.) **Mitlödi** (1666'), the first village on the high-road, we obtain a magnificent view of the Tödi and its neighbours, which form the background of the valley, but are not visible beyond Schwanden (see below). The scenery is very picturesque, the fertile and populous valley, with its thriving manufactories, presenting a pleasing contrast to the rocky and wooded mountains enclosing it and the icy giant-peaks at its head.

1½ M. **Schwanden** (1712'; **Adler*) lies at the junction of the *Sernf* or *Klein-Thal* with the Linth or *Gross-Thal*, 3¾ M. from Glarus. Diligence to Engi and Elm in the *Sernf-Thal*, see p. 326.

To the *Oberblegi-See* (4618'), a pleasant excursion (viâ *Thon* in 2½ hrs.); fine view of the Linth Valley and the Tödi. Descent viâ *Nidfurn* (see below).

The high-road in the Linth-Thal leads to (¾ M.) *Nidfurn* (Löwe), then (¾ M.) *Leukelbach* with a picturesque waterfall, and (1 M.) **Luchsingen** (1850'; *Freihof*). We now cross the Linth and reach (½ M.) *Häzingen* (Löwe; Rössli), where the road on the right bank (see above) unites with the high-road. Then on the right bank by (¾ M.) *Diesbach* (fine waterfall, path by the fountain) and (½ M.) *Betschwanden* (1959').

The **Saasberg** (6332'), to the S.E., the W. spur of the *Kärpfstock* (9180'), which may easily be ascended hence in 4 hrs., commands a striking view of the head of the valley and the surrounding mountains. — Ascent of the *Kärpfstock*, laborious and suitable for experienced mountaineers only (3½ hrs. from the Saasberg), see p. 327.

At (¾ M.) **Rüti** the pedestrian proceeding to the Baths quits the road and crosses the bridge (r.) to the left bank. About ¾ M. farther the carriage-road diverges to the right to the —

***Baths of Stachelberg** (2178'), magnificently situated on the left bank of the Linth. The *Hotel (R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, L. and A. 1, pension 6 fr., without room) is frequently so crowded, that travellers are obliged to pass the night at the '*Chalet*' or the '*Seggen*' (the winter-estab.) on the opposite bank of the river. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water is obtained from a cleft of the *Braunwaldberg*, 1½ M. distant; the supply is so limited, that one bottle only is filled per minute. The *view of the head of the valley is strikingly grand and beautiful: in the centre is the huge *Selbsanft* (9921'), to the right the *Kammerstock* (6975'), frequently ascended from Linththal (see p. 315), and adjoining it part

of the Tödi is visible to the left; between the latter and the more distant *Bifertenstock* (10,778') is imbedded the *Biferten Glacier*. Pleasant promenades along the wooded hillside have recently been laid out.

EXCURSIONS. Stachelberg is recommended as headquarters for expeditions in the Tödi region. *Heinrich Elmer* of Elm, *Joach.* and *Salomon Zweifel* at Linththal, *Andreas Vordermann*, *Abraham Steussi*, and *Johann Oertli* at Glarus, *Peter Heftli* at Luchsingen, and *Math. Hauser* at Näfels are recommended as guides. They are under the supervision of the Swiss Alpine Club, and have a fixed tariff. — SHORT EXCURSIONS: *Fätschbach-Fall* (p. 316); *Pantenbrücke*. **Aueli-Alp* and *Sandalp*, see below; also to the (2 hrs.) *Braunwald-Alp* (4921'), commanding a magnificent view of the Tödi; to the *Oberblegi-See* (see above), etc. — The *Kammerstock* (6975'), by the *Kammer-Alp* and *Orthalden-Alp* in 4 hrs.; splendid view.

After setting down passengers at Stachelberg, the diligence returns to the right bank to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Matt* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Linththal* (2238'; *Adler*; **Bär*; *Kabe*), a considerable village, containing a monument, to the left of the road, to F. von Dürler (p. 35), the explorer of the Tödi. Numerous and extensive factories in the neighbourhood. A bridge here leads direct to Ennetlinth and the Fätschbachfall (p. 316).

Pantenbrücke, Upper Sandalp, Tödi.

The valley of the Linth, called the *Gross-Thal*, to distinguish it from the *Klein-Thal*, or *Sernfthal* (p. 327), continues to be nearly level. A carriage-road leads from Linththal by *Auengüter* (fine retrospect of the valley) to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) pension and whey-cure establishment **Zum Tödi* (R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., B. 1 fr.; one-horse carr. from Stachelberg there and back 8 fr. for $\frac{1}{2}$ day, two-horse 12 fr., whole day 12 and 20 fr.), situated on the *Thierfeld*, a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains, which are intersected by the gorge of the Linth. The Tödi itself is not visible hence. The second half of the route commands a view of the "waterfall (230' high) of the *Schreienbach*, which descends from the rocks to the right, resembling the *Staubbach* at *Lauterbrunnen*, but of greater volume; rainbow-hues are produced by the sun on the spray, especially in the morning.

A few paces beyond the Hôtel Tödi a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the steep and stony path ascends for 20 min. A tablet on a large rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished in Aug., 1866, while attempting to scale the Grünhorn (see below) without a guide. The path then descends towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches the *Pantenbrücke* (3212'), $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. walk from Linththal. This bridge, 160' above the Linth, forms with its adjuncts a grand picture. The old bridge, dating from the 15th cent., destroyed in 1852, probably by an avalanche, has been replaced. — Those who desire to return by a different route should cross the bridge and ascend the grassy slope in a straight direction to the (20 min.) **Aueli-Alp*, or *Ueli-Alp* (3612'), whence a good view of the Tödi is obtained, then proceed to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Lower Baumgarten-Alp* (5285'), which lies on the right bank of the valley above the Thierfeld (see above), and descend by *Obord* to the *Auengüter*. (The narrow and steep path descends the rocky slope of the *Trutt* to the left, 5 min. beyond the *Baumgarten-Alp*; the inexperienced should have a guide.) The *Ueli-Alp* is a very interesting point, not less deserving of a visit from Stachelberg than the *Pantenbrücke*.

The **Upper Sandalp* (6358'), 4 hrs. above the *Pantenbrücke*, commands a very striking view. The path leads from the *Pantenbrücke*, on the right bank, inclining to the right (that in a straight direction ascends to the *Ueli-Alp*, see above) through underwood, crosses the *Limmern-Bach* which descends from a narrow ravine, then the *Sand-Bach*, as the Linth is here called, and

ascends on the left bank to a point opposite the chalets of the *Lower Sandalp* (4401'), 1½ hr. from the *Pantenbrücke* (view limited). The path now follows the right bank; beyond the last chalet it crosses the *Biferten-Bach*, which descends from the *Biferten Glacier*, and then ascends the *Ochsenblanke*, a steep, grassy slope, 2000' in height, over which the brook forms a fine cascade. It finally recrosses to the left bank, where the brook forces its passage through a rocky gorge, and soon reaches the chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (refreshments and a bed of hay in July and August). The best point of view is ½ hr. beyond the chalets.

The *Linththal* is terminated by a lofty and magnificent group of snow mountains. The giant of this group is the **Tödi**, or **Piz Rusein** (11,887'), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous mountain of E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The expedition, now frequently undertaken, can only be recommended to practised mountaineers, accompanied by good guides (40 fr.). The usual route is from the *Lower Sandalp* to the *Grünhorn Hut*, built by the Swiss Alpine Club, in 3, thence to the summit in 4-5 hrs. The descent may be made by the *Porta da Spescha*, between the *Bleisas Verdas* (11,234') and *Stockgron* (11,214'), to the *Val Rusein* and (7 hrs.) *Dissentis* (p. 332; guide 50 fr.).

From the *Upper Sandalp* a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the *Sandalp Pass* (p. 333) to *Dissentis* in 8-10 hrs.; another fatiguing, but very interesting route crosses (9-10 hrs.) the *Clariden Pass* to the *Maderaner Thal* (p. 319). - From the *Pantenbrücke* over the *Kisten Pass* (8497') to *Ilanz* (10-11 hrs.), suitable only for practised mountaineers (guide 30 fr.).

74. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Aلتorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 312, 81.

10 hrs. Bridle path to *Unterschächen*; thence to Aلتorf a new road. — From the Baths to *Spittelruti* 3¼. *Klausen* 2, *Aesch Alp* 1¼, *Unterschächen* 1, Aلتorf 2½ hrs.; a long walk; guide (15 fr.) unnecessary; horse to *Unterschächen* 27, to Aلتorf 32 fr.

The path from the Baths of Stachelberg (2178') follows the left bank of the *Linth*, passing *Ennetlinth*; it crosses the (½ hr.) *Frutbach* (small waterfall), and ascends to the right through wood; 5 min. farther (where the path divides, the ascent must be avoided) we pass a picturesque waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the *Urner Boden*. In order to obtain a good view of the fall we proceed to the right, about fifteen paces before the little bridge is crossed, and ascend for 200 paces by a narrow path on the left bank. We then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the *Frutberg*, on which we regain the bridle-path in 5 min. (Those who descend may here at once turn to the right towards the brook.) The path ascends for 1 hr., and then becomes nearly level, kirting the *Fätschbach*. A wall and gate here form the boundary between *Glarus* and *Uri*.

The **Urner Boden** (2¼ hrs. from Stachelberg), one of the highest Alpine pastures, about 4 M. long and ½ M. broad, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged ridge of the *Märenberge*, culminating towards the E. in the *Ortstock*, or *Silberenstock* (8910'), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,348'). The path traverses the occasionally marshy pasture, and reaches the *Sonne*, a mountain-inn, ½ hr. from the frontier

of Glarus. On an eminence, about 25 min. farther, are the chalets of *Spittelrüti* (4561'), with a *Chapel* and the inn *Zum Tell*.

The path traverses the pasture for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, then ascends a stony slope, passing ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) an excellent spring to the left, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Klausen-Alp*, and reaches ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the summit of the **Klausen-Pass** (6437'), a nearly level plateau, which is seldom entirely free from snow. This is the watershed between the Linth and the Reuss, and the boundary between the Urner Boden and the Schächenthal.

On the W. side of the pass, we descend the gentle slopes of the *Balm Alp*, where we enjoy a fine view of the *Scheerhorn* (10,814'), the W. spur of the Clariden, the jagged peaks of which bear a fanciful resemblance to an open pair of scissors (Scheere). After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., where the path divides, we turn to the left to (5 min.) a group of chalets (5741'), and, crossing the brook, reach a rocky cleft, forming the approach to the **Balmwand** which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony and rugged path descends by innumerable windings to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Aelpli* ('little Alp') *Aesch* (4173'; *Hôtel Stäubi*, unpretending), which, in wet weather especially, will be reached with no little satisfaction. The brook which emerges from the *Gries Glacier*, lying on the N. side of the Scheerhorn, forms, to the left, a remarkably picturesque *Waterfall (*Stäubi*), seen to the best advantage from the bridge which crosses the brook here.

The path now descends gradually through the wooded **Schächenthal**, skirting the left bank of the impetuous *Schächenbach*. On the right bank we observe (35 min.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*, 10 min. beyond which we cross the stream, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reach **Unterschächen** (3346'; *Hôtel Clausen*, moderate), picturesquely situated near the opening of the *Brunni-Thal*, through which the *Grosse Ruchen*, or *Ruchi* (10,295'), called *Alpgoferstock* in the Maderaner Thal, is visible with its glaciers and snow-fields. (Over the *Ruchen Pass* to the Maderaner Thal, see p. 319.) On the N. side rises the *Schächenthaler Windgelle* (9052'), and farther W. the *Kinsig Pass* (p. 325), the scene of Suwarow's celebrated retreat.

A carriage-road descends the pretty valley, passing the villages of *Ober-Spiringen*, *Unter-Spiringen*, *Witerschwand*, and *Trudelingen*. In 2 hrs. more we cross a stone bridge. 20 min. beyond which we reach **Bürglen** (p. 86). Thence to (20 min.) **Altorf**, see p. 85.

Travellers wishing to obtain a survey of the Schächenthal, should ascend from Witerschwand or Spiringen (see above) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets in the *Kessel*, commanding a beautiful view of the Clariden Alps (Scheerhorn, Kammlistock, Gries Glacier, Claridenstock), rising picturesquely above the fresh green meadows and woods of the valley.

75. The Maderaner Thal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 81, 328.

The **Maderaner Thal** (4 hrs. from Bristen to the Hüf-Glacier), enclosed by lofty mountains (N. the *Great and Little Windgelle*, the *Great and Little Ruchen*, and the *Scheerhorn*; S. the *Bristenstock*, *Weitenalpstock*, *Oberalpstock*, and *Düssistock*), and traversed by the impetuous *Kärstelenbach*, abounds in picturesque and imposing scenery and is well worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (protected from the sun in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* (3032' above Amsteg). Pleasant return route by the *Staffeln* (see below) in 5½-6 hrs.

Amsteg (1758'), see p. 86. The path diverges from the St. Gotthard road on the left side of the *Kärstelenbach* and ascends rapidly, either to the right (¼ hr. longer, but affording a good survey of the Reuss Valley down to the Lake of Lucerne), or to the left through forest, past the *Chapel of St. Anthony* to (¾ hr.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (Inn of the former curé). The path then slightly descends, crosses (5 min.) to the right bank of the foaming *Kärstelenbach*, and ascends again. After 7 min. we avoid the bridge to the right, leading to the narrow *Etsli-Thal* (see p. 319). After 20 min. the path recrosses to the left bank (fine view from the bridge) and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to the (40 min.) inn on the *Lungenstutz*, and in 8 min. more to a *Cross* which commands a fine view (during the ascent the falls of the *Golzernbach* and of two other brooks are seen on the opposite side of the valley). It next crosses the *Griesbach*, and leads, partly through pine-forest, to the chalets of *Stüssi* (3904'); it then crosses the brook at a *Saw-mill*, leads between the pine-trees, passes the houses (40 min.) of *Balmwald*, and in 20 min. more reaches the **Hôtel Alpenclub* (4790'; R. and L. 3. D. 4. B. 1½ fr.), recommended as head-quarters for excursions among the Tödi-group. Fine view from the garden.

Interesting walk (2-3 hrs. there and back, guide unnecessary) to the **Hüf Glacier**. From the inn a rocky eminence is reached in ¾ hr., whence a fine survey is obtained of this vast ice-cataract; then a descent of 1½ hr. to the end of the glacier, where the *Kärstelenbach* issues from it; cross the latter to the waterfalls of the *Lannernbach* and the *Staubach*, descending from the *Brunnithal* (most imposing towards evening; best point of view a green hill rising from the bottom of the valley). Return to the inn by the chalets of *Guffern* and *Balmwald*.

The traveller returning to Amsteg is recommended to take the path (5½-6 hrs., guide 6 fr.) by the **Staffeln*, the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. From the hotel we follow the path to the Hüf Glacier as far as the rocky eminence mentioned above (40 min.); then a rapid ascent of ¾ hr. to the *Alp Gnof* (6234'); (½ hr.) *Staffel-Alp* (6289'), commanding a magnificent **view* of the Hüf Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgellen, and Ruchen. The path then descends, past the (15 min.) *Alp Bernetsmatt*, to the pretty *Golzern-See* (4636'), in which trout abound, and the (1 hr.) *Golzern-Alp* (good

drinking water), whence a final descent along a precipitous slope clothed with brushwood brings us to the hamlet of ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bristen* (see above). — Or the traveller may ascend from *Bernelsmatt* (see above) to the beautiful pastures of *Oberküsern* and *Rück*, commanding a splendid and extensive view of the Bernese Alps, the Titlis, Maderaner Thal, and Tödi, and thence descend to Amsteg via *Waldiberg* and *Frenschenberg*.

EXCURSIONS from the Hotel Alpenclub (*Ambr. Zraggen* and *Jos. Mar. Trösch* are recommended as guides, 6-10 fr. daily). The ascent of the *Düssistock* (10,703'). 6-7 hrs., is difficult and recommended to experienced mountaineers only. The path leads up the *Brunnthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirn Alp* (6332'); then a steep ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Tschingel Glacier*, which is traversed and the (2 hrs.) top is reached by climbing precipitous rocks. The view is admirable. — The *Oberalpstock*, or *Piz Tjiettschn* (10,925'), the ascent of which presents no serious difficulty, is another striking point of view. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel to the *Brunni Pass* (see below) in 4-5 hrs., and ascend over the *Brunni Glacier* to the summit in 2-2½ hrs.; or cross from Amsteg to the upper part of the *Strimthal* by the *Kreuzli-Pass* (see below), and ascend thence over steep slopes and the *Strim Glacier*, thus reaching the summit from the S. side (7-8 hrs., from Sedrun 1 hr. less). — The *Weitenalpstock* (9872'), the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295'), and the *Grosse Windgelle* (10,463') are very laborious. — The *Bristenstock* (10,089'), see p. 87.

PASSES. To *STACHELBERG* over the *Clariden Pass* (9843'), 11 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and very interesting expedition, which presents no serious difficulty to practised mountaineers (able guides necessary, 20 fr.). The track crosses the *Kärstelenbach* and ascends rapidly along the W. slopes of the *Düssistock* (see above), high above the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club on the *Hüfi Alp* (5906'), where the night may be passed. A slight enlivenance to the left commands a fine view. Then a steep ascent, and after 40 min. down to the *Hüfi Glacier*, the extensive snow-fields of which are ascended gradually and without great difficulty to the (3-3½ hrs.) pass of the *Claridengrat* (9843'), at the S. base of the *Claridenstock* (10,348'). We then descend across the *Claridenfirn* (the rock to the N. with an aperture in the middle, is the *Bocktschindel*) in a straight direction, by the *Allenorenalp* and the *Avengüter* (p. 315) to *Stachelberg* (5 hrs.); or to the right to the *Upper Sand-Alp* (p. 315) in 2¼, and thence in 2½ hrs. to the *Hôtel Tödi* (p. 315). — Another and more difficult pass to Stachelberg is the *Scheerjoch* (9268'), lying between the *Scheerhorn* (10,814') and the *Kammlistock* (10,610'); 13-14 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel to Stachelberg. The descent lies over the crevassed *Gries Glacier* to the *Kammli Alp* and *Klausen Pass* (p. 317).

To *UNTERSCHÄCHEN* by the *Ruchen Pass*, 8-9 hrs., laborious. From the *Alp Gnaf* (see above) the ascent lies over precipitous grass slopes and narrow ledges of rock to the *Bocktschindel Firn* and to the top of the pass. W. of the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295'), whence we descend through the narrow *Brunni-Thal* to *Unterschächen* (p. 317).

To *DISSENTIS* over the *Brunni Pass* (8875'), 8-9 hrs., an interesting excursion, but inferior to the Clariden Pass; trustworthy guides necessary (20 fr.). The *Brunni-Thal* is ascended by *Rinderbühl* and *Waltersfirn* (see above) to the (3 hrs.) *Brunni Alp* (6988'), beyond which the *Brunni Glacier* is crossed to the (2 hrs.) culminating point, on the S.E. side of the *Oberalpstock* (see above). The descent lies through the wild *Aletta-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Aletta* and (¼ hr.) *Dissentis* (p. 332).

From *Amsteg* through the *Etzli-Thal* and across the *KREUZLI PASS* (7645') to *SEDRUN*, 8½ hrs., a fatiguing walk: to the pass 5½ hrs., and thence down the *Strim-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Sedrun* (p. 333).

76. From Wädenswyl, Richterswyl, or Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

From Wädenswyl $9\frac{3}{4}$ M., from Richterswyl $8\frac{1}{4}$ M., from Rapperschwyl $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. - DILIGENCE from Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln once daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (2 fr.); from Richterswyl to Einsiedeln three times daily in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (2 fr.); to Schwyz twice daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (4 fr. 15 c.); to Brunnen twice daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (4 fr. 85 c.). No diligence from Rapperschwyl. -- RAILWAY from Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln to be opened in 1877.

FROM RICHTERSWYL (and WÄDENSWYL) TO EINSIEDELN. The road ascends gradually from the lake of Zürich (the direct path from Richterswyl, following the telegraph posts, saves $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), passing *Wollerau*, and commanding beautiful retrospective views of the lake, and unites with the road from *Pfäffikon* (Uznach, Lachen, and Rapperschwyl) at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schindellegi** (2483'; *Hirsch*), where the road suddenly enters the valley of the *Sihl* (p. 50), which it crosses by a covered wooden bridge. The luxuriant fertility of the district through which the roads wind upwards from the lake disappears, and the scenery assumes a more Alpine character. (Pedestrians follow the old road, as the new route makes a long curve to the left). The *Mythen* (p. 73) now become visible. Farther on, at (2 M.) **Biberbruck** (2729'; *Post*), the point of intersection of the diligence routes from Wädenswyl, Richterswyl, and Uznach-Lachen to Einsiedeln, and those to Schwyz and Brunnen (four times a day at least), where the *Biber* joins the *Alpbach*, the road to Einsiedeln diverges towards the S.E., and the entire chain of the mountains of Glarus with their frowning peaks, terminating on the left in the pyramidal *Köpfenstock* (6240'), forms the background of the Alpine view. The road from Biberbruck to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Einsiedeln ascends the *Alpthal*. At the point where it reaches the last eminence before Einsiedeln, a beautiful view is obtained of the *Alpthal*, the extensive buildings of the Abbey, with the church in the centre, surrounded by a group of houses, with the imposing *Mythen* terminating the valley.

FROM RAPPERSCHWYL TO EINSIEDELN. The long *Bridge of Rapperschwyl* forms the boundary between the cantons of St. Gallen and Schwyz. On a small promontory of the S. bank stands the village of *Hurden*; at *Pfäffikon* (1368'). $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it, the road crosses the high road from Lachen to Einsiedeln, which leads past the prettily situated *Feusisberg* to (4 M.) **Schindellegi** (see above) and ascends in windings (passing the pension *Lugete* on the right, which affords a fine view of the lake), with beautiful retrospects, to the (4 M.) pass of the *Etzel* (3254'; *Inn). (Travellers from Einsiedeln should follow the road to the left, 300 paces below the inn.)

The **Hoch-Etzel** (3615'), the summit of the *Etzel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. steep ascent from the inn, is wooded, and commands no view, but the **Schönboden** (3523'). $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E. of the inn, affords a most beautiful panorama, extending far beyond the lake, and embracing the *Limmatthal* as far

as Baden, the Allmann chain to the N.E., the Toggenburg and Appenzel mountains, the Speer and Schäniserberg to the E., the Sihl Valley, and the mountains of the Wäggethal (p. 44), with the Glärnisch and Wiggis rising above them, to the S.; to the S.W. the Euthal or Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Ruff and the Rigi; to the W. the Hohe-Rhoden (4042'), which derives its local appellation of Dreiländerstein from the stone on the summit which marks the boundaries of the three cantons of Zürich, Zug, and Schwyz. Those who wish to proceed from the Schönboden to Einsiedeln, need not return to the Etzel, but may descend at once towards the S.W., through several enclosures, to Egg, visible below, where the Sihl is crossed. They will then soon reach the road which descends from the Etzel.

Near the Etzel Inn is the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*, the abode of the count of that name (see below) about the middle of the 9th cent. His repute for sanctity attracted such vast numbers of devotees to his cell, that he was compelled to quit it, and retire to Einsiedeln, where he founded the abbey. The road now descends to the (1 M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2202') which spans the *Sihl*. The celebrated empiric and alchemist *Paracelsus* (d. 1541 at Salzburg) is said to have been born here. Then $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to —

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Einsiedeln** (2890'; *Pfau, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Sonne*; *Drei Könige*; **Adler*; *St. Catharina*), or *Notre-Dame-des-Hermits*, *Monasterium Eremitarum*. A large proportion of the 785 houses of which the town is composed (7633 inhab.) consists of inns of various grades, which provide entertainment for the vast numbers of pilgrims who resort to the abbey to celebrate the high festivals. The extensive *Abbey*, re-erected 1704-19 in the Italian style after its destruction by fire (for the 6th or 7th time), rises high above all the other buildings in the green valley, which is watered by the *Alpbach*.

The Abbey was founded in the time of Charlemagne. According to tradition, *Meinrad*, *Count of Sulgen* on the Neckar, built a chapel on the Etzel (p. 320), and afterwards another on the spot where the Abbey now stands, in honour of a miraculous image of the Virgin presented to him by Hildegard, Abbess of the church of Notre Dame at Zürich. He was assassinated in 861, and his murderers were discovered by means of two ravens which the holy man had tamed, and which hovered about the assassins wherever they went, croaking and flapping their dusky wings till the miscreants reached Zürich. The attention of the populace was attracted by this singular circumstance, and the result was that the men were arrested and ultimately executed at Zürich. The reputation of St. Meinrad increased so rapidly after his death, that a Benedictine abbey was founded on the spot where his cell had stood. The legend relates that when the Bishop of Constance was about to consecrate the church, on 14th Sept. 948, heavenly voices announced to him at midnight that the Saviour himself, surrounded by his angels, had already performed the ceremony. A bull of Pope Leo XIII. confirmed the miracle, and accorded plenary indulgences to all who should perform the pilgrimage to 'Our Lady of the Hermits'. The offerings of the crowd of worshippers were a source of great wealth to the Abbey. After St. Gallen, it became the richest Abbey in Switzerland. The Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg created its abbot Prince of the Empire in 1274, and this dignitary lived in almost regal magnificence, exercising supreme authority over an extensive district. The abbots were for the most part men of noble birth until the 16th century. To this day Einsiedeln is the most considerable abbey in Switzerland, and in the Roman Catholic cantons the abbot is styled 'Prince of Einsiedeln', and is invested with considerable power.

When the French republicans invaded the country in 1798, they seized the greater portion of the treasures which, in the course of centuries, had been accumulated at Einsiedeln, and carried them off to Paris. The pious fathers had, however, rescued the sacred image of the Virgin, the chief object of their veneration, from the hands of the spoilers, and after having taken refuge for some time in the Tyrol, returned with it in 1803. Since that time pilgrimages to the shrine have been resumed. In 1710 the number of pilgrims amounted to 260,000; it now averages 150,000 annually. On high festivals (and especially when the anniversary of the Festival of Einsiedeln happens to fall on a Sunday) an immense crowd flocks hither from all parts of Switzerland, from Bavaria and Swabia, the Black Forest, Alsace, Lorraine, and even more distant regions. The greater proportion belong to the poorer classes, many of whom are paid for their pious services by the rich, who thus perform an act of devotion by deputy. With the exception of Loreto in Italy, St. James of Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria, Einsiedeln attracts more pilgrims than any other shrine. In 1861 the Abbey celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its foundation, on which occasion an enormous concourse assembled to take part in the festival. The King of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenzollern presented the Abbey with two valuable historical paintings by *Mücke* of Dusseldorf on this occasion; one represents St. Meinrad (who is said to have been a scion of the noble house of Hohenzollern) preaching on the Etzel (p. 298) in the presence of a large assembly of hearers (many of the heads are portraits of members of the Hohenzollern family); the other is the Presentation of the Sacred Image by Hildegarde, first Abbess of the Convent at Zürich.

The Abbey numbers 60 priests and 20 brothers of the Benedictine order, with a corresponding number of lay brethren for the management of the property (excellent breed of horses).

In the large open space between the houses and the church is a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semi-circular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the square itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of missals, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and similar articles. So extensive is this traffic that at *Benziger's Library* in its different establishments no fewer than 700 workmen are employed. The *Statues* on the right and left of the entrance are those of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The edifice is 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the church and its two slender towers, which bears some resemblance to the church of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome.

The INTERIOR is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave, isolated from the rest of the building, stands the CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and adorned with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the following inscription: '*Deiparæ Virginis Casparus Comes in Altaembs Gallara et Vadutz Perfecti Anno Salutis mdcxxxii.*' In the chapel to the right a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, beautifully restored by Deschwanen in 1868. The TREASURY, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well arranged LIBRARY of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The FÜRSTENSAL contains life size portraits of princes, including those of Pius IX., the emperors William I., Francis Joseph,

Napoleon III., etc. The *Private Chapel* of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a SEMINARY and a LYCEUM.

It is an interesting historical fact 'that the Reformer Zwingli was parish priest at Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; and it is recorded that the effect of his preaching was so great, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was deserted for a considerable time.

The *Herrenberg* (3648'), an eminence near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

77. From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen.

Comp. Map, p. 54.

19½ M. DILIGENCE twice daily to (16½ M.) Schwyz in 2½, Brunnen in 3 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 15 c. — Footpath to Schwyz by the Hacken 3½ hrs.

The FOOTPATH from Einsiedeln to Schwyz, destitute of shade, and disagreeable in bad weather, traverses the monotonous Alpthal (convent of *Au* on the right), to the village of (1½ hr.) *Alpthal* (3258'), where the ascent of the *Hacken* begins by a rugged log-path. After an ascent of ½ hr., we reach a resting-place, whence the space between the *Mythen* (p. 73), in shape resembling the letter V, is distinctly observed; in ½ hr. more we arrive at the *Inn* on the summit of the pass (4588'), commanding a magnificent view of part of the Lake of Lucerne, the Lake of Lowerz (p. 73), the Rigi, Steinenberg, etc. The view from the *Hochstuckli* (5105'), ½ hr. higher up towards the N., is still finer, and embraces the N. portion of the Lake of Zurich with the town. The rugged and precipitous descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz is unpleasant in wet weather.

A new ROAD leads from Einsiedeln through the *Sihlthal* or *Euthal* to (9 M.) *Iberg* (3483'), and thence by the *Heilighäuse* (*Iberger Egg*, 4823'), commanding a fine view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, to (6 M.) Schwyz.

The HIGH ROAD leads towards the N.W. to —

3 M. **Biberbruck** (p. 320), whence it turns towards the S.W. to (1½ M.) *Altmatt* (2989'), a village consisting of a few poor habitations occupied by weavers, and situated on a large expanse of turf, from which a cart-track runs direct to (1 hr.) Einsiedeln across the lofty plain of the *Katzenstrick* (3455'; Inn on the summit). At —

7½ M. **Rothenthurm** (3041'; **Ochs*), the *Landsgemeinde* assembled biennially down to 1848. The village derives its name from a red tower, belonging to fortifications (*Letze*) extending as far as Arth, erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary against the incursions of their neighbours.

The long back of the Rigi, with the inn on the Kulm at the N. end, is now visible. The road descends in numerous zigzags; far below in the gorge flows the *Steinen-Aa*. The valley now becomes more interesting.

The *EGERI-SEE* (2382'), a picturesque little lake 3 M. to the W. of Rothenthurm, is skirted on the E. and N. sides by the high-road from Sattel to Zug. Its S.E. slope is named the *Morgarten* (4055'). Eight years after the expulsion of the Austrian governors, *Leopold of Austria*, accompanied by a brilliant array of knights, marched into the country for the purpose of subjugating the Forest Cantons. The Swiss, however, gained a signal victory over the adherents of Hapsburg and their allies at Morgarten, 16th Nov. 1315. At the S. end of the lake, not far from the houses '*An der Schornen*', stands a Chapel, erected in memory of the

great battle, of which it contains a representation. Service is celebrated here annually on the anniversary of the battle.

On the E. slope of the Morgarten, towards Rothenthurm, the Swiss under *Alois Reding* defeated a division of the French army under *Schauenburg*, 2nd May, 1798. This was the last struggle made by the Swiss against the power of the French republic.

At *Biberegg* (3110'), to the left of the road, is an old residence of the *Reding* family. The heavy rains of 1851 caused an extensive landslip (comp. p. 72) in the vicinity. The village of —

10 M. **Sattel** (2729'; *Neue Krone*, on the road, R. 1, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Alte Krone*, in the village) stands higher than the road.

DILIGENCE from Sattel by the Lake of Egeri to *Zug* daily in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr. The *Chapel of Morgarten* (see above) is 1 M. distant to the N.

By the *Ecce-Homo Chapel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Sattel, a footpath leads to *Goldau* and *Arth* in 2 hrs. by the *Steinberg* and the slopes of the *Rossberg*, traversing the scene of the landslip, a convenient route to the Rigi.

The **Schlagstrasse*, as the new road from Sattel to Schwyz is called, crosses the *Steinen-Aa* and traverses the slopes of the *Engelberg*, the W. spur of the Hacken, commanding charming views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the *Schwanau*, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Auf der Burg*, Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Near (2 M.) *Schwyz* the road unites with the old post-road by Steinen (see below).

The OLD ROAD leads on the E. slope of the *Rossberg*, past the *Ecce-Homo Chapel* (see above), with the deep ravine of the *Steinen-Aa* lying on the left, and also commanding a fine view, to (3 M.) *Steinen* (1524'; *Rössli*), a village in a fertile district, surrounded with walnut and fruit-trees. This was the birthplace of the Swiss patriot *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 59), on the site of whose house is a *Chapel* with rude frescoes which is said to have been erected in 1400. The *Charnel-house* dates from 1111. — A new road leads from Steinen by *Steinberg* to Schwyz through the scene of the Goldau landslip to ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Arth* (p. 64); another round the N. end of the Lake of Lowerz to *Lowerz* (p. 73).

The old post-road crosses the *Steinen-Aa* and unites at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Seeuwen*, which lies to the right, with the road from Arth along the S. bank of the Lake of Lowerz to *Schwyz* (p. 58), which is reached $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schwyz** (1686'), and thence to (3 M.) **Brunnen**, see p. 73.

78. From Schwyz to Glarus by the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 54, 312.

11 hrs. DILIGENCE from Schwyz to (8 M.) *Muottathal* by a new road twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — From *Muottathal* over the *Pragel* to (5 hrs.) *Vorauen*, a bridle-path; guide necessary early and late in the season when the pass is covered with snow, and desirable even in summer (5 fr.; *Jos. Guerdner* of *Muottathal* is recommended). Carriage-road from *Vorauen* to (8 M.) *Glarus*. — The most attractive parts of the route are from Schwyz to (8 M.) *Muottathal*, and from *Vorauen* to (8 M.) *Glarus*, both very picturesque. The passage of the *Pragel* is fatiguing, stony, and marshy at places. No inn between *Muottathal* and *Richisau*.

Schwyz, see p. 73. The new road ascends to the S. through meadows shaded with fruit-trees (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and leads through a wooded ravine at the foot of the

Gibel to the bank of the *Muotta*, which flows through a deep rocky channel. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*, as far as which the French were driven back by Suwarow in 1799. The road follows the right bank of the valley, which expands farther on, to (5 M.) *Ried (Inn)*. To the left is the waterfall of the *Gstübt-Bach*, which at first descends perpendicularly, and then glides over a bare rock. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Bridge over the *Muotta*. Then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

8 M. **Muottathal** (1996'; **Hirsch*, moderate; *Krone*), the capital of the valley, with the *Franciscan Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, in which Suwarow established his headquarters in 1799. In the vicinity are several waterfalls, the finest of which is the *Kesselobel*.

From Muottathal over the **Kinzig Pass** (6791') to Altorf 8 hrs., a fatiguing route (guide unnecessary for experienced mountaineers). After following the *Pragel* route for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., we diverge at the *Muotta* bridge by a path to the right, and ascend the *Huri-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Lippisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the summit of the pass, which lies to the S.E. of the *Faulen* (8149'). An eminence $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. commands a striking view of the Bernese Alps and of the *Scheerhorn* and *Clariden* to the S.E. The path then descends rapidly into the *Schächenthal* (p. 317), through which it leads to *Bürglen* and *Altorf* (p. 85). The *Kinzig Pass* is famous in military history for the masterly retreat of the Russian general Suwarow, who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in September, 1799, marched with his army by this pass into the Muottathal, thence over the *Pragel* to Glarus, and finally over the *Panixer Pass* to Coire. — From Muottathal through the *Bisithal* to the Baths of Stachelberg (p. 314) 10 hrs., a very rough route, requiring a guide.

From Muottathal the path leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the foot of the **Stalden**, and then ascends a toilsome and stony slope for 1 hr. to a group of houses (fine retrospect of the Muottathal); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, it turns to the left across the *Starzlen Bach* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, then ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 35 min., the withered trunk of a large fir-tree is passed; 5 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook by a wooden bridge; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque, green valley is passed; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Sennebrunnen*, a stream of excellent water; 5 min., house of refuge; 5 min., a cross. Finally an almost level walk to the (25 min.) chalets on the **Pragel** (5062'); marshy soil and no view.

The path, at first steep and stony, then descends to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellau* (4314'), where it turns to the right; by a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) cattle-shed we turn to the right towards a large pine, where the *Klönthal* and lake become visible; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Richisau** (3510'), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees and a new *Kurhaus* (moderate). The path here leads through an enclosure to the left and round the valley, slightly ascending; then straight on, not to the right, occasionally on a wooden path-way; afterwards across a pleasant pasture, commanding a magnificent view of the beautifully articulated *Glärnisch* the whole way, and lastly down to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Vorauen** (2638'), beautifully situated in the *Klönthal* (**Kurhaus Vorauen*, new; **Zum Klönthal*). [The path from Vorauen to the *Pragel* diverges to the right from the road, crosses a

meadow near the Kurhaus, and enters the wood where we soon reach the bridle-path to Richisau. Beyond Richisau we pass through two gates, and then cross the meadow in a straight direction towards the pointed green hill on which the path is seen winding upwards.]

The Glärnisch, the precipitous rocks of which rise imposingly on the S. side of the Klönthal, is one of the finest mountain groups in Switzerland, and culminates in four different peaks: the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), the *Vrenetisgärtli* or *Mittel-Glärnisch* (9534'), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557'), and the *Bächistock* or *Hinter-Glärnisch* (9583'). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glärnisch from Vorauen is repaying and free from difficulty (guide 25 fr., see p. 315; Aebli, landlord of 'Zum Klönthal' and his son are also recommended). About 1/4 hr. beyond Vorauen we diverge to the left, traverse the narrow *Rosbachthal*, pass the chalets of *Käsern* and *Werben*, and reach (4-5 hrs.) the well built *Club Hut* in the *Steinthal*, where we spend the night. The route to the summit (3 1/2-4 hrs.) ascends steep slopes of loose stones. After 1 1/2 hr. we reach the glacier and beyond it the rock again, and reach the summit with little difficulty in 2 hrs. more. View very imposing. — The ascent of the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (p. 314) from Glarus presents no difficulty to practised climbers, but is precipitous and fatiguing part of the way (5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 13 fr.). View repaying.

The *Wiggis Chain*, see p. 313.

The picturesque **Klönthal* is a narrow, thinly peopled valley, with meadows of the freshest green, carpeted with wild-flowers until late in the autumn. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale green *Klönthaler See* (2638'), about 1 1/2 M. from Vorauen, a lake 2 M. long, and 1/3 M. wide, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrow on the side of the huge Glärnisch. (Boat down the lake in 50 min., 1-10 persons 1 1/2 fr.) The rocks of the Glärnisch, near a waterfall on the S. bank of the lake, bear an inscription to the memory of the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1787), who frequently visited this spot. On the '*Seerüti*', at the lower end of the lake, there is a small inn.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which the *Lüntsch*, the outflow of the lake, rushes impetuously, forming a series of small cascades with grand rocky environs down to its confluence with the Linth, below *Nettstall*. To the left rise the huge perpendicular cliffs of the *Wiggis chain* (p. 313).

The narrow road gradually descends through the wooded gorge, and divides at a finger-post, 3 M. from the lower end of the lake. The left branch leads to *Nettstall*, the right to (3/4 M.) *Riedern* and (1 1/2 M.) *Glarus* (p. 313). While descending we enjoy a fine view of the opposite mountains, the *Fronalp-Stock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

79. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 312.

16-18 hrs. DILIGENCE from Glarus to Schwanden 4 times daily in 40 min. (p. 312), from Schwanden to Elm twice daily in 2 1/2 hrs. — From Elm to Flims by the Segnes Pass, 8 1/2 hrs., guide 20 fr. (p. 327); to Ilanz by the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs., guide 18 fr. Both routes traverse lonely val-

leys, seldom commanding a view. — From Flims to Coire DILIGENCE twice daily in 2¼ hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau is a pleasant walk, but thence to Coire driving is preferable (diligence four times daily).

At *Schwanden* (p. 314), 3½ M. from Glarus, the Linth Valley divides into two branches; that to left is the *Sernf-Thai*, or *Klein-Thai*, through which runs an excellent road. Near (1½ M.) *Wart* a picturesque waterfall is passed on the left, and a fine view of the Glärnisch is obtained towards the W. Near (3 M.) *Engi* (2540'; Sonne), a considerable village, the narrow *Mühlebach* Thal opens to the left (by the *Widderstein Furkel* to the *Murgthal*, see p. 47). Near (1 M.) *Matt* (2710'), a footpath diverges to the N. E., leading in 6 hrs. over the *Riesätengrat* (6644') to *Weisstannen* (p. 48). The slate-quarries of the *Plattenberg*, opposite *Matt*, on the left bank of the Sernf, are noted for the beautiful specimens of fossil fish frequently found in them. The lower part of the valley is very unhealthy, and appears to engender cretinism. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are an athletic race.

12 M. *Elm* (3215'; **J. Elmer*; *Zentner*), 3 M. from *Matt*, is the highest village in the valley. — Guides, see p. 315.

EXCURSIONS (most of them suitable for mountaineers only, with competent guides). The ascent of the *Kärpfstock* (9180'; by the *Wichlen Alp* in 6 hrs.) and of the *Vorab* (9925'; by the *Sether Furke* in 7-8 hrs.) are laborious, but interesting and unattended with danger. The *Hausstock* (10,355'), the *Piz Segnes* or *Tschingelspitz* (10,230'), and the *Saurenstock* (10,026') are more difficult.

PASSES. To FLIMS by the *Segnes Pass* (8616'), 8-9 hrs., interesting and not very difficult. We cross the Sernf and the *Ranninbach*, and ascend on the right bank of the *Tschingelnbach* which rushes down through a rocky gorge in a succession of cascades, to the *Tschingeln-Alp*. Precipitous grassy and stone covered slopes are then traversed to the (5 hrs.) summit of the pass, S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* or *Tschingelspitz* (10,230'). To the right rises the jagged ridge of the *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9452'), which is perforated by the singular hole of the *Martinsloch* (8648'), through which the sun shines on the church of *Elm* twice a year. The descent lies over a gently sloping snow-field and over slopes covered with rubble (*Sengias sul*); to the left is the *Segnes Glacier*, imbedded between the *Piz Segnes* and the *Trinserhorn* (9935'). The path, which is well defined farther on, descends through pastures, wood, and meadows, commanding a succession of views of the Vorder-Rhein Valley and its mountains, to (3 hrs.) *Flims*; thence to (13½ M.) *Coire*, see p. 329.

TO ILANZ by the *Panixer Pass* (7907'), 9 hrs. This route is fatiguing and inferior in scenery to the Segnes Pass, but historically interesting, as by it the Russians under Suwarov effected their celebrated retreat of 5th-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 325). A cart-road skirts the left bank of the Sernf from *Elm* by *Unter-Steinbach* to the (40 min.) *Erbs Bridge*; 20 min. farther up, we cross the Sernf and ascend by a steep and rugged path to the chalets of the *Jütz Alp* (*Im Loch*, 4822'; *Ober-Staffel*, 5589'). Farther on, we pass the (r.) *Rinkenkopf* (8622'), and traversing a patch of snow (to the left a small tarn) we reach the (3½ hrs.) summit of the pass (Rom. *Cuolm da Pignieu*). The descent over the *Meer-Alp* and the wild *Ranaca-Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Panix* (4334'; small Inn) is fatiguing; bridle-path thence *viâ Ruis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 329). — Another route to *Ilanz*, equally fatiguing and not recommended, crosses the *Sether Furke* (8566'; E. of the *Panixer Pass*); the descent lies over the *Ruscheiner Alp* and through the *Sether Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 329).

TO WEISSTANNEN by the **Foo-Pass**, or **Ramin-Pass** (7333'), 7 hrs., laborious and not very interesting. A rough path ascends on the right bank of the *Raminbach*, for the most part through wood, to the *Ramin Alp*, and past the chalets of *Matt* (6179') to the (4 hrs.) summit of the pass, on the N.W. side of the *Scheibe* (see below), whence the path descends by the *Foo-Alp* and the *Unter-Siez Alp* (4377') to the *Seez Valley* and (3 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 48), 3 hrs. from *Mels* (p. 48).

TO VÄTTIS over the **Sardona Pass** (9680'), 10-11 hrs., difficult and rarely traversed. From the Segnes Pass (see above) the precipitous W. side of the *Piz Segnes* is skirted and the *Sauren Glacier* traversed to the summit of the pass, between the *Piz Segnes* and the *Saurenstock* (10,026'). The descent to the *Segnes Glacier* is very steep. The route then lies over the *Sardona Glacier* to the *Sardona Alp* (5735'), in the *Kalfeuser Thal*, 3 hrs. above *Vättis* (p. 307). — Another difficult and laborious pass to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.) is the **Scheibe Pass**, between the *Saurenstock* and the *Grosse Scheibe* (9620'). — By the **Muttenthaler Grat** (about 8200'), 10 hrs. to *Vättis*, less difficult, but long and fatiguing. After descending from the *Foo Pass* (see above) to the *Foo-Alp*, we ascend to the right through the *Muttenthal* by a well defined path to the plateau of *Haibüttli* with a small tarn. A rapid ascent to the right then brings us to the (2 hrs.) pass, a gap of the *Muttenthaler* or *Kalfeuser Grat*, whence we descend by the *Malanser Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (4433') in the *Kalfeuser Thal* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 307).

TO STACHELBERG by the **Richetli Pass** (7428'), 8 hrs., easy and interesting. The summit of the pass commands a fine view of the *Hausstock*, *Vorab*, and *Glärnisch*. The descent lies through the *Durnach-Thal*.

80. From Coire to Andermatt. Oberalp.

Comp. also Map, p. 84.

59½ M. **DILIGENCE** (20 fr. 80, coupé 23 fr. 55 c.) once daily in 13½ hrs., starting from Coire (1876) at 5. 30 a.m., arriving at Trons at 11. 15 (1 hr. halt for dinner), at Dissentis at 2. 30, and at Andermatt at 6. 30 p.m. From Andermatt to Coire at 6 a.m., arriving at Dissentis at 10. 30, at Trons at 12 (where 1 hr. halt for dinner), and at Coire at 6. 30 p.m. — A second diligence starts daily (1876) from Coire for Dissentis at 11 a.m., stopping at Ilanz ½ hr. for dinner, and arriving at 7. 15 p.m.; it returns from Dissentis at 1 p.m. and reaches Coire at 8 p.m. — 'Extrapost' with two horses from Coire to Andermatt 138 fr., with three horses 191 fr. — *Carriage* with one horse from Coire to Reichenau 6, to Ilanz 18 fr.; from Ilanz to Reichenau 16 fr.; with two horses to Reichenau 12, Ilanz 40, Dissentis 80, Andermatt (or Hospenthal) 135 fr.

The **Vorder-Rheinthal** is one of the most beautiful valleys in Switzerland. Between Reichenau and Dissentis, where there are numerous castles, it is remarkably picturesque, especially when seen by travellers descending the valley. The new road, constructed chiefly from military considerations, in order to connect the Vorder-Rhein Valley with the valleys of the Reuss and Rhone, was completed in 1864.

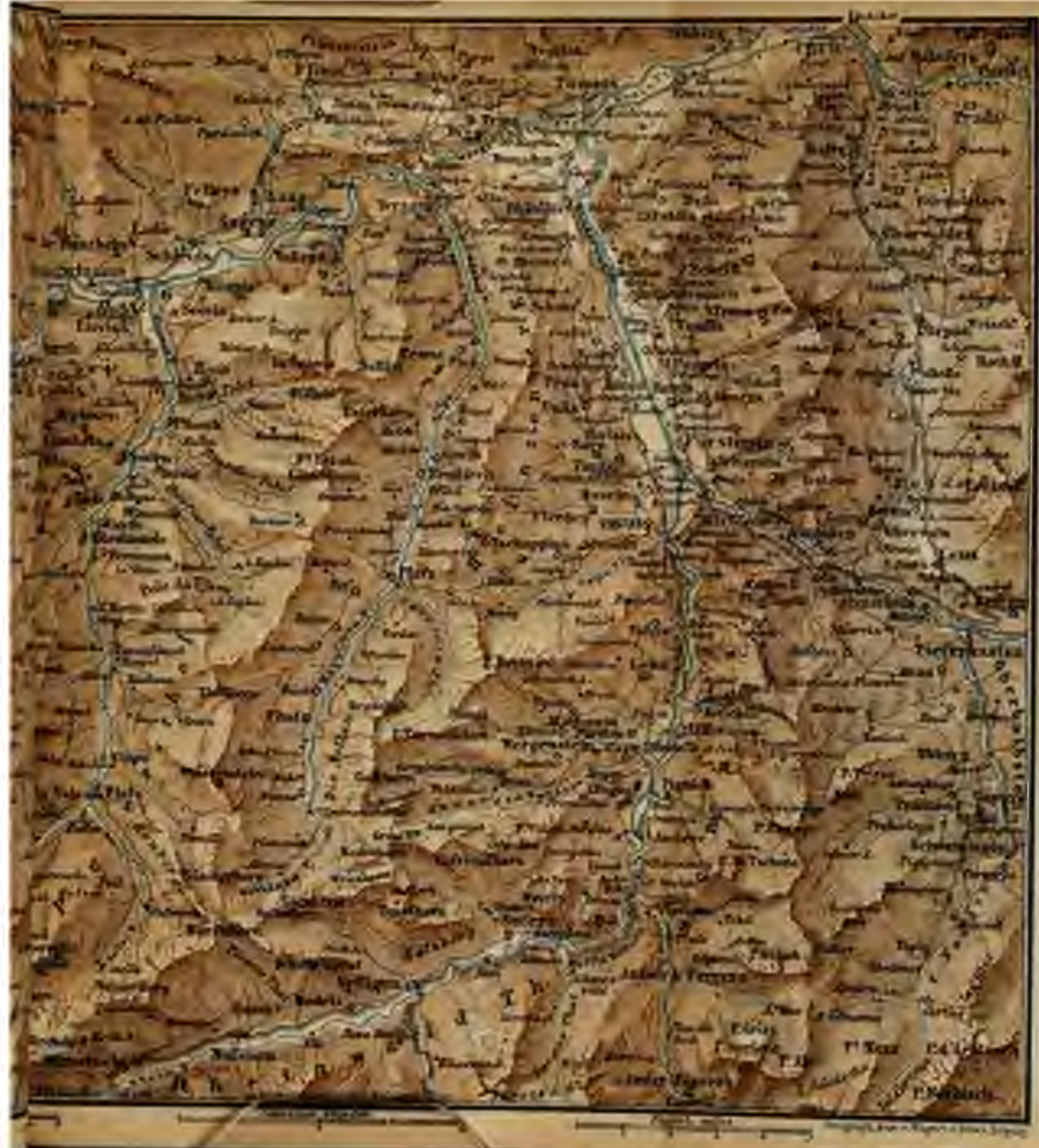
Coire, see p. 308. From Coire to —

6 M. **Reichenau** (1922'), where the *Vorder-Rhein* and *Hinterrhein* unite, see R. 91.

A shorter road leads to (15½ M.) **ILANZ** on the right bank of the Vorder-Rhein: (1½ M.) *Bonaduz* (p. 382), (3½ M.) *Versam*, where the *Safenbach* or *Rabiusa* is crossed by a bridge 260' high, (3 M.) *Carrera*, (1½ M.) *Vallendas* (Inn), all German Protestant villages, (4½ M.) *Kästris*, where cretinism is frequent, and (1½ M.) *Ilanz*.

At Versam the **SALIENTHAL** opens to the S., through which an easy pass leads to Splügen by the **Löchli Pass** or *Saferberg* (8169'). The upper part of the valley, which scarcely merits a visit, contains the *Camana Alp*, the most extensive pasturage of the Grisons.





The HIGH ROAD on the left bank, preferable on account of the beauty of the scenery to that just mentioned, ascends to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Tamins** (2244'), Rom. *Tumein*, where (particularly from the church) we obtain a fine view of the picturesque *Rhâzüns* and the *Domleschg* (p. 382) with its numerous villages, with the *Piz Curver* (9761') in the background; to the W. lies the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180') and the *Piz Riein* (9029'). At ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) **Trins** (2822'; *Calonder*) rises the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*. At ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Digg* the road turns suddenly to the N. and forms a wide curve at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (or *Crap da Flem*, 8848') round the *Seeboden*, a nearly circular basin enclosed by low hills. At the picturesquely situated ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Trinser Mühle* (*Mulins*, 2720') there is an auberge. To the right we observe several waterfalls, and to the left the small *Cresta See*, surrounded by meadows and pines.

13 M. **Flims** (3616'; **Adler*, at the lower end; *Post*, in the middle of the town), Romanic *Flem* ('*ad flumina*'), an ancient place with several ruined castles, derives its name from the glacier streams which burst forth from the ground in different parts of the village. The path (p. 327), which leads to the N. to the *Segnes Pass* and Glarus, ascends the Segnes Valley here. The *Martinsloch* (p. 327) is also visible from this point.

The road now leads in a curve through a wide basin towards the (1 M.) *Waldhäuser* (3615'; **Hôtel Segnes*, pension 7 fr., pleasant in summer), near which is the picturesque green *Flimser* or *Cauma See* (3281'), used for bathing by rheumatic patients. Beyond (2 M.) *Laax* (3356') the road descends. Far below lies *Sagens*, consisting of two villages. The road then descends the slope of the hill to *Schleuis* (2507') a village with handsome old houses and the château of *Löwenberg*, formerly the property of the family of De Mont, and now a Rom. Cath. Orphan Asylum.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ilanz**, Rom. *Gliön* (2355'; **Oberalp*, on the right bank, by the bridge, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Hôtel Gartmann*; *Krone*; one-horse carr. to Dissentis 12-15 fr. and fee), mentioned in a document of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the former 'Grey League' (p. 308). The upper part contains narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses adorned with armorial bearings. The population (656) is chiefly Protestant, the language German and Romansch; the latter alone prevails in the upper part of the valley, above this village. The situation of Ilanz is magnificent, affording views of the valley of the Rhine in both directions, and of the broad Lugnetz Valley.

The views are finer from the ancient *Church of St. Martin* (2569'), situated $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, or from the clean little village of *Luwis* (3281'), which lies still higher. A most magnificent prospect of the Oberland of the Grisons, and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 304),

is commanded by the **Piz Mundaun** (7132'); the N. peak (6765') is also called the *Piz Grond*. This mountain rises to the S.W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which extensive pastures stretch nearly to the summit. The path (3½ hrs., guide 5 fr.) leads by *St. Martin* (see above), through the dense pine-forest with which the steep mountain slope is clothed, to *Luviz*; it then ascends for a short distance along the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and reaches the conspicuous (2½ hrs.) *Inn* (closed in 1876). It next proceeds in the same direction through a depression in the mountain to the crest, and traverses the latter until (1 hr.) the summit is attained. The mediæval chapel of *S. Carlo* remains on the E. Those who intend visiting the *Lugnetzthal* (see below) may descend direct from the saddle between the *Piz Grond* and *Piz Mundaun* by *Morrisen* (wine at the curé's) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (see below). — Travellers proceeding to *Dissentis*, instead of returning to *Ilanz*, may select the beautiful path leading through the district of *Obersaxen*, the principal village of which is *Meyerhof*, whence *Trons* may be reached in 3 hrs. — Travellers coming from *Trons*, and intending to ascend the *Piz Mundaun*, diverge from the road about 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path leading at first through wood. Farther on it commands a fine view of the *Rhine* valley and passes the ruin of *Axenstein*, always following an E. direction. After 2 hrs., beyond the chapel of *St. Valentin*, by a crucifix near a large basin, we descend to the left into the valley (avoiding the ascent to the right), and reach (½ hr.) *Meyerhof* (=*Mirrer*). Traversing sunny pastures, we attain the summit of the *Piz Mundaun* in 2½ hrs. more.

The **Lugnetz Valley**, watered by the *Glenner*, 18 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath., of the *Romansch* tongue), is one of the finest in the *Grisons*. A new road (diligence twice daily to *Furth* in 2¼ hrs., to *Villa* in 2 hrs.) leads on the left bank, past the ruin of *Kastelberg* and the (1 hr.) *Frauenthor* (3336'), a defile which formerly rendered the valley inaccessible. On the opposite bank of the *Glenner*, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, beyond which are *Pitasch* and *Durvin*. Beyond (¼ hr.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504') the road divides: that to the right ascends to *Villa* and *Vrin* (see below); that to the left descends to (½ hr.) the small *Baths of Peiden* (2690'), the chalybeate spring of which was lost in consequence of the disasters of 1868, but was re-discovered in 1872, and (½ hr.) *Furth* (2979'; *Hôtel Piz Mundaun*), at the confluence of the *Vriner* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250'). On the opposite side lies the picturesquely situated *Oberkastels* (3274'). Beyond this point a bridle-path leads through the wild *Valser*, or *St. Peterthal*, by *St. Martin*, *Lunschanen*, and *Campo* to (2½ hrs.) *Vals am Platz* (4094'; *Albin's Inn*), from which a much frequented bridle path leads through the side-valley to the S.E. by *Vallatsch* (6178') and the *Valser-Berg* (8225') to *Nufenen* or *Hinterrhein* on the *Bernardino* route in 5 hrs. (see p. 392). The *Weissensteinhorn* or *Piz Tomül* (9675'), which may be ascended hence in 4-5 hrs. (guide 7 fr.), commands an admirable view. — The ramification of the valley (*Val Zerereila*), ascending to the S.W., and watered by the *Valser Rhein*, divides at the hamlet of *Zerreda* (5840'; *Lorez*), 2½ hrs. above *St. Peter*, into the *Lentathal* to the W. and the *Kanalthal* to the E., both worthy of a visit for the sake of their fine mountain scenery. Difficult glacier-passes, requiring able guides, lead from the former valley over the *Sorreda* or *Seardra Pass* (9088') to *Olivone* and over the *Lenta-Lücke* (9692') to *Hinterrhein*; and from the *Kanalthal* over the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Plattenschlucht* (9314') also to *Hinterrhein*.

The road ascending to the right at the chapel of *St. Martin* (see above) leads by *Cumbels*, *Villa* (= *Demont*), where the carriage-road terminates (see above), *Vigens*, and *Lumbrein* to (4 hrs.) *Vrin* (4771'; quarters at *Mme. Casanova's*), the principal village in the *Vrinthal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley* (by the *Cavel Joch* to the *Val Somvir*, see p. 332). Hence we may proceed with a guide past the mouth of the *Val Faurescha* and by the hamlet of *Buzatsch* and the *Alp Diesrut* to the (3 hrs.) *Pass Diesrut* (7953'), on the S. side of the *Piz Tgietschen* (9377'). The path then descends to the *Camona Alp*, at the head of the *Val Somvir* (see below), and again grad-

ually ascends, passing the slopes of the *Piz Vial* (10,387') and the *Piz Gaghanera* (10,243') on the right, and the *Piz Coroi* on the left, to the *Greina Pass* (7743'). The route then finally descends through the wild *Val Camadrà* or upper part of the *Val Blegno*, with the *Piz Medel* (10,508') on the right, by *Daigra*, *Cozzera*, *Ghirone*, and *Campo* to (3½ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 336).

The road continues to follow the left bank of the narrow valley of the Rhine, here called *Pardella*; beyond (1½ M.) *Schnaus* it crosses the *Sether Bach*, and beyond (1 M.) *Ruis* the *Panixer Bach*. (Route to Elm by the Panixer Pass, see p. 327.) On a rocky eminence to the right rise the picturesque ruins of the robbers' stronghold of *Jörgenberg*, near the village of *Waltensburg*, through which a new road ascends to *Brigels* (4229'; Hôtel Segnes-Pass). Farther on the scenery is somewhat monotonous. To the right rises the *Piz Tumbif* or *Brigels Horn* (10,663'). The stream is crossed near (4½ M.) *Tavanasa* (2622'; *Kreuz*), and again near (3½ M.) *Zignau* or *Rinkenberg*, with its fragments of an old castle. High up on the N. slope lies *Brigels* (see above), and then *Dardin* and *Schlans*. Near the Rinkenberg bridge are observed the masses of detritus with which the *Zignauer Bach* descending from the *Zavragia Ravine* covered the valley during the inundations of 1868. The view from the bridge is one of the finest in the valley, embracing numerous chalets, chapels, and ruined castles, and all the Alpine regions, from the most luxuriant vegetation to perpetual snow.

Near (1 M.) Trons the *Chapel of St. Anna* stands on the right side of the road, on the spot where in March, 1424, the 'Upper' or 'Grey League' (Obere, or Graue Bund) was founded. The solemn oath of the League was subsequently renewed at intervals of ten years (for the last time in 1778). The chapel was erected in commemoration of this event. The portico is adorned with frescoes and doggerel verses, renewed in 1836, and its ceiling with Latin texts.

32 M. **Trons** (2822'; *Krone*, D. 3 fr.; *Zum Tödi*), where diligence-passengers dine, is halfway between Coire and Andermatt. The hall of the old Statthalterei of the abbey of Dissentis is adorned with the armorial bearings of the members of the Grey League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

An interesting excursion may be made from Trons to the **Val Puntaihlas**, a wild and precipitous glen on the N. side of the Rhine valley, terminated by the *Puntaihlas Glacier*. By a steep ascent of 2 hrs. we reach the *Alp Puntaihlas* (5052'), commanding a view of the *Piz Tumbif*, *P. Mut*, *P. Nör*, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, *Piz Urlaun* (11,063'), *Bündner Tödi* (10,299'), and *Piz Tumbif* (10,663') may be ascended hence by practised mountaineers (the latter very difficult).

The road now passes the villages of *Rabiüs* (3133') and *Somvix*, or *Sumvix* ('*summus vicus*'; 3458'). The latter is picturesquely situated on an eminence, as its name intimates; the churchyard commands a fine view.

The **Somvixer Thal**, or *Val Tenji*, which here opens to the S., is worthy of a visit. We cross the *Vorder-Rhein* to (¼ hr.) *Surrhein*, a village situated near the junction of the *Somvixer Rhein* and the *Vorder-Rhein*, whence a bridle-path mounts on the left side of the former through wood and meadows, passing the scattered houses of *Vats*, to the (1½ hr.)

Teniger Bad (4176'; unpretending). Farther up ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), we pass the *Alp Rhun* (4252'), where there is a hut for the accommodation of travellers, and a view of *Piz Vial* (10,387') is disclosed towards the S.W. The *Val Lavaz* next opens to the right, and in 1 hr. more we reach the apparent head of the valley, a rocky basin over which the *Greina Bach* falls to the left in a fine cascade. A steep ascent on the E. side of the valley brings us to the upper plateau, where the track divides: to the left to the *Diesrut Pass* (p. 330), and to the right to the *Greina Pass* (p. 331). — **PASSES.** From *Rhun* (see above) over the *Cavel Joch* (8320') to *Trin*, 5 hrs., interesting and not difficult. From the pass, the *Piz Cavel* (9659') may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — Over the *Valgronda Joch* (9121') to *Tavonasa* or *Meyerhof*, 7-8 hrs.; guide necessary. — **OVER THE LAVAZ JOCH TO CURAGLIA**, 7 hrs., interesting (guide desirable). From the *Teniger Bad* (see above) we ascend on the left side of the valley through wood and over slopes covered with rhododendron to the *Alp Rentiert*, commanding a fine view of the Tödi. Hence we may either cross the *Fuorcla da Stavelatsch* (8376'), or skirt the E. slopes of *Piz Rentiert* to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682'), situated on the S. side of the *Val Lavaz* and overlooking the deep glen, on the N. side of which two glaciers descend from the *Piz Vial* and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243'); farther E. is the *Lavaz Glacier*. Hence to the pass (8232') an easy ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; the ridge to the N. of the pass commands a fine survey of the *Medelser Glacier* and of the *Bernese Alps* to the W. A steep track descends to the *Alp Plattas*, whence *Curaglia* (p. 335) is reached by a well defined path in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The road between *Somvix* and *Dissentis* is remarkable for the boldness of its construction, and for the lofty wooden bridge (74 yds. long, 165' high) which carries it over the *Ruseiner Tobel* (the valley ascending to the Tödi, see below). From the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stalusa Bridge* a waterfall is visible. Near *Dissentis*, to the left, stands the new *Hotel* and *Kurhaus Dissentiner Hof*, built on the site of the château of *Castelberg*, which was burned down in 1830.

40 M. **Dissentis** (3773'; *Desertinum*, *Disiert*, i. e. desert), *Rom. Mustèr* ('*Monasterium*') (**Hôtel Condrau, zur Post*, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, L. and A. 1 fr.; opposite to it, **Hôtel Condrau, zur Krone*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Berther*), is a market-town with a Benedictine Abbey, protected against avalanches by a forest. Soon after the foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent., Christianity was preached in the more remote districts of the Grisons. The Abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, subsequently acquired great power in *Rhætia*. The handsome buildings of the Abbey are situated on an eminence. The village church dates from 1712.

At *Dissentis* the *Medelser*, or *Mittel-Rhein*, unites with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view is obtained of the *Medelser Glacier* and the valley as far as *Coire*, from the *Chapel of St. Aletta* (containing a well executed *Madonna* of the Italian school), at the entrance to the *Aletta Valley*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W. of *Dissentis*, to the right of the road to *Sedrun*, forming an appropriate termination of the excursion to those who do not proceed farther.

EXCURSIONS. A beautiful walk may be taken on the new **Lukmanier Road* as far as ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Curaglia* (p. 335). — By the chapel of *St. Gada*, with frescoes of the 15th cent., to *Mompè-Medel* (1 hr.), situated on the right bank of the Rhine and commanding a fine view (p. 335). — To *Crest Muntatsch* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); *Alp Lumpegnia* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), etc.

The imposing pyramid of *Piz Muraun* (9511'), to the S.E. of *Dissentis* (guide from *Dissentis* 10 fr.; J. Petschen, the schoolmaster, is recom-

mended), is best ascended (in 5 hrs.) on the W. side (from *Curaglia*, p. 335). It commands a remarkably fine view, especially of the Tödi group, more striking than that from the Piz Mundaun (p. 330). — *Piz Pazzola*, see below; *Toma-See*, *Six-Madun* or *Badus*, *Piz Nurschallas*, see p. 334. — The *Crap Alv* (9784') and the *Piz Ault* (9957') may be ascended through the *Val Acletta* (each in 5 hrs.; interesting and not difficult).

From Dissentis by the LUKMANIER (6289') to *Olivone*, see p. 335; through the VAL PIORA to *Airolo*, see p. 92. — A difficult path (12 hrs. to Stachelberg; guide 26 fr.) leads from the above mentioned bridge into the *Val Rusein*, ascends to the SANDALP PASS (9137') between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,072') on the E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,049') on the W., and descends over the *Sand Glacier* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to the *Baths of Stachelberg*, see p. 315. — From Sedrun (see below) a path leads by the bleak, rocky *Strim-Thal*, and the fatiguing KREUZLI PASS (7645') to Amsteg (p. 86) in 8 hrs. The pass is situated at the upper end of the *Strim-Thal* to the left, towards the W., at the S. base of the *Weitenalpstock* (9872'). Guide (6 fr.) necessary only as far as the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach* becomes visible as it precipitates itself from the *Spiel-lau-See* to the W. The path crosses the brook to the highest Alp *Gulma* (6322') and leads through the *Etzli-Thal*, past the chalets of the *Hintere* and *Vordere Etzli-Alp*, to *Bristen* (p. 318) and *Amsteg* (comp. p. 319). — From Dissentis over the *Brunni Pass* (8875') to the *Maderaner Thal* (to the Hotel Alpenclub 8-9 hrs., to Amsteg 11-12 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 319.

The new road to (19½ M.) Andermatt, which lies at a lower level than the old route, ascends the dale of *Tavetsch*, leaving the hamlets *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompè Tavetsch* (4584') to the right. From the height, where the road enters a wood, a beautiful view of the Dissentis district is obtained, especially striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley now contracts. The road traverses woods and meadows, affording a pleasing prospect of the infant Rhine and the lofty, snow-clad mountains, which we now approach. Behind us rise conspicuously the Piz Muraun, Piz Cazirauns, and Piz Caschleglia on the E. side of the valley of Medel.

45 M. *Sedrun* (4587'), locally known as *Tavetsch* (**Krone*), is the principal village in the Tavetsch Valley. The S. side-altar in the church is adorned with ancient carving on a gold ground. — *Kreuzli Pass* to Amsteg, see above.

The **Piz Pazzola* (8473'; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary), which rises to the S., between the *Val Medel* (p. 335) and the *Val Gierm*, is worthy of being ascended. We cross the Rhine to *Surrhein*, and the gorge of the *Val Nalps* to the (½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426'). Beyond the bridge which crosses the brook emerging from the *Val Gierm* we ascend to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (½ hr.) *Pazzola Alp* (6150'), where we have a fine view. In 2 hrs. more we reach the summit without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medel Mts.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and *Ruëras* or *S. Giacomo* (*Inn 'Zur Oberalp'), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of *Dieni*, that which issues from the *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rocky eminence above a ravine, stands part of the ancient tower of *Pultmenga*, once the ancestral seat of the Pontaningen family.

The so-called 'SUMMER ROUTE', now almost disused, ascends a spur of the *Crispatt* (10,105'), passes above the village of *Crispaua* which lies to the left, and the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas*, and ascends the richest

pasture in this district. The path now skirts the verge of the mountain-slope, commanding a fine view of the Tavetsch and Rhine valleys, then turns to the right into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, locally called *Val Val*, descends, and crosses the *Gämmerrhein*, *Rom. Vala*. (Travellers from Andermatt, after crossing this brook, must avoid following its course; the path immediately re-ascends.) The path now rapidly ascends on the opposite side of the valley to the *Pass da Tiarms* (767'), the opening between the *Piz Tiarms* or *Bergli-Stock* (9564') on the N. and the *Calmot* (7598') on the S., the base of which the high road skirts (see below). The summit of the pass commands a fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley as far as the mountains of the Vorarlberg (or 'country in front', i. e. to the W., 'of the Arlberg') and the Räticon, the long chain of the Alps of Glarus, the abrupt ridges which meet the valley of the Rhine at a right angle towards the S., and the *Six-Madun* or *Badus* (9616', ascent see p. 90) to the S.W. Descending to the *Oberalpsee*, the pedestrian should keep towards the left in order to avoid the marshy ground; from Sedrun to the lake, where the two paths unite, 2½ hrs.

The road remains on the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein, and passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the above-mentioned village of *Crispaua*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046') and *Chiamut*, or *Tschamut* (5380'; **Zur Rheinquelle*), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. Selva is so exposed to avalanches, and has suffered so frequently, that the inhabitants petitioned the Council of the Confederation in 1853 for leave to abandon the place; but as this was not accorded, the village is still inhabited. Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where corn ripens. The road crosses the *Gämmerrhein* at its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and farther on, opposite the chalets of *Milex* on the right bank, turns to the right (N. W.) into the *Val Surpalix*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* (see below) and the *Calmot*, mentioned above. The *Vorder-Rhein* (*Aua da Toma*, or *Darvun*) descends in a series of falls from the mountain to the left.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein takes its rise in the *Toma See* (7690'), situated on the N.W. slope of the *Six Madun* or *Badus* (see p. 90). The path to the lake diverges from the road to the left, a little above Chiamut (see above), crosses the brook, which emerges from the *Val Surpalix*, near the chalets of *Milex*, and ascends to the *Alp Tgiellems*. It then ascends the hill to the left, and finally crosses the rocky barrier to the right, beyond which lies the deep, green lake, bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and detritus, and on the N. and N.W. by Alpine pastures (2½ hrs. from Chiamut). The *Badus* (p. 90) cannot be ascended immediately from the lake, the rocks being here too precipitous. The summit may, however, be reached in 2 hrs. on the N. side without much difficulty. Guide necessary. — An easier and also very interesting expedition is the ascent of the *Piz Nurschallas* (9003'), which runs out to the N. of the *Badus* (from the Oberalp Pass 3 hrs., from Chiamut 3¼ hrs.; guide unnecessary). We at first follow the route to Lake Toma, but diverge from it to the right in the second region of the valley, a little below the rocky barrier behind which the lake is situated. After rapidly ascending the pastures in a gradually contracting valley, we lastly traverse a broad ridge leading to the summit. Superb survey of the valleys of the Reuss and Vorderrhein and the mountains enclosing them. Easy descent to the Oberalp road in 1¼ hr.

The road now ascends the sequestered *Val Surpalix* in long windings (which may be avoided by short-cuts), affording picturesque views of the *Crispalt* and *Berglistock*, and retrospects of the *Piz Cav-*

radi, Piz del Ufiern, and Piz Ravetsch, to the (52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) summit of the **Pass** (6732'), the boundary between the Grisons and Uri, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Dissentis, where there are extensive turf-diggings. (The 'summer route' mentioned above descends from the W. slope of the Calmot on the right.) The diligence ascends from Chiamut to this point in 50 (descent 30) min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min. (ascent 2 hrs.). The road now skirts the N. bank of the sombre and narrow **Oberalpsee** (6654'; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long), abounding in trout, the W. outlet of which is regarded as one of the chief sources of the *Reuss*. On 16th Aug., 1799, fierce conflicts took place here between the Austrians and French, which resulted in the retreat of the former to the Grisons.

The road next traverses the nearly level **Oberalp**, and passes some chalets, beyond which a view is disclosed of the entire Ursernthal, with the Inn on the Furca (p. 142) in the background. The old path to (1 hr.) Andermatt is shorter than the road, but is stony and precipitous, and affords less view. The road now gradually descends by nine long windings to —

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Andermatt** (4738'), see p. 89.

81. From Dissentis to Bellinzona. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 328, 82, 382.

New road completed (1876) as far as (6 M.) **Platta**. Bridle-path from **Platta** to Olivone over the **Lukmanier** (7 hrs.), rough at places. **DILIGENCE** once daily from Olivone to Biasca on the St. Gotthard railway in 3 hrs., returning (ascent) in 4 hrs.

The **Lukmānier** (6289'), with one exception (the *Maloja*, 5941') the lowest of the Alpine passes from Switzerland to Italy, was crossed by Pepin and Charlemagne with their armies in their campaigns against the Longobards. The Abbots of Dissentis, who took this route into their special favour, caused hospices and chapels to be erected by the way-side for the benefit of travellers. The lower part of the *NEW ROAD* is hardly inferior in grandeur to the *Via Mala*.

The new road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488') and enters the *Val Medel*, the profound and wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein* (*Mompè-Medel* lies on the hill to the right), leading high along its left side by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as *Curaglia*). Below *Mutschnengia* it crosses the *Mittel-Rhein* to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Curaglia* (4370'; auberge; wine at the cure's), whence the *Piz Muraun* may be ascended (p. 332). The road then traverses a broader and more smiling part of the valley to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Platta** (4528'; refreshments, and a bed if necessary, at the cure's), where it terminates for the present. The route next leads by *Pardi* and *Fuorns* to (3 M.) *Bredaggio* or *Perdatsch* (5093; auberge). Below the village the *Mittel-Rhein* is precipitated from a rock into a sombre abyss, 150 in depth. The roar of the fall serves as a guide to this spot, which is at some distance from the road.

To the S.E. of *Perdatsch* opens the **Val Cristallina**, the pastures of which yield excellent cheese. It is remarkable for its waterfalls, particu-

larly in the *Höllenschlund* (*Val Ufiern*), its glaciers, and the crystals often found here. From the head of the valley two laborious passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887') and the *Ufiern Pass* (8727') lead to *Olivone* (see below). — The ascent of the *Piz Cristallina* (10,417'; from *Perdatsch* by *La Motta* in 4½ hrs.), is fatiguing and requires able guides; a remark which also applies to the *Piz Ufiern* (10,266'; 5½ hrs.) and *Piz Medel* (10,509'; 8 hrs.).

The path next leads past the hospices of *St. Gion* (St. John, 5298') and *St. Gall* (5514') to the (2 hrs., from *Dissentis* 5 hrs.) hospice of **Sta. Maria** (6043'; poor). Its ancient name, '*Sancta Maria in luco magno*', seems to have given rise to that of the mountain and pass ('*Lukmānier*'), but every vestige of wood has disappeared. Like the other hospices, *Sta. Maria* is provided with bells, which are rung as a guide to travellers in stormy weather.

To the N.E. of the hospice rises the *Scopi* (10,499'; '*Tschupe*', i.e. summit, or crown), from the midst of glaciers; the steep and stony ascent from the hospice (4-5 hrs.) is very fatiguing, but unattended with danger; extensive view of the Alps from the summit. — Less laborious is the ascent of *Piz Rondadura* (9905'), to the W. of *S. Maria* (3½-4 hrs.); beautiful view.

A few minutes' walk above *Sta. Maria* the path crosses the brook descending from the *Val Termine* (route to *Airolo* over the *Uomo Pass*, see p. 93) and ascends gradually to the (½ hr.) summit of the **Lukmānier** (6289'), the boundary between the Grisons and Canton Ticino. To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopi*; on the right are the *Piz dell' Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz dell' Ufiern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We now descend, over beds of avalanches and mud-streams, which have been precipitated from the bare, yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* on the left, to the (40 min.) hospice of *Casaccia* (5978') in the *Val Zura*. To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 392). At (¾ hr.) *Piano di Segno*, a group of hovels, we cross the second bridge (5413'). The disagreeable, paved path, which is again uphill at places, next passes the (¾ hr.) hospice of *Camperio* (4028') and descends to (½ hr.) the village of *Somascona*, where walnut and chestnut trees begin to appear. The path, which now improves, leads hence by *Scona* to (20 min.) —

Olivone (2927'; *Steffano Bolla*, on this side of the bridge), the highest village in the *Val Blegno*, or *Pollenzer Thal*, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the *Rheinwald* range, and to the N. the conical *Sosto* (7287'), on the W. side of which a path leads by *Campo* and *Ghirone* to *Vrin* (p. 330). On the hill-side to the S.W. runs the new *Lukmanier Road*, begun in 1874 (comp. p. 335). — Guides are not procurable at *Olivone*.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge and descends on its left bank to (2½ M.) *Aquila* and (¾ M.) *Dangio* (2645'), beautifully situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries now make their appearance, and the hill-sides are cultivated to a considerable height. The next villages are (½ M.) *Torre*, (1½ M.) *Lottigna*, and (1 M.) *Acquarossa* (1739'; Inn), with a mineral spring. The valley contracts. We next reach (1½ M.) *Dangio*, a long village (Inn, carriages), and (1 M.) *Motta*, where the road di-

vides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the Brenno) leads by *Malvaglia*; that to the right (shadier and shorter) crosses the bridge to *Ludiano* and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Semione*. The two roads re-unite at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the bridge of *Loderio* (1191'). The lower part of the Val Blegno is monotonous. The broad floor of the valley is covered with stony deposits, and the slopes have been furrowed by a number of mud-torrents.

After crossing a mound of debris, the road descends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

14 M. *Biasca* (p. 94), where the Val Blegno unites with the Riviera (Val Ticino). From Biasca to (12 M.) —

26 M. *Bellinzona*, see R. 25.

82. From Landquart to Schuls by the Fluela Pass. Prättigau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 304, 360.

$57\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE to Davos-Dürflü ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) twice daily in 7 hrs. (10 fr. 5, coupé 11 fr. 45 c.); to Schuls in $13\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (20 fr. 60, coupé 23 fr. 45 c.). One-horse carriage from Landquart to Davos 40 fr.; 'extrapost' with two horses 70 fr. 40 c.; one-horse carriage from Davos to Schuls 32 fr. — This is the direct route from the Rheinthal (Rorschach and Coire) to the Lower Engadine.

The straight road from stat. *Landquart* (p. 304) to the Prättigau crosses ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the high-road to Coire. (To the N.W. rise the Churfürsten and the St. Luziensteig between the Fläscherberg and the Falknis.) Beyond the (2 M.) inn *Zum Felsenbach* we cross the Landquart, and enter the *Klus*, a narrow gorge, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, and unsafe in winter, forming the entrance to the *Prättigau*. On the lofty and perpendicular rock are perched a few fragments of the castle of *Fragstein* (*Ferporta*), which formerly commanded the mouth of the gorge. In 1799 the French had to make a détour in order to gain possession of this defile, which was bravely defended by natives of the Grisons.

The *Prättigau* (meadow-valley; Rom. *Val Partenz*) is a fertile and generally narrow valley, which yields abundance of fruit. At its mouth, and in other places, it is covered with loose stones deposited by the Landquart. Among the surrounding mountains are several snow-peaks. In its scattered habitations it somewhat resembles the Canton of Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. It is noted for its excellent pasturage and fine breed of cattle. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but most of the villages, like those in the Tyrol, have Romansch names, that language having been formerly spoken here. The *Rheticon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Seesaplana* (p. 377), separates the Prättigau from the Vorarlberg and Montavon (p. 378).

Beyond the *Klus* the valley expands. We next reach *Pardisla* (1981') and several other villages at short intervals.

Carriage-road hence to (3 M.) *Seewis* (2986'; *Kurhaus*; *Pension Scesaplana*, 6-7 fr.), charmingly situated on the hillside amidst rich pastures, and a pleasant summer resort. The village was almost entirely burned down in 1863. The poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1831) is buried in the churchyard here. — The *Augstenberg* (7802'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 3 fr.) commands a noble prospect. — The ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9738'; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), by the *Alp Fasens* or the *Alp Palus*, is fatiguing, but not

unsafe (better from the Lunersee, p. 377). - Passage of the *Carell-Joch* (7563') to the Lunerhütte 5 hrs. (guide 6 fr.); see p. 378.

Near Pardisla, the pleasant **Valzeina** opens to the S. From (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vorder-Valzeina* (3619'; Kurhaus, in a sheltered position), the *Valzeiner Spitz* (4557'), commanding a fine view, may be easily reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

At *Schmitten* rises the ruined castle of *Solävers*. At **Grüsch** (2113'; **Krone*; *Rosengarten*), on the right, is a handsome house adorned with 'sgraffito' paintings and balconies, once the mansion of the Salis-Grüsch family, and now the parsonage and school-house. Large dams were constructed across the valley in 1847 and 1848 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

7 M. **Schiers** (2257'; **Post*; **Pension Sutter*; *Löwe*), 2 M. from Grüsch, possesses a seminary for teachers and a reformatory for children. On 24th April, 1622, the villagers defeated the Austrians in the church-yard. The women having chiefly contributed to the victory, they were rewarded with the privilege of first receiving the sacrament, which they still enjoy.

The road now crosses ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) to the left bank of the river, which it follows through the narrowing valley to (3 M.) **Jenatz** (2462'; *Post*; *Krone*) and (1 M.) **Fideriser Au** (*Niggli*, unpretending).

At the *Village of Fideris* (2959'), on an eminence, 1 M. from the high-road, stands a monument to the judge *Schneider*, the 'Hof' of the *Vorarlberg*, erected by the Archduke John. To the S. of the village is a large inn, the property of the owner of the baths, with several pensions, and 2 M. beyond them are the **Baths of Fideris** (3464'), situated in a gorge. The waters are beneficial in pulmonary complaints, and resemble those of St. Moritz, but are less powerful (R. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., D. 2 fr. 70 c., pension 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). From the high-road to the village of Fideris a carriage-road, thence to the Baths a road practicable for light vehicles only.

From Fideriser Au the road skirts the Landquart, traversing a magnificent rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruin of *Castels*, once the residence of the Austrian governors, destroyed by the Swiss in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps down the ruined castle of *Strahlegg*. The road now crosses the Landquart to *Dalfuzza*, a small group of houses, belonging to the parish of *Luzern* higher up, and —

14 M. **Küblis** (2697'; **Krone*; *Steinbock*), a pleasant village. (Passage of the *Plasseyyen-Joch*, or the *St. Antonier Joch* to *Schruns*, see p. 378.) The road now begins to ascend. It skirts the N. slope of the mountain, affording a fine view, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and leads by (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saas* (3255') and (2 M.) **Mezza Selva** (3445'; **Hotel* and *Pension*, moderate), the post-station for the opposite village of *Serneus*, to (3 M.) *Klosters* (see below). Looking back from the last eminence, we obtain a fine survey of the *Prättigau*, with the beautifully vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* terminating the valley on the E.; on the right are the *Roggenhorn* (9505') and the *Gatschäfer* (8770').

The pedestrian is recommended to leave the high road beyond *Mezza*

Selva (see above), and follow the new road to (1 M.) the **Baths of Serneus** (3232'), the sulphureous waters of which enjoy a high local reputation (charges moderate; travellers also received). The route from the baths to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart (1 M.) and turns to the right, traversing beautiful meadows and ascending gradually by the stream.

20½ M. **Klosters** (3954') consists of four hamlets, *Ueberm Bach*, *Dörfl*, *Am Platz*, and *Bei der Brücke*. *Am Platz* contains the church (**Hôtel Silvretta* and *Hirsch*, prettily situated beyond the bridge, and belonging to the same proprietor, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3, pension 8 fr.; carriages to be had; *Hôtel Brosi*; **Pension Florin*; *Rössli*, unpretending, R. 1 fr.).

EXCURSIONS. Among the shorter excursions from *Klosters* the ascent of the *Casanna Spitze* (8405'; 3½-4 hrs.) and of the *Canardhorn* (8553'; 4½-5 hrs.) is recommended (guide 7 fr.). More laborious are the *Ungeheuerhorn* (9843'; 4 hrs. from *Fremd-Vereina*, see below), and the *Plattenhörner* (highest peak 10,587'; 5 hrs. from *Vereina*). — The *Silvrettahorn* (10,656') which may be reached from the club-hut (see below) in 4-4½ hrs., presents no serious difficulty to the expert, and commands a striking view.

FROM KLOSTERS TO THE LOWER ENGADINE several passes cross the *Silvretta* chain, all of which require guides (*Chr. Jann*, *Chr. Segen*, and *Ant. Schlegel* are recommended). The easiest of these is the **Vereina Pass** (9 hrs. from *Klosters* to *Sus*; guide 12 fr.). The route ascends the left bank of the Landquart, which is formed by the confluence of the *Sardasca* and *Vereina*, 1½ hr. above *Klosters*, and here enters the *Vereina Valley*, leading to the chalets of the *Stutzalp* (6158'), and past the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (see below) to *Fremd Vereina* (6437'), 3½ hrs. from *Klosters*. It then ascends to the left through the *Süser Thal* to the (2 hrs.) pass of *Val Torta*, or *Vereina Pass* (8725'), and descends rapidly thence through the *Val Saglains* to (3 hrs.) *Süs* (p. 361). Or, at the upper end of the *Süser Thal*, we may turn to the right to the *Fless Pass* (8133') and descend thence through the *Val Fless* into the *Susasca Valley*, reaching the new *Fluela* road (p. 340) 3 M. above *Süs*. — A more difficult route is by the **Vernela Pass** (10-11 hrs. to *Lavin*; guide 12 fr.). The path gradually ascends the *Vernela Valley* (at the entrance to which is the cavern of *Baretto Balma*, 6430'), to the base of the *Piller Gletscher*, over which there is a toilsome ascent to the (6-7 hrs.) summit of the pass (*Fuorcia Zadrell*, 9131'). Then a steep descent into the *Val Lavinuoz*, to the highest Alp *Marangun*, and along the base of the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by *Alp da Mezz* and *Alp da Douira* to *Lavin* (p. 362). — By the **Silvretta Pass** (9928') to *Guarda* (11-12 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), a long glacier expedition, but presenting no serious difficulty to experts. The route ascends the right bank of the Landquart to *Monbiel* and *Pardenn*, and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the chalets of *Sardasca* and the (4½ hrs.) well built *Silvretta Club-Hut* on the *Medje-Kopf* (6811'), close to the *Silvretta Glacier*. (On a mass of rock a few minutes below it, is placed a white marble slab in memory of *Ferd. David*, a distinguished musician of *Leipzig*, who died at *Klosters* in 1873.) We then ascend the crevassed glacier to the (3 hrs.) pass, which lies to the W. of the *Signalhorn* (10,521'), skirt the *Kleine Piz Buin* (10,709'), and finally descend across the steep and troublesome *Plan Rai* glacier and through the *Val Tsvoi* to (3½-4 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 362).

Over the *Schlappina-Joch* to the *Montavon*, see p. 378.

The high-road to *Davos* (one-horse carriage to *Davos-am-Platz*, 8½ M., in 2½ hrs., see p. 341) now quits the Landquart, and in long windings (which pedestrians may avoid by short-cuts) ascends the *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill separating the *Prättigau* from the district of *Davos*. At (3 M.) *Unter-Laret* (4954'; *Zum Schwarzensee*, rustic), a group of chalets in a meadow, is the

small *Schwarze See*; (1 M.) *Ober-Laret*; ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Hôtel Davos Kulm* (pension 5 fr.), a new inn at the top of the pass (5338'). The road then gradually descends through wood, passing ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) a few chalets on the left, and skirting the bank of the green *Davoser See* (5121'; $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length), a lake abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*. At the S. end of the lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, is —

$27\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Davos-Dörfli** (p. 341), where diligence-passengers dine (table d'hôte at *Hôtel Fluela* 3 fr.). To *Davos-Platz*, see p. 341.

The new *Fluela* road crosses the *Landwasser* (to the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautiful *Piz Vadred*, 10,610'), and ascends the sequestered *Fluela Valley*, on the right side of the brook of that name, at first traversing wood. Passing the (4 M.) inn *Zur Alpenrose* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Hotel zur Alpenglocke* (6370'), we reach the upper part of the valley, which is bleak and barren, and bounded by precipitous mountains. (The old bridle-path cuts off the windings of the road.) At the summit of the —

36 M. **Fluela Pass** (7890'; **Fluela Hospice*) the road passes between two lakes, the first of which, on the right, contains muddy glacier water, the other on the left clear spring water. On the N. side of the pass rises the *Weisshorn* (10,185'), on the S. side the *Schwarzhorn*.

The ascent of the '*Schwarzhorn* (10,338'; 3 hrs., guide 4 fr.) is an easy excursion, and amply repays the fatigue. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M., then ascend the stony slopes to the right to the entrance of the valley which descends from the *Schwarzhorn*; ascend the grassy slopes on the left side, and finally cross desolate slopes covered with rocky debris to the highest basin of the valley, into which the *Schwarzhorn Glacier* falls. We cross the latter to the foot of the mountain, and ascend by its steep crest to the summit, which commands an imposing panorama. The most conspicuous points from S. to W. are the *Piz Vadred*, beyond which are the *Bernina*, *Piz Dosdè*, etc.; *Piz Kesch*, *Piz d'Aela*, *Tinzenhorn*, *Piz St. Michel*; *Lenzerhorn*, *Tödi*, *Glärnisch*, *Sentis*, *Scesaplana*, in the foreground the *Silvretta*, the *Oetzthaler Ferner*, *Piz Lischan*, *Pisoc*, *Ortler*; then the valleys of *Fluela*, *Dischma*, *Davos*, and the *Lower Engadine* with *Ardetz* and the *château* of *Taraspu*.

The road descends through the rock-strewn valley in windings, and crosses the *Susasca* at the stone hut of *Chant Suras*. To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*; in the background rises the jagged *Piz Vadred* (see above), with the extensive *Grialetsch Glacier*. Farther on are the slopes of the *Piz Murteröl* (9816') and *Piz del Res* (9961'). The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* on the left. (*Fless Pass* to *Klosters*, see above.) Fine retrospect of the glacier-girt *Schwarzhorn* (see above). Farther down, the road crosses to the right side of the valley and leads through a gallery, beyond which *Süs*, with its ruined castle on a larch-clad hill, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 362) rising above it. It then winds down to —

$44\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Süs** (p. 361); thence to **Schuls**, see R. 87.

83. From Davos to Tiefenkasten.

24 M. DILIGENCE from Davos to Tiefenkasten (on the way to Thusis) once daily in 5½ hrs., and to Coire once daily in 8 hrs. (viâ Lenz). EXTRAPOST, with two horses, to Coire direct 89 fr. 30 c., or by the Schyn Pass 122 fr. 80 c. — The new LANDWASSER ROAD, completed in 1873, is one of the most interesting among the Alps, both on account of the scenery it passes through and its structural difficulties.

The district of **Davos** (Rom. *Tarau*), a lofty Alpine valley, about 14 M. long, with 2000 inhab. (25 Rom. Cath.), consists of meadows and a few corn fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. The five churches of the valley form centres for the hamlets of *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and *Monstein* in a lateral valley. Down to 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 308). The inhabitants are said to have been originally immigrants from the Valais, of Gothic race, who settled here in the 13th century.

Davos-Dörfli (**Kurhaus Davos Dörfli*, pension 5, R. 1½-3 fr., well fitted up, in a sheltered position; **Hôtel Fluela*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.) is charmingly situated at the base of the *Schüchhorn* (8924'), opposite the mouths of the Fluela and Dischma valleys, at the head of which is seen the Scaletta glacier with the Piz Vadred, and the Schwarzhorn on the left.

Pleasant walk to the *Davoser See* (¼ hr.), with promenades on its E. bank. The *Weissfluh* (9262'; ascended viâ *Meierhof* in 4½ hrs.; guide advisable) is an excellent point of view. To the N. of it rises the wild *Schwarzhorn* (8786'), ascended from Ober-Laret (see above) by the bleak *Todtenalp* in 3½ hrs. (guide necessary).

1½ M. **Davos am Platz** (5105'; *Kurhaus Davos*; **Hôtel Belvedere*, **Hôtel Rhätia*; **Hôtel Strela*; **Schweizerhof*; *Hôtel-Pens. Schönegrund*; *Hôtel Buol*; *Post*; *Pension Dönier*; *Café Morosani*; one-horse carr. to Davos-Dörfli 3, two-horse 5 fr.), the capital of the district and of the ancient confederacy of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the meadows, has lately become a resort of consumptive patients, who frequently spend the winter here. The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* (*Restaurant on the ground-floor) contains interesting stained glass and other curiosities. — Ascent of the *Schatzberg* (6161'), 3 hrs. there and back, a pleasant and easy walk.

FROM DAVOS TO THE UPPER ENGADINE the direct route is by the *Scaletta Pass* (8592'). From Davos-Dörfli we follow the high road to Davos am Platz for a few hundred paces, turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, and reach (2¾ hrs.) the inn *Im Dürrenboden* (6644'), where we obtain a beautiful view of the *Scaletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338'), which may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Fluela Pass*, p. 340.) The rough and stony path ascends from the *Dürrenboden* in 2 hrs. more to the Pass (8592'), lying between the *Kühalthalhorn* (10,125') and the *Scaletta Glacier*. A hut affords shelter; view limited. The descent, very precipitous at places, is rendered interesting by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers. The path traverses the *Alp Fontana* (7211') and leads through the *Val Sulsanna* to (3 hrs.) *Sulsanna* (poor inn) and (¾ hr.) *Capella* in the *Innthal*; then to (1½ M.) *Scansf* and (1½ M.) *Zuz* (p. 361). The walk from Davos-Dörfli to Zuz thus occupies about 9 hrs. By spending the night at the poor inn of *Dürrenboden*, the traveller may ascend the pass in the cool of the morning, and reach *Pontresina* (p. 355) the same day.

FROM DAVOS TO BERGÜN by a bridle-path over the *Sertig Pass*

(7½ hrs.), an interesting walk (guide unnecessary). About 2 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz the road diverges from the Frauenkirch road to the left, crosses the Landwasser, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertig-Thal*, and leads past the small sulphur-bath of *Clavadel* and numerous scattered farm-houses to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dürfti* (6102'), with the church of the valley and an Inn. Above the village ('Hinter den Ecken') the valley divides into the *Ducan-Thal* to the right, through which a fatiguing route leads over the *Ducan-Pass* (8766') to Filisur, and the *Kühthal* to the left, through which the bridle-path now ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Sertig Pass* (8181'), lying between the *Kühthalphalhorn* (see above) and the *Hoch-Ducan* (10,082'). Fine view of the *Porchabella Glacier* and *Piz Kesch* (11,211') towards the S. The path then descends past the *Raveischg Lakes* to the Alpine hamlet of *Chinclavnot* (6106') and through the *Val Tuors* to (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 314).

FROM DAVOS to COIRE by the **Strela Pass** (7799') a bridle-path, 9-10 hrs. (guide unnecessary: carriage-road from Coire to Langwies in course of construction). From Davos-Platz the path ascends steeply to the (2½ hrs.) pass, lying between the *Schiahorn* (8924'), and the *Küpfenfluh* (8668'), and descends on the right bank of the *Plessur* by *Schmitten* to (2 hrs.) *Langwies* (4519'; Inn), the largest village in the *Schanfigg-Thal*. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Thal*, in which (3 hrs.) lies the picturesque village of *Arosa*. The route then runs high up on the N. slopes of the *Schanfigg-Thal*, traversing several deep ravines, and leads by *Peist*, *St. Peter*, *Castiel*, *Calfreisen*, and *Maladers* to (4½ hrs.) *Coire* (p. 308).

Below Davos are several torrents with their broad stony deposits. The road follows the right side of the valley, which is sprinkled with houses and chalets. Before us rises the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn*. At (3 M.) *Frauenkirch* (Zum Sand) there is a picturesquely situated old church. To the left opens the *Sertig-Thal*, containing the baths of *Clavadel* (see above). The valley contracts. The road crosses the Landwasser near the (1½ M.) *Spinerbad*, a small sulphur-bath prettily situated amidst pines, and passes (¾ M.) *Gliris* (Post), scattered on the meadows of the right bank. It then leads through the picturesque, wooded valley, on the left bank of the stream, in the direction of the *Piz St. Michel* (p. 344), to the (2½ M.) foundry of *Hoffnungsau* (Inn), disused since 1847. To the right rise the precipitous pine-clad and stony slopes of the *Züge*.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge, through the perpendicular rocks of which the new road is constructed. The old road to Wiesen, now rapidly falling into disrepair, crosses the Landwasser to the right. The new road follows the left bank for ¾ M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche gallery which has already been seriously damaged, and crosses to the right bank, the perpendicular rocks of which it soon begins to ascend. We then pass through three more tunnels and another avalanche gallery. The **Bürentritt*, a projecting platform on the roadside, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley into which a brook is precipitated on the right. The road crosses two bridges and ascends in long windings to (3 M.) —

13 M. **Wiesen** (4771'; **Hôtel-Pension Palmy*, moderate; *Hôtel Bellerue*), a village with a German Protestant population, in an open and sunny situation, overshadowed by the sharply defined *Martirutsch* (9193') and the *Sundhubel* (9075'), both of which may be ascended without serious difficulty and command fine views. In the valley

below, a bridge crosses the Landwasser to *Jenisberg* (5010'), situated on green pastures high up on the S. bank, and commanding an excellent survey of the beautiful valley with the lofty *Tinzenhorn* (10,276') towering in the background, to the E. of which is the *Piz d'Aela* (10,982'), and to the W. the *Piz St. Michel* (10,371').

About 1 M. beyond Wiesen the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* by a stone bridge and passes through another tunnel. The conspicuous church of (3 M.) **Schmitten**, Roman. *Ferrêra* (4347'; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), situated on a grassy hill, now becomes visible. Below the village the *Albula* unites with the Landwasser.

The footpath to the right, below the church, descends into the valley, just before the bridge by which the *Albula* road crosses the Landwasser. Pedestrians proceeding to *Bergün* (p. 344) thus avoid the digression by *Alvènu*, and effect a saving of 1 hr.

On the road to the village of (1½ M.) *Alvènu* (4344'; poor inn) we obtain a picturesque view towards the S.E. into the upper part of the valley of the *Albula*, which is separated from that of the Landwasser by the *Stulsergrat* (8389'). In the background rises the *Albulahorn* (*Piz Uertsch*, 10,738'). Beyond *Alvènu* the road follows the top of the hill for a short distance and then descends by a long curve into the large *Capraneira-Tobel*, where it divides. The post-road to Tiefenkasten (used also by the *Albula* diligence, see below) descends into the *Albula* valley, passes *Bad Alvènu* (see below), then returns, and leads by *Surava* to (5½ M.) **Tiefenkasten** (p. 346), 11 M. from Wiesen. — The direct road to *Coire* continues to follow the hill-side and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the base of the picturesque ruin *Belfort*, several stories of which are still standing on an almost inaccessible rock. This stronghold, which the Swabians destroyed in 1499, has given its name to the jurisdiction of Belfort. The road next passes (3 M.) **Brienz** (3713'), which was almost entirely burned down in 1874, with an ancient tower, once the property of the De Porta family, and (2 M.) **Lenz** (p. 346); thence to *Churwalden* and *Coire*, see R. 85.

84. From Coire to Ponte (and Samaden) in the Engadine by the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 328.

43 M. **DILIGENCE** from *Coire* to *Ponte* twice daily in summer (once by *Brienz*, and once by *Tiefenkasten*) in 10¾ hrs.; fare 15 fr. 20, coupé 17 fr. 35 c. (to *Samaden* in 11½ hrs., fare 16 fr. 70, coupé 19 fr. 5 c.); to *Bergün*, where passengers dine, in 7 hrs.; from *Bergün* to *Ponte* 3¾ hrs. (passengers in the opposite direction dine at *Lenz*). **EXTRAPOST** with two horses from *Coire* to *Samaden* 118 fr. 50 c., or by the *Schyn* and *Albula* passes 130 fr. 60 c. — Carriage and pair from *Coire* to *Bergün* 70, over the *Albula* Pass to *Ponte* 105, *Samaden* 120. *Tarasp* 170 fr.

A most interesting route; beautiful mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild rocky chaos.

From *Coire* to (15 M.) **Lenz**, see R. 85. The old road leads

hence by (2 M.) *Tiefenkasten* and along the right bank of the Albula by (2 M.) *Surava* to (2 M.) *Bad Alveneu*. The new road diverges to the left immediately to the S. of Lenz, passes **Brien**z (see above) and the foot of the château of *Belfort*, and descends in long windings into the Albulathal, to (20½ M.) ***Bad Alveneu** (3166'). The sulphur-springs of which are locally in great repute (R. 2-3, D. 3, B. 1¼, L. and A. 1 fr.; one-horse carr. to Bergün in 2 hrs., 5 fr.; to Tiefenkasten 4 fr.). On the opposite bank of the Albula a picturesque waterfall is formed by an affluent of that river.

The **Piz St. Michel** (10,371'; 6-7 hrs.; guide necessary) may be ascended without much difficulty by mountaineers. The path, recently improved, ascends the *Schafthal*.

The road crosses the *Landwasser of Davos*, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1½ M.) **Filisur** (3475'; *Hôtel Schönthal*, dear), a well-to-do village, pleasantly situated, and commanded by the scanty ruins of the *Greifenstein* (3953'). The road descends hence to the *Albula*, crosses it by a covered wooden bridge, and gradually ascends the thickly wooded valley to (2 M.) *Bellaluna* (3553'), a disused iron-foundry, now a saw-mill, where it again crosses the stream. It next ascends in a long curve, which the old path following the telegraph-wires cuts off, and enters the (1½ M.) ***Bergüner Stein**, a profound gorge flanked by perpendicular rocks. Through these in 1696 a road 800 paces long, originally 4-6 feet wide, and protected at places by a wall, was constructed by blasting the rock. The brawling stream at the bottom of the gorge is visible at one point only. During the wars of 1799 and 1800 the Austrians and French transported their artillery through this ravine. At the end of the gorge, on the right, tower the *Timzenhorn* (10,276') and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,892'). The valley now expands into a green basin enclosed by wooded hills, in which lies the thriving village of (2 M.) —

27½ M. **Bergün**, Roman. *Bravuogn* (4557'; **Kreuz*; *Hôtel Piz Aela*; *Krone*; *Sonne*), with its handsome prison-tower and an ancient church. On a height to the left is the village of *Latsch* (5276'). Route to *Davos* over the *Sertig Pass*, see p. 342.

Above Bergün begins the most picturesque part of the road. It ascends the beautifully wooded valley, past the mouth (1.) of the *Vat Tisch*. On the right the Albula forms a number of small waterfalls and one of considerable size above the (3½ M.) Alpine hamlet of *Naz* (5725'). On the bold pinnacles of the mountains to the right (*Piz Salteras*, *Piz Valluogn*, *Piz d'Aela*) are seen patches of snow at places. The road then ascends in long windings, past the chalets of *Preda* and *Palpuogna*, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green *Lake of Palpuogna*, to the (3½ M.) ***Inn** on the **Weissenstein**, Roman. *Crap Alb* (6660'). It next ascends gradually in a wide curve at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9623'), traverses a marshy basin in which the Albula takes its rise, and ascends the rock-strewn *Teufelsthal* to the (3 M.)

poor *Hospice* on the summit of the **Albula Pass** (7582'), which consists of a marshy plateau, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. On each side rise the summits of the Albulastock, the *Cresta Mora* (9636'), the S. peak, consisting of granite, and the *Piz Uertsch*, or *Albulahorn* (10,738'), on the N., being limestone.

The road now descends through a dreary valley sprinkled with chalets. Before us rises the fine pyramid of the *Piz Mezzem*; adjoining it on the right, at the head of the *Val Chiamuera*, are the *Piz Lavirum* and *Piz Cotschen*; still farther to the right are the *Piz Murail* and *Piz Languard*. In descending the eight wide bends formed by the road we also obtain fine views of the *Piz Quaternals* and *Piz del Diavel*, and afterwards of *Ponte* and *Camogasc*, with *Madulein* and *Guardavall* on the hill to the left. Traversing a larch wood we at length reach —

43 M. **Ponte** (5548'), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the summit of the pass (see p. 360). Thence to *Samaden*, see p. 360; to *Martinsbruck* and *Nauders* by *Schuls*, see R. 87.

85. From Coire to Samaden by the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 360, 384, 350.

$52\frac{1}{2}$ M. **DILIGENCE** in summer three times daily in 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 18 fr. 90, coupé 21 fr. 50 c. (twice by Churwalden, once by the Schyn Pass). — **EXTRAPOST** with two horses from Coire to Samaden 128 fr. 30 c. (or by the Schyn and Julier passes, 141 fr. 20 c.). — Two-horse carriage from Coire to St. Moritz over the Julier 120 fr., to Pontresina or Samaden 130 fr.

Coire (1936'), see p. 308. Near the Steinbock Hotel the road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings, commanding beautiful views of the town, the valley of the Rhine, and the Calanda. (Pedestrians effect a great saving by taking a footpath which ascends through the wood after the fourth turn.) To the E. opens the *Schanfigg*, intersected by the deep channel of the *Plessur*. (The *Strela Pass* leading to *Davos*, see p. 342.) About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coire a finger-post indicates the route (1.) to (3 M.) the saline *Baths of Paschugg* (Inn, unpretending), romantically situated in a gorge resembling the *Via Mala* (interesting object for an excursion from Coire). Our road ascends, following the course of the *Rabiosa*, which falls into the *Plessur* far below, near an extensive manufactory; it then passes *Malix* (3800'; with a mineral spring), and beyond it the ruined castle of *Strassberg*.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Churwalden** (3976'; **Krone*; *Hôtel Brügger*; *Hôtel Gengel*; *Schweizerhaus*), picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, is frequented for the sake of the whe-yeure and its mountain air. It possesses an ancient church, and the suppressed monastery of *Aschera*.

The road ascends rapidly, crossing the *Rabiosa* twice, to (2 M.) — **Parpan** (4938'; **Kurhaus Parpan*; **Stätzerhorn*), a pleasant

Alpine village in an open situation. The mansion of the *Buols* contains old family-portraits.

The *Stätzer Horn*, or *Piz Raschill* (8458'), a favourite point of view, the highest point of the mountain-ridge which separates the valley of Churwalden from the Domleschg (p. 382), is ascended from Parpan in 3 hrs. by the new bridle-path, constructed by the S. A. C.; guide unnecessary. Small inn $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top (closed in 1876). Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein (as far as Ilanz); of the entire Ræticon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Tambohorn, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by A. Heim). Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slope of the mountain. The descent to the valley of the Rhine (and Thusis) on the Domleschg side is more fatiguing, especially the latter part, and longer, but cannot be mistaken.

We soon reach the summit of the pass (5089'), whence we obtain a fine view of the mountains of the Oberhalbstein, those above the Schyn Pass (p. 383) on the right, the beautiful *Lenzer Horn* (9544') on the left, and adjoining it the *Piz St. Michel* (10,371'); in the opposite direction is the *Calanda*. The road passes several small tarns and the larger *Lake of Vatz* (4898'), surrounded by forest, and intersects the *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Planeira*, a stony tract, covered with fir-trees and brushwood, and justly dreaded during the prevalence of snow-storms.

15 M. *Lenz*, Roman. *Lansch* (4331'; **Krone* or *Post*). a Rom. Cath. village, was considered an important military point before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635 (comp. p. 361), and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. *Albula Road* to Brienz and Bergün, see R. 84.

The old bridle-path through the *Schyn Pass* from Lenz to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Thusis, now almost entirely superseded by the new Schynstrasse (p. 383), crosses the *Heidebach*, the discharge of the Vatz See, high above the *Solisbrücke* (p. 383), and then leads below the village of *Oberratz*, which consists of the hamlets of *Zorten*, *Lain*, and *Muldain* (fine view from the chapel). It traverses pine-forest at places, and skirts the lofty N. side of the Albula ravine, on the S. side of which the new road runs lower down. From the W. end of the pass it descends to *Scharans* and crosses the *Albula* bridge to *Sils* (p. 383) and *Thusis* (p. 383).

The road now descends in numerous windings to the (3 M.) Albula, commanding a fine view the whole way of the Oberhalbstein, and of the Heinzenberg beyond the Schyn Pass to the W.; in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein on an eminence, and beyond the Schyn-Pass the village of *Stürris*; below, lies Tiefenkasten. Near the farm of *Vazerol*, to the right, below the road, the three Leagues of Upper Rhætia took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 308). Pedestrians may avail themselves of footpaths which cut off the windings of the road. We now cross the *Albula* (2798') and reach —

18 M. *Tiefenkasten*, properly *Tiefenkastel*, Roman. *Chastè* (**Hôtel-Pension Julier*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **Hôtel Albula*, R. 1. D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Kreuz*), picturesquely situated in a deep valley, with its church on an eminence. Below the village the *Julia*, or *Rhine of the Oberhalbstein*, falls into the Albula.

The road again ascends rapidly, and then skirts the *Stein* (3596'), a bold limestone cliff. Far below flows the *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (In the Romansch language the word *Rhein* means a flowing stream; *Oberhalbstein*, Rom. *Sur Sass*, above the rock.) About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther we enter the *Oberhalbsteiner Thal*, a wide and populous green valley, about 6 M. in length, and pass the villages of *Burvein* (3901'), *Conters*, *Schweiningen* (*Savognin*; *Hôtel Piz Michel; Löwe), and *Tinzen* (*Tinzogn*; 4229'), above which the Julia forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the slopes to the W. are *Salûx*, above which is the favourite pilgrimage-chapel of *Ziteil*; *Präsânz*, *Reûms*, below which is a handsome castle of that name, now a prison, and several other villages. The road (constructed in 1837-40) traverses several curious valleys of circular form, formed probably by inundations; at places it bears a faint resemblance to the *Via Mala* (p. 384). The inhabitants are Romansch and Rom. Cath.; in the lower part of the valley, however, German is commonly understood.

Beyond Tinzen the road traverses another rocky defile with several cascades. Near the village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roffna* it reaches a higher region of the valley, consisting of alluvial pasture-land, and then enters another wooded gorge, at the upper end of which lies the strikingly picturesque village of —

$29\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Molins**, Ger. *Mühlen* (4793'; *Löwe, R. 3, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Adler*), where the diligence halts for dinner. Through the *Val da Fuller*, which debouches here and divides into the *Val Gronda* and the *Val Bercla* farther up, there are interesting routes leading into the *Averser Thal* (p. 386).

The route from this point to Stalla is replete with interest for the pedestrian; it skirts the Julia, and presents a succession of grand rocky landscapes. On a beautiful wooded eminence, in the middle of the valley, between the road and the Rhine, stands the square watch-tower of the castle of *Splüdatzsch*, in tolerable preservation, the view from which repays the ascent. Near (3 M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels*, 5361'), in a grassy valley, to the right, rises the picturesque ruined castle of that name, situated on an eminence, in a rocky cavity half-way up the hill, but not easily distinguished. The next villages are *Stalvedro* (5613') and *Stalla* (5827'; **Inn*), or *Bivio*, the Roman *Bivium*, where the Julier and Septimer routes unite.

The rough and tedious bridle-path over the **Septimer** (guide unnecessary in fine weather; to Casaccia $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), one of the oldest Alpine routes, traversed in ancient times by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little frequented. It diverges to the right from the road at the upper end of the village, and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Cad Val* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and then traverses the meadows of *Pian Canfer*, which are marshy at places. After an ascent of 2 hrs. from Stalla we reach the summit of the pass (7582'), where there is a dilapidated hospice. (Route over the *Forcellina* to *Juf*, see p. 386.) An eminence to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent view of the mountains beyond the Maloja,

the *Piz della Margna* (10,354'), *Monte d'Oro* (10,544'), etc. The path then descends rapidly into the *Valle di Campo*, generally coinciding with the old paved military road, towards the left, the latter part stony and precipitous, to (13¼ hr.) *Casaccia* (p. 391), the highest village in the *Val Bregaglia* (p. 389).

From *Stalla to Ander*, over the *Valetta Pass* and through the *Arerser Thal* and *Val Ferrera*, see p. 386.

The road, completed in 1827, now turns towards the E., and ascends the bleak and stony slopes of the **Julier** (*Giulio*) in numerous windings. Walkers may reach the top of the pass (7504') in 13¼ hr., by avoiding the windings; a carriage takes 2 hrs., descent barely 1 hr. (Tavern ½ M. from the top.) From the end of October to the end of May the upper part of the route is usually traversed by sledges only, but of all the Alpine passes the Julier is the first clear of snow and the least exposed to avalanches.

On the summit of the pass are two round columns of mica-slate, 5' in height, without inscription, supposed to be mile-stones erected by Augustus, who constructed a military road from *Clarennia* (Chia-venna) to the *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire) over the *Maloja* and the *Julier*. Roman coins have frequently been found in the vicinity. Near the columns, to the right, is a small clear lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its great height.

In summer large flocks of *Bergamasque sheep* are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The shepherds (*pastori*) in charge of them come chiefly from the *Seriana* and *Brembana* valleys and *Ticino*; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy. Their personal appearance is sufficiently remarkable; they wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked *Calabrian hats*. Their food consists solely of a pottage of maize-flour and water (*polenta*), and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, in consequence of their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is readily purchased by the manufacturers of *Bergamo*. It is estimated that during the summer 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures, the proprietors paying 1 fr. per head for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. below the summit, lies the small *Julier Alp*, with two chalets. On the left are the slopes of the *Piz Julier* (11,106') and *Piz d'Albana* (10,171'), and on the right those of the *Piz Putatschin* (9898'). In descending we gradually obtain a magnificent view of the snow and ice mountains of the *Bernina* (p. 355). In the foreground rise the *Piz Surlej* and *Mt. Arlas*, above which tower the *Piz Tschierva*, the *Piz Morteratsch*, and the *Piz Bernina* on the right, and the *Piz Corvatsch* still more to the right. Lower down we also enjoy a survey of the whole valley of the Upper Engadine from *St. Moritz* to *Sils*. From the top of the pass to *Silvaplana* 3½ M.

45 M. **Silvaplana** (5958'), and thence to —
52½ M. **Samaden** (5600'), see p. 351.

86. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden.

Pontresina and its Environs. Piz Languard.

From Maloja to Sils $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., Sils to Silvaplana 3 M., Silvaplana to St. Moritz $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., St. Moritz to Samaden 3 M., St. Moritz to Pontresina, passing by the Lake of Statz, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. Carriages to be had almost everywhere. As the inns of the Upper Engadine are often crowded in the height of summer, rooms should be ordered beforehand in order to prevent disappointment.

The **Engadine** (Roman. *Engiadina*), or Upper Valley of the Inn, a valley 57 M. in length, and seldom more than 1 M. in width, extending from S.W. to N.E., is watered by the *Inn*. Its green pastures, 5890' above the level of the sea at Sils, and 3343' near Martinsbruck, are surrounded by the loftiest mountains of the Grisons: to the N.W. the Engadine Alps, to the S.E. the Bernina chain, the snow-fields and glaciers of which are among the most extensive and magnificent in Switzerland. The *Upper Engadine* between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes, is the most attractive part of the valley; the *Lower Engadine*, below Samaden, is somewhat monotonous, although also very picturesque at places.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 351) and Puntota (p. 361) is very inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is almost unknown, and tillage of any kind uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where a few small gardens, miserable potato fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye, is all that greets the eye of the traveller. In consequence of the almost entire want of straw, the natives have to use long coarse marsh-grass, moss, or dried pine-cones as litter for the cattle in winter.

The atmosphere is so dry, that meat may be preserved solely by its influence from October to May between St. Moritz and Soglio (p. 390), and so remarkably clear, even when the weather is warm, that objects are distinctly visible at great distances. The sky in the intensity of its blue vies with that of southern climes. The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35-40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold' is the laconic, but somewhat exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. White frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August.

At first sight the bottom of the valley resembles a vast meadow, in which the eye in vain searches for a tree. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 348), or to speculators who engage reapers from the Tyrol or the Valtellina to collect the hay. During the hay-harvest about 1000 foreign day-labourers are thus congregated in the valley. — The barriers on the bridges are for the purpose of preventing the flocks from straying, but pedestrians may cross them at any time.

The lower slopes of the mountains of the Upper Engadine are almost exclusively clothed with larches and beautiful specimens of the *Arve* or Alpine cedar (*pinus cembra*, 'Siberian pine'), a tree almost unknown in the rest of Switzerland. Its wood is very light, white in colour, and almost indestructible, very fine in grain and extremely fragrant; it is much used and esteemed for cabinet work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones are enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, and have a pleasant flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple. This pine is the only forest-tree found at a height of 7000'; it prefers open and damp situations and does not thrive in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 120'.

The inhabitants of the Engadine very frequently leave their native country in early life and migrate to all parts of Europe. For the occupations of confectioners, coffee-house keepers, and manufacturers of liqueurs and chocolate, they seem to have a special aptitude, and in these avocations they frequently amass considerable fortunes; they then return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To this class belong the picturesque habitations with windows made small to exclude the cold and the gilded lattices, so common in all parts of the country. These abodes are often most comfortably furnished, and their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who in the course of their wanderings have acquired a knowledge of many of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native 'Ladin'.

The native of the Engadine is sober, industrious, frugal, and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. Poverty is rare, though there is not that eager pursuit of wealth so common to the age.

Almost all the inhabitants belong to the reformed faith; the clergy, whose stipends seldom exceed 1000 fr., occupy their cures for a limited number of years only, as appointments for life are prohibited by law. Sermons are usually delivered in the Romansch dialect, German being occasionally employed. The government of this valley is a pure democracy. 'Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate', says an old Engadine proverb; nevertheless certain noble families, such as the *Plantas* (p. 329), have for centuries enjoyed a considerable influence, which is far from being extinguished at the present day.

The plateau of the **Maloja** (comp. p. 391), Ital. *Maloggia*, Rom. *Molögia* (5941'), is the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. At the top is the *Hotel Zum Maloja-Kulm*.

The **Cavlocchio Lake** ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) is worthy of a visit. We follow the new road diverging to the left from the Maloja road $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the pass, to the W., passing the lowest houses of the village of *Orden*, crossing the *Ordlegna* (waterfall, see below), and ascending its left bank. The road ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) crosses the brook issuing from the lake and soon reaches the sequestered, dark-blue lake itself (6243'), surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. the beautifully shaped *Monte d'Oro* (10,544'); to the left of it the snowy Muretto-Pass (see below). The narrow road ends at the large chalets on the S. side of the lake.

The **Ordlegna Falls** are reached by following the windings of the Maloja road for about 1 M., and then a path to the left which leads to a (5 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall. Back to the inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Another interesting walk (2-4 hrs., with guide) is to the **Forno Glacier**. We follow the Muretto route (see below) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Pian Canin* (6519'); then ascend to the right for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. over debris and moraine, to the **Forno Glacier**, above the precipitous vault of its outlet. We now ascend on the right side of the glacier (avoiding the middle on account of its crevasses), skirting the moraine, and in 2 hrs. reach the plateau of the glacier, surrounded by the Cima di Cantun, Cima del Largo, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, and Monte Forno. — A route which will repay mountaineers and presents no serious difficulty (guide necessary) leads hence over the *Forno Pass* in 5 hrs. to *S. Martino* in the beautiful *Val di Masino* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of which are the favourite *Bagni di Masino*), whence a road leads to (10 M.) *Morbegno* (p. 369).

From the Maloja over the **Muretto Pass** to Chiesa in the Val Malenco, 8 hrs., laborious, but on the whole repaying (not without guide). We ascend on the right bank of the Ordlegna to the chalets of *Pian Canin* (6519'), which we leave on the right. We then have a steep climb over loose stones and the *Muretto Glacier* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit of the pass (8389'), lying between the *Mte. Forno* (10,546') and the *Mte. Muretto* (10,197'), where we obtain a fine survey of the *Mte. della Disgrazia* (12,057'). In descending we traverse a steep slope of snow, detritus, and grass on the left bank of the wild *Malero*, enjoying admirable views of the





Mte. della Disgrazia, the Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, etc., and reach *Chiareggio* (5473') and (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (4282') in the *Val Malenco* (p. 369). From *Chiesa* over the *Canciano Pass* to *Poschiavo*, see p. 359; over the *Tremoggia Pass* and the *Fex Glacier* to *Sils*, 8-9 hrs., interesting (guide necessary); over the *Scerscen* and *Chapütschin* Passes to *Pontresina*, see p. 359.

The road soon crosses the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends rapidly in several falls from the *Piz Lunghin* (9121') to the N.W., and reaches the pale-green **Lake of Sils**, Rom. *Lej da Segl* (5892'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. To the right rises the *Piz della Margna* (10,354'), with its precipitous glacier. On a green plateau farther on, at the mouth of the brook descending from the *Val Fedoz*, lies the hamlet of *Isola (Islas)*, overshadowed by the beautiful *Corratsch* (p. 358). The road skirts a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. As the peninsula of *Chastè* (see below) is approached, the extensive *Fedoz Glacier*, at the head of the *Val Fedoz*, imbedded between the *Piz della Margna* on the right and the *Piz Lat* (10,397') on the left, comes into sight above *Isola*.

At the E. end of the lake, to the right of the road, lies ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Sils** (5895'), Rom. *Segl*, consisting of the hamlets of *Sils Baseglia* on the N. side of the valley (*Hôtel de la Grande Vue*), and the pleasantly situated *Sils Maria* (**Alpenrose*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Hôtel Edelweiss*, new), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge over the *Inn*, both containing handsome houses.

Pleasant excursion from *Sils Maria* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Fex Glacier** (*Vadret da Fex*). Before reaching the bridge over the *Fex (Ova Granda*, great water), beyond *Maria*, the good path ascends to the right through the *Laretwald*, passing the houses of *Platta* and *Fex*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Curtins* (6483'), crosses the *Fex*, and recrosses it at the (1 hr.) last chalet (ground marshy at places). It then leads to the foot of the *Muot Selvas*, which forms a rocky barrier across the valley and is crossed by an old and partially paved track. The S. side of this hill affords an excellent survey of the glacier, overshadowed by the *Piz Chapütschin*, the *Piz Tremoggia*, *Il Capütsch*, *Piz Güz*, and to the right *Piz Lat*. In the opposite direction the view embraces the green *Fex-Thal*, with the indented chain of the *Piz Lagref* (9721') and the *Piz Pulaschin* (9898') in the background. — From the *Fex-Thal* over the *Fuorcla da Roseg* to the *Roseg Glacier* and to *Pontresina*, see p. 358. — Over the *Fex Glacier* to *Chiesa*, see above.

Those who do not wish to visit the glacier itself, need not go beyond the Chapel at *Fex* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and in returning may cross the brook and take the path through the gorge, where they will also see the beautiful waterfall. The **Muot Marmorè* (7247'), which rises near *S. Maria*, an admirable point of view, is ascended by a good path (2 hrs. there and back).

The peninsula of *Chastè* (i. e. 'castle'), which projects into the lake of *Sils*, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

The road soon reaches the W. bank of the *Lake of Silvaplana* (5886'), which it skirts as far as (3 M.) —

Silvaplana (5958'; **Post*, or *Kreuz*, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **Wilder Mann*, moderate; *Sonne*, good wine), where it is joined by the *Julier* road (p. 348). The village is pleasantly situated amidst green meadows, on the alluvial deposits of the *Montaraskerbach*, which extend into the lake and divide it into two parts.

FROM SILVAPLANA TO PONTRESINA BY THE FUORCLA DA SURLEJ (guide 10, horse 20 fr.), a very attractive excursion of 7-8 hrs. The narrow part of the lake near Silvaplana is crossed by a bridge to *Surlej*, 'beyond the lake', where there is a mineral spring. This village, formerly of some importance, is now almost deserted owing to the ravages caused by inundations. In 1793 a calamity of this kind destroyed the church and many houses, and covered the meadows with debris. Beyond the village, we do not cross the brook, but ascend the path to the right into the forest; 1 hr., a chalet, beyond which the path inclines to the left over a meadow, towards the *Piz Corvatsch* (11,345'), the ascent of which may be made from *Alp Ota* (comp. p. 358). After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we cross the ridge to the left in the direction of a large black rock, visible even from Silvaplana, and serving as a landmark. From this point the path bears to the left, and soon reaches the summit ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Silvaplana) of the *Fuorcla da Surlej* (9042'), near the glacier which descends from the Piz Corvatsch. The magnificent *Roség* (pron. Rozáge) *Glacier* (p. 357) now becomes visible. The path descends to the left over pastures, passing several chalets, near the third of which it improves; after 2 hrs. it reaches the new inn *Zum Roség Glacier* at the bottom of the valley. Thence to Pontresina, see p. 358.

The lower part of the Silvaplana Lake is connected by a canal 14 yds. broad with the small *Lake of Campfêr*, the W. bank of which is skirted by the road. On a wooded height between the two lakes, opposite the road, is the café *Crestalta* (6250'), which affords a picturesque view of the lakes and mountains of the Upper Engadine (boats for crossing the lake to be had). The Campfêr Lake is drained by the *Inn*, here called the *Sela*, the former name being applied to it after it leaves the lake of St. Moritz.

At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Campfêr*, Rom. *Champfêr* (6000'; *Hôtel Julien*; *Hôtel Campfêr*; *Pension Melcher*; *Pension Cazin*), the road divides. The new road, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads past the Kurhaus (see below) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Moritz*, while the old road, shorter by a few hundred yards, and preferable for the sake of the view, runs at a considerable height above the Inn, on its left bank. To the S.E. above the valley of Pontresina rises the barren and apparently inaccessible Piz Languard (p. 356).

St. Moritz (6089'), Rom. *San Murezzan*. — *HÔTEL VICTORIA* and *HÔTEL DU LAC*, both near the Baths (see below); **HÔTEL KULM*, at the N. end of the village, R. 3, B. 1, D. 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, pension 7 fr.; *Post*; *HÔTEL BELVEDERE*; *HOF ST. MORITZ*; *HÔTEL-PENSION BERNET*; *PENSIONS GARTMANN*, *VERAGUTH*, *WETTSTEIN*, *PETER*, *NAROLD*, *RIEDY*, and *SUISSE*; rooms and breakfast (no Table d'hôte) at *Villa Beauvillage*, *Pidermann*, *Flugi-Gugelberg*, *Joos*, *Berry*, *Steffani*, *Kübler*, *Flütsch*, *Bellevue*, etc. — *Carriage* with one horse (for two persons), return included: Samaden 6, Pontresina 7, Morteratsch Glacier 10, Bernina Inn (comp. p. 367) 12, Bernina Pass 15, Silvaplana in the forenoon 4, afternoon 6, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.; fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. extra. *Carriage* with two horses double these fares. — *Boat* on the lake 1 fr. per hour. — *English Church Service*.

St. Moritz, the highest village in the Engadine, 148' higher than the Maloja, is situated to the N. of the small *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout. On an open grassy plateau (5804'), on the right bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the S. of the village, are the —

Baths of St. Moritz, the water of which is a powerful chalybeate, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts.

pronounced the best of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus (p. 321) as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients. The large **Kurhaus* is capable of accommodating 250 patients (pension for patients 7 fr., R. 5, A. 1 fr.). Opposite the baths is the *Hôtel Victoria*, and on the left bank of the Inn the *Hôtel du Lac*, both of the first class and expensive. Physicians Dr. Brügger, Dr. Berri and Dr. Biermann. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing necessary, as frost and snow are not uncommon in August.

The usual PROMENADES are through the wood to the (20 min.) *Kurhügel* and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Johannisberg*, which commands a beautiful view over the upper lakes; to the *Meierei* or *Acla* (farm; restaurant) near the lower end of the lake of St. Moritz ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); to the farm of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alpina* above Campfer (refreshments, dear), and to that of *Ober-Alpina* (refreshments), 20 min. farther up; to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) restaurant *Crestalta* (see above); to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ h.) *Alp Laret* (see below) and (1 hr.) *Alp Giop* (see below).

The **Piz Nair* (10,039') is ascended from St. Moritz by the *Alp Giop* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fatiguing; guide necessary, 5 fr.). Magnificent panorama of the Bernina chain. The descent should be made by the *Alp Nova* or *Alp Laret* (see below).

Towards Cresta, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond St. Moritz, on a slight eminence between the road and the fall of the Inn, lies a huge mass of rock, the '*Ruinatsch*' (great fall), probably the remains of a landslip, or an erratic block.

Interesting excursion of 6-7 hrs. from St. Moritz over the *Alp Giop*, through the S. portion of the *Suvretta Valley*, to the little lake (8589') lying between it and the N. *Suvretta Valley*; after passing through the latter and the *Val di Bevers* to the village of that name (p. 360), St. Moritz may be regained by carriage.

From St. Moritz over the *Alp Laret* (6893'; restaurant) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Celerina* (see below), a beautiful walk with a fine view down the valley. Good path as far as the Alp Laret. The rocky peak (7766') rising above it, which may be easily ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Alp, commands a beautiful view of the Bernina chain.

*EXCURSION ON THE BERNINA ROAD (p. 366) to the *Hospice*, and visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 357) on the way back, 10 hrs. (carr. see above). We may also visit the *Grüm Alp* (p. 357) from the Lago Nero, but no time would then be left to see the Morteratsch Glacier in returning.

A good path leads from the Baths along the S. bank of the Lake of St. Moritz by the *Meierei* (see above) and past the *Lake of St. Moritz* to *Pontresina*. Beyond the farm we pass the N.W. side of the lake, at the end of which the road to Celerina leads in a straight direction; we turn to the right here, and after a few paces take the path to the left. This leads us through the wood, round the base of the *Rosatsch*. About 5 min. from Pontresina we cross the Flatzbach by a new bridge. — The road from the village of St. Moritz to the (20 min.) *Acla* crosses the Inn as it issues from the lake, above the waterfall (see below).

Below St. Moritz ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the Inn forms a picturesque fall as it issues from the lake. At a bend of the road, in the forest of larches, as soon as the hill is rounded, we enjoy an admirable survey of the valley of the Inn, extending nearly in a straight line as far as the *Munt Baseglia*, at the base of which Zernetz (p. 361) is situated, and which appears to close the valley. The bottom of the valley is visible as far as Zuz. The two villages of *Cresta* and *Celerina*, Rom. *Schlarigna* (**Hôtel Murail*; *Pension Ronzi*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of), are separated by a brook only. [The road from Celerina to Pontresina, 3 M., leads to the right near the half-ruined church of

St. Gion; to the right a forest-path to the *Statzer See* and the *Acta* (farm) on the Lake of St. Moritz, see p. 353.] Near (3 M.) Samaden the *Flatzbach* or *Berninabach*, which descends from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

Samaden (5600'), Rom. *Samēdan*. — *HÔTEL BERNINA, with fine view, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1¼ fr.; *ENGADINER HOF, charges slightly lower; both these hotels are at the N. end of the village; *HÔTEL ET PENSION DES ALPES; HÔTEL ZUM INNTHAL; *KRONE, unpretending. Carriage with one horse to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 7, Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr. Omnibus daily from the Hôtel Bernina to St. Moritz and to the Morteratsch Glacier.

Samaden, the chief village (522 inhab.) of the Upper Engadine, possesses many handsome bow-windowed houses, with bright green shutters, and wainscoted with the wood of the Alpine cedar. It is the wealthiest place in the district, and boasts of a banker (*M. Tosio*), who is in direct correspondence with the principal commercial towns of Europe.

The principal house in Samaden is the mansion of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw (*'planta'*) which figures in the family-escutcheon is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the *Planta*, *Salis*, *Juvalta*, and other families.

WALKS. To *Muntertösch*, at the mouth of the *Val di Bevers*, a pleasant promenade of 1½-¾ hr.; to *Salvasplanas*, a hill above the church of St. Peter (see above), 20 min.; to the wooded hill of *Cristolais*, between Samaden and Celerina, ½ hr.; etc.

Beautiful view from the **Muottas Murail* (8268'), situated opposite Samaden to the E. (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.). We follow the Pontresina road for 1¼ M., turn to the left before reaching the iron bridge over the *Flatzbach*, and ascend the right bank of the *Murail* by a stony and shadeless path leading to the (1¼ hr.) lower *Alp Murail* (7218'), where the path divides. The shorter, but rougher path to the left leads direct to the (1½ hr.) upper Alp (7992'); the better path in a straight direction turns to the left farther on. The best point of view is ¼ hr. to the N. of the upper Alp, where we enjoy a good survey of the glaciers of the Bernina, the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, as far as the Maloja, but downwards only as far as Ponte. The ascent is also frequently made from Pontresina.

To the W. above Samaden rises *Piz Padella* (9459'), a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, and beyond it a rocky ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'), which connect the *Piz Padella* with the imposing pyramid of **Piz Ot* (10,660', 'lofty peak'). This mountain, which rises abruptly in a pyramidal form, and was formerly accessible to active climbers only, is frequently ascended in 3½-4 hrs. from Samaden. The path leads round the *Piz Padella*, and then ascends in zigzags to the top, iron cramps being attached to the rock at difficult places. (Path direct from St. Moritz also, uniting with that from Samaden at the *Fontana Fredda*, a spring half-way up; thus far riding is practicable.) Imposing view, similar to that from the *Piz Languard* (p. 356). — On the way back from the *Piz Ot* the *Piz Padella* (see above) may also be ascended without difficulty in 1 hr. from the point where the path is quitted (or in 3 hrs. from Samaden). *View of the valley of the Inn, from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora. The descent may be made by the other side (guide necessary: to the *Piz Ot* 8, *Piz Ot* and *Padella* 10 fr.).

The road to (3½ M.) *Pontresina* (the high-road over the Bernina, R. 88) crosses the *Inn* near Samaden, traverses the bottom

of the valley, and ascends gradually by the bank of the *Berninabach*, or *Flatzbach*. On the right, at the extremity of the *Valley of Roseg*, which opens near Pontresina, is seen the magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 357); in the background the *Piz Roseg* (12,937'), and on the E. its nearest and loftiest neighbour, the *Piz Bernina* (see below).

The **Bernina Chain**, a group of mountains scarcely inferior in grandeur to that of Monte Rosa, separates the Upper Engadine and Val Bregaglia (p. 389) from the Valtellina (p. 369). Its highest peak is the *Piz Bernina* (13,294'), or *Monte Rosso di Scerscen*, ascended in 1850, 1858, and 1861, also in 1863 by the Editor, accompanied by the guides *Pet. Jenny* and *Alex. Flury*. The last part of the ascent, the 'Terrace' as it is called, and the passage of the 'Steile Wand', are sometimes not unattended with danger. To the E. of this mountain, the *Piz di Palü* (12,835'), especially remarkable for the beauty of its outline and the transparency of its glaciers, becomes visible at Pontresina. The remarkably interesting glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) and snows of this group occupy an area of upwards of 350 sq. M.

Pontresina and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 350.

Hôtels. ¹HÔTEL ROSEG, at the lower end of the village, R. 3-4½, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3, A. ¾ fr.; ²HÔTEL SARATZ, at the upper end; ³KRONE (Post), with view of the Roseg Glacier; ⁴WEISSES KREUZ, R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3, A. ½, pension without room 5½ fr.; HÔTEL LANGUARD, between Upper and Lower Pontresina, new. — Private apartments at *Stiffler's*, *Walther's*, etc. — At *Ober-Pontresina*: ⁵STEINBOCK, for moderate requirements, well situated.

Guides. *Hans Grass*, *Barthol. Walther*, *Jacob* and *Paul Müller*, *Christ. Grass*, *Abrah. Ambühl*, *Fopp*, and *S. Schnitzler*. The charges for the different excursions are mentioned in each case.

Photographs, etc., at *Flury's*.

Carriages. With one horse (1-2 persons) to Samaden (and Celerina) 5, with two horses (4 persons) 10 fr.; St. Moritz 7 or 14, Baths (Post), Moritz 8 or 15, Silvaplana 10 or 20, Sils 12 or 22, Maloja 15 or 28, Chiavenna 40 or 70, Colico 50 or 90, Roseg Glacier (one-horse only) 7 (whole day 12), Morteratsch 5 or 10, Bernina Hospice 13 or 25, La Rosa 16 or 30, Poschiavo and Le Prese 30 or 50, Tirano 35 or 65, Ponte 7 or 14, Zuz 8 or 15, Zernetz 16 or 30, Sus 25 or 50, Schuls 35 or 60, Tiefenkasten 40 or 70, Thusis 50 or 90, Coire 65 or 120 fr. — Fee for driver of one horse ½-1 fr.

Pontresina (5915'), a thriving village with 360 inhab., consists of *Lower* and *Upper Pontresina*, which are almost contiguous. The traveller will be surprised to find at this elevation (10' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) such a variety of flowers as the gardens of many of the inhabitants contain, especially that adjoining the church, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina. Like Grindelwald, Chamouny, and Zermatt, Pontresina forms admirable head-quarters for excursions on the glaciers. *M. Joh. Saratz*, president of the district, a very successful chamois-hunter, possesses a small collection of stuffed animals, chiefly the spoil of his own gun, and at present shown at the Hôtel Saratz (see above).

The ascent of the ***Schafberg** (*Munt della Bescha*; guide un-

necessary) is a very attractive short excursion. The good new path turns to the left above the church (or we may ascend below the village, by the Hôtel Roseg, to the right) through a plantation of fine larches to (1 hr.) a bench (about 7300') commanding a beautiful view. At our feet lie Pontresina and the picturesque pine-girt Roseg valley; to the right of the Piz Chalchang rises Piz Morteratsch, and to the left Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, and Munt Pers; then the Languard valley with the Piz Albris; to the right, below us, at the foot of the Rosatsch are the small and sombre Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the Piz Longhin, Lagref, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, the serrated Cresta Mora above the Albula Pass, and other mountains on the N. side of the Inn. — The nearer peak of the mountain (8966') may be reached by ascending the slopes, chiefly covered with grass, for 1½ hr. more. Pleasant way back by the ruin of *Giarsun* to Ober-Pontresina.

Pleasant paths through the wood (**Schlucht-Promenade*) lead on the left bank of the *Flatzbach* (p. 355) to (¾ hr.) a bridge across the torrent, whence we may return by the high-road on the right bank (p. 357). — Another pleasant and shady walk ascends the right bank of the *Roseg* torrent (p. 358) to (¾ hr.) a bridge, ¼ hr. below the *Alp Prima* (p. 358), whence we may return by the road. — Another favourite walk is to the (1 hr.) *Farm* (restaurant) near the St. Moritz Lake (p. 353).

The ***Piz Languard** (10,115'; 4800' above Pontresina; ascent 4, descent 2½ hrs.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.; *lungo guardo*, 'extensive view') is deservedly a favourite point of view. This sharp and apparently inaccessible pyramid rises to the E. of Pontresina (not visible thence), immediately opposite the main group of the Bernina. One-third of the ascent is by a somewhat steep path, winding upwards through forests of larch and 'Alpine cedars', and fringed with rhododendrons, as far as the chalet of the Bergamasque shepherds. The next part of the route is more level, and traverses pastures, ascending the bleak valley of Languard to the S. base of the Languard cone, where a stone hut affords shelter in bad weather (thus far riding is practicable). The last part of the ascent is by a steep zigzag path over the rocks. The traveller should start from Pontresina as early as possible, as mists generally begin to rise about 9 a.m.; moreover in the early morning the path to the foot of the cone is in the shade.

The space on the summit is very limited. Upright blocks of stone afford slight shelter from wind and rain. The extensive ****View** from the summit (comp. panorama) extends to the S.W. as far as Monte Rosa and Mont Blanc, to the S.E. to the Adamello, to the N.W. to the Tödi, and to the N.E. to the Zugspitze. With the exception of St. Moritz with its lake, Cresta, and Celerina, no vestige of human abodes is visible. The Piz Languard is a rich field for the botanist; the beautiful 'Edelweiss' is also occasionally found.



Panorama vom St. Languard

Panorama du St. Languard

Experienced mountaineers may descend by *La Pischä*, passing the small lake of that name, which is frozen over until late in the summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 366) and the Bernina road, a route (10-12 hrs., guide 11 fr.) chiefly interesting to the botanist and mineralogist. In descending into the Val del Fain, the traveller should keep several hundred paces to the left of the waterfall descending from the lake.

The ***Morteratsch Glacier** (*Vadret da Morteratsch*; guide unnecessary; carr. with one horse to within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of the glacier 4 fr.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Pontresina, is another interesting object for an excursion. On the Bernina road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the last house of Ober-Pontresina, near a saw-mill, is a fine cascade issuing from the *Languard Valley*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the old bridle-path (preferable for walkers) diverges to the right from the new road and follows the right bank of the Flatz. Or we may follow the high road for nearly 1 M. more and then diverge by a road to the right which joins the bridle-path in 5 minutes. About 5 min. beyond the junction of the routes the road terminates; 5 min., finger-post 'to Morteratsch', where we keep to the right; 8 min., bridge over the *Flatz* or *Bernina* torrent, which forms several picturesque falls above and below the bridge. A little higher up a second bridge crosses the brook which flows from the glacier to the new *Hôtel du Morteratsch*. We reach the glacier in 5 min. more, but travellers are earnestly warned from venturing under the ice vault as stones occasionally fall from it. — To the right (on the left side of the glacier) a path ascends, at first through wood, past a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalet, to the (20 min.) *Chünetta*, a heap of stones which indicates the best point for surveying the frozen cataract of the Morteratsch, 6 M. in length (guide thus far unnecessary). A closer survey may be made from the *Boval hut* (p. 359), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. farther (guide necessary, 10 fr.). — An interesting excursion may be made from the Restaurant du Glacier to a natural *Glacier Grotto*, with beautiful ice formations, discovered in 1873 ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. there and back; guide necessary).

The following ***GLACIER EXCURSION** (with guide), which may be extended at pleasure, is recommended. From the Morteratsch Inna cross the glacier to the *Lakes* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (distances reckoned from Pontresina; 6 fr.), to the *Isla Persa* $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (8 fr.), summit of the *Isla Persa* $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (10 fr.), surrounded by the imposing amphitheatre formed by Mont Pers, the Piz Cambrena, Palü, Zupo, Bernina, and Morteratsch. — *Diavolezza Excursion* (see p. 358) not recommended from this side.

A visit to the Morteratsch Glacier may easily be combined with an excursion to the *Bernina-Road* and the *Lago Nero* and *Lago Bianco* (p. 366). If the glacier be omitted, the excursion (with aid of carriage or diligence) may be extended as follows: from Lago Nero by Lago Bianco (Cambrena Glacier) and the Lago della Scala to the *Alp Grüm* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Lago Bianco), and across the latter to the point where it terminates. (This path is objectionable in wet weather, especially for ladies, who had better drive to the Bernina Hospice and walk thence to the Alp Grüm, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; comp. p. 366.) We obtain here a fine view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo (p. 368) and of the Palü Glacier. We now return by the easily passable outlet of the Lago della Scala to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bernina Hospice* (p. 367), where a carriage should be ordered to wait; thence to Pontresina $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The ***Roseg Glacier** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. of the way by a tolerable

road; guide unnecessary, unless an excursion on the glacier itself is contemplated). Immediately above Unter-Pontresina the road descends to the Bernina, crosses this brook and the Roseg, and ascends the valley of the latter, between the wooded *Piz Chalchang* on the left and the *Piz Rosatsch* and *Piz Surlej* on the right. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alp Prùma* the road crosses the brook (picturesque view of the head of the valley). Near the *Alp Seguonda*, a little farther, there is a good spring. On the (2 M.) S. side of a wooded hill, which appears to terminate the valley, we again cross the brook (*Restaurant du Glacier du Roseg*, a small inn). On the left, high above, is the *Misaun Glacier*, descending from the *Piz Tschierva* (11,713'). A walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more brings us to the glacier, the arms of which (Vadret da Murtel on the W. and Vadret da Tschierva on the E.) unite below the isolated rock *Agagliouls* (see below) and are overshadowed by the *Piz Roseg*, the *Sella*, and the *Chapütschin*. (A visit to the grotto hewn in the glacier, 50 c., is uninteresting.) — A good survey of the glacier is obtained from the **Alp Ota* (7385'). We reach it by proceeding beyond the inn for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. at the same level, and then ascending past a projecting rock on the right to the (35 min.) two chalets on the Alp, which we skirt to the right. The best point is 10 min. farther. An excellent survey is also obtained from the *Alp Surovël* (7360'), reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by the path to the right from the inn leading to the *Fuorela da Surlej* (p. 352). — Another interesting walk is to the *Agagliouls*, a rock protruding from the midst of the glacier (9080'; no danger, but guide necessary, 10 fr.; from Pontresina there and back 10-11 hrs.).

The following excursions are more fatiguing than the above, and those denoted by † are for experienced mountaineers only.

* **Diavolezza Excursion** (10-12 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. From Pontresina to the Bernina houses 2 hrs. (if the night be spent here, guides must be ordered from Pontresina). Thence to the right across pastures, leaving the *Alp Bondo* to the left, then over the stony *Diavolezza*; finally $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. across a gradually ascending snow-field (from the inn $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) to the ridge of *Munt Pers*, whence we enjoy a magnificent view of the Bernina chain and its ice-cataracts (still finer from the summit of *Munt Pers*, 10,531'). The descent to the *Pers Glacier* requires caution on account of the steepness and the loose stones. The rocky *Isla Persa* is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by crossing the glacier; thence to Pontresina, see p. 357.

From the Roseg valley to Silvaplana by the *Fuorela da Surlej* (78 hrs., 10 fr.), see p. 352.

† FROM PONTRESINA TO THE FEX VALLEY AND SILS MARIA (about 10 hrs.; guide 18 fr.). This route ascends the Roseg valley, passing the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Alp Ota* (see above); then a precipitous ascent of the stony slopes of *Murtel*, and lastly across a small glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Fuorela da Roseg* (10,047'), which commands a fine panorama. Descent at first steep and rugged, over fragments of rock, past the *Lej Sgrischus*, which abounds in trout, to *Curtins*; thence to *Sils Maria*, see p. 351 (from the summit to Sils Maria 5 hrs.). This is an interesting excursion, but does not afford a complete view of the Bernina-chain.

Piz Rosatsch (9826'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 7 fr.) and *Piz Chalchang* (10,318'; also $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 7 fr.) command views of no great interest. — The *Piz Surlej* (10,456'; 5 hrs., guide 10 fr.), an admirable point of view, is best ascended from St. Moritz by the *Statzer Alp*; or from Silvaplana (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); path recently improved. — *Piz Corvatsch* (11,345'; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., descent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.;

guide 14 fr., or returning by Silvaplana 16 fr.). This is the most repaying of the longer excursions from Pontresina. The route is by the *Alp Surovel* (p. 358); we leave the *Fuorcla da Surlej* (p. 352) to the right, and reach the *Corvatsch Glacier* (4 hrs.) without material difficulty. We cross the latter towards the left, ascend a precipitous and stony ridge, and again traverse the glacier. Lastly a small snow-field, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the base of the glacier, is ascended and the summit attained (generally free from snow). The great attraction of the view consists in the immediate proximity of the Bernina-group and the survey of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes, which lie at our feet. — The direct descent on the W. side of the mountain to (3 hrs.) *Sils* is precipitous and unpleasant.

† An interesting and imposing route leads across the *Sella Pass* from the Roseg valley round the S. side of the Berninastock to the Poschiavo valley. Power of endurance and good guides (40 fr. each; to the summit of the pass only and back 15 fr.) are requisite for the expedition (15-16 hrs., 7 hrs. on the ice and snow). The previous night should be spent at the Roseg Glacier Inn (see above). Thence to the summit of the Sella Pass (10,434') in 5 hrs.; to the right beautiful masses of ice descending from the *Piz la Sella* (11,769'), to the left the abrupt rocks of the *Piz Roseg*. Then a slight descent over the névé of the *Scerscen Glacier* with varying and magnificent views, especially of the Monte Rosso and Monte Musella; above them the broad Canciano Glacier; more in the foreground the sombre masses of the Monte Moro and Monte Nero, at the feet of the spectator the dark Scerscen Glacier, the whole presenting a most majestic spectacle. The route next leads in a wide curve, close by the S. slopes of the Bernina, to the *Fellaria Glacier*; to the E. the Adamello becomes visible. After a walk of 2-3 hrs., the fatigue of which depends on the state of the snow, we quit the Fellaria Glacier and descend rapidly in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the upper *Fellaria Chalets* (7337'; milk in summer, and a bed of hay if necessary; the Editor found them closed in Sept.). Poschiavo may be reached from this point in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by proceeding straight to the E., over the PASSO ROVANO or CONFINALE (8591'), and through the *Val Orse*; or, in the same time, by crossing the CANCELANO PASS (8361'; comp. p. 351), lying farther S. (to Le Prese 4 hrs.). To reach the latter pass from the Fellaria Chalets we first descend a little over the moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and then ascend the *Val Poschiavina*, opening towards the E., to the (1 hr.) summit of the pass, whence we enjoy a fine survey of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers; W. the Monte della Disgrazia; immediately to the S., high above us, the Canciano Glacier. — From the Fellaria Chalets Pontresina may be regained by a direct route over the BELLAVISTA PASS (12,797'), between the Piz Zupo and Piz Palü, which however is uninteresting and occasionally dangerous. The same may be said of the CAMBERNA PASS (11,253'), which leads on the E. side of the Piz Cambrena to the Bernina road. — The CHAPÜTSCHIN PASS, a similar route, lead from the Roseg valley, on the E. side of the *Chapütschin*, to the upper end of the *Fer Glacier*, and thence to the S. over the SCERSCHEN PASS (*Colmo d'Entova*, 10,586'), between the Sella and the Piz Tremoggia, to the W. end of the *Scerscen Glacier*; then a steep descent to the W. of the Monte Moro into the *Val Entora* and *Chiesa* (p. 369) in the Val Malenco (16-17 hrs.; two guides necessary, 50 fr. each).

† PIZ CHAPÜTSCHIN (11,135'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.); † TSCHIERVA (11,713'; 7-8 hrs.; 20 fr.); † MORTERATSCH (12,316'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.); † SELLA (11,769'; 7-8 hrs.; 30 fr.), and † GLÜSCHINT (11,805'; 7-8 hrs.; 30 fr.) may also be ascended by practised mountaineers.

A most interesting excursion, but in certain states of the ice not unattended with danger, may be made to the † CRASTAGÜZZA (12,710'; 10 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), a mass of rock projecting from the glacier between the Piz Bernina and Piz Zupo. The previous night should be passed at the *Boval* hut (p. 357). The view of the *Monte della Disgrazia* is of surpassing beauty. Passage of the *Crastagüzza Saddle* to *Fellaria* (see above) very difficult (about 16 hrs. from Pontresina). — † PIZ BERNINA (13,294'; 12 15 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), see p. 355. — † PIZ ROSEG (12,937'), extremely difficult and fatiguing (12 15 hrs.; guide 90 fr.); the highest peak was ascended for the first time in 1865.

87. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

50 M. **DILIGENCE** from Samaden to Schuls twice daily in 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with 20 min. halt at Ponte), fare 12 fr. 30, coupé 13 fr. 95 c.; from Schuls to Nauders in 4 hrs., fare 5 fr. 75, coupé 6 fr. 60 c. This district, though not devoid of interest, is hardly a field for the pedestrian, and may easily be surveyed from the diligence. *Extrapost*, with two horses from Samaden to Schuls 66 fr. 80 c. — Carriages may be hired at the more important places at moderate charges (with one horse from Tarasp to Samaden 36, to Pontresina 40 fr.).

Below Samaden (5600'), a grand panorama: the valley, 2 M. in width, is enclosed by huge mountains with fields of snow, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible towards the S.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bevers** (5610'; *Post*), a handsome village, lies at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (black ridge, 9636'). M. *Kraettli*, an experienced botanist, sells dried specimens of plants. From Bevers through the *Val di Bevers* and *Val Suvretta* to *St. Moritz*, see p. 353. The road passes the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) inn *In der Au* (Zum Weissen Kreuz, pension 6 fr.) and approaches the river Inn near —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548'; **Albula*, kept by the schoolmaster *Gartmann*, a good guide, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Krone*, beyond the bridge), situated at the beginning of the *Albula* route (R. 84). — On the opposite bank of the Inn, at the base of the *Piz Mezzen*, lies *Campovasto*, or *Camogasc*, at the entrance of the narrow *Val Chiamuera*. On 9th March, 1799, the Austrians and French disputed the possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. on the frozen surface of snow 6' deep.

The ***Muot Mùsellas** (8632'), situated opposite Ponte to the S.E., on the right bank of the Inn, may be easily ascended in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view of the Upper Engadine. — The **Piz Uertsch** (*Albulahorn*, p. 345; 10,738') may be reached in 5 hrs. from Ponte, the last 2 hrs. along an almost perpendicular crumbling precipice; view magnificent (guide 10 fr.). — The **Piz Kesch** (11,211'), from Madulein in 5-6 hrs., is laborious, and suitable for experts only. — The ***Piz Mezzem** (9727'), on the E. side of the valley, presents no difficulty and commands a fine view.

FROM PONTE TO LIVIGNO (6 hrs.) a bridle-path; guide desirable. The route leads through the *Val Chiamuera* to the point (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) where the *Val Lavirum* diverges to the left, and then rapidly ascends the latter to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lavirum Pass* (9249'), lying between the *Piz Lavirum* (10,020') on the right and the *Piz Casanella* (9616') on the left. It then descends steeply (with the Ortler group on the right and the Oetzthal snow-mountains on the left) into the *Val Federia*. After 1 hr. the path descending from the Casanna Pass (see below) to the left unites with this route, and in 1 hr. more we reach **Livigno** (6145'; *Silvestri*, R. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), charmingly situated in the valley of that name, on the *Spöl*. Thence to *Bormio*, see p. 371.

The new road follows the left bank of the Inn to (4 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Madulein** (5515'; **Hôtel Guardavall*, fine view), a picturesque village, with the ruined castle of *Guardavall*, perched on a precipitous rock to the left (ascent 10 min.; small restaurant; view), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'. The next place is —

6 M. **Zuz** (5548'; **Schweizerbund*; **Concordia*), a large vil-





lage with an old tower, said to be the remains of an ancient mansion of the Planta family. The climate now becomes milder, the valley being sheltered from the cold winds from the Maloja, and traces of cultivation become apparent.

The "**Piz Griatschouls** (9754'; 4 hrs., no difficulty) commands an extensive view. Descent by the *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below).

Near (7 M.) **Scanfs** (5413'; *Stern*; *Steinbock*; *Kreuz*), a bridge crosses the Inn, but the road continues on the left bank, and below (8½ M.) *Capella* crosses the brook descending from the *Val Sulsanna*.

To the S.E. opens the **Val Casanna**, through which the Duke de Rohan marched in 1635 into the Valtellina. A tolerable bridle-path leads through it to *Livigno* (7 hrs.; guide unnecessary). The *Piz Casanna* (10,079'), rising to the N. between the *Casanna Pass* (8832') and the *Val Trupchum*, commands a beautiful view. Ascent from the E. side moderately easy.

Through the *Val Sulsanna* to Davos by the *Scaletta Pass* or the *Sertig Pass*, see p. 341.

The road now leads through a long, pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below *Cinuschel* (5302'), near *Brail* (*Kreuz*), a bridge called the *Punt Auta* (*Pons Altus*) spans a brook emerging from the deep *Val Punt Auta*, and separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. The brooks descending from the *Val Bartaschg*, the *Val Pulgezza*, and the *Val d'Urezza* are next crossed. At the end of the gorge we obtain a fine view of the river and the neat wooden bridge by which the road crosses to the right bank. The peculiar furrowed snow-roof of the *Piz Linard* (11,207') soon becomes visible to the N. Near (8 M.) **Zernetz** a wide and partially cultivated valley opens, in which the scattered village with its slender spire is situated.

16½ M. **Zernetz** (4901'; **Bär*; one-horse carr. to Samaden 8 fr.), situated at the confluence of the impetuous *Spöl* and the Inn, was almost entirely burned down in 1872, but has been rebuilt. The handsome church, dating from 1623, and the ancestral chateau of the *Planta-Wildenberg* family escaped.

FROM ZERNETZ TO MÜNSTER (24 M.; diligence daily in 7½ hrs.). The road, completed in 1872, is attractive even for pedestrians. It gradually ascends on the right bank of the rapid *Spöl* through the wild defile of *La Serra*, traversing several ravines (*Zail*, *Luschadura*, and *Spin*), and crossing the wooded hills of *Champ Sech* and *Champ Long*, to the (8 M.) solitary inn of *Ilg Fuorn* (5919'). (A bridle-path leads thence to the S. through the wild valley of the *Spöl* to *Livigno* in 4 hrs., p. 360). The road next passes the mouth of the *Val Buotsch*, through which an easy route leads to *Tarasp* (p. 363) in 6 hrs., by the *Fuorciella* and the *Val Plafna*. It then leads past the mouth of the *Val da Stavelchod* and over the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (5 M.) summit of the *Ofen* or *Forno Pass* (*Sur Som*, 7070'), from which it descends through a forest of Alpine cedars to (3½ M.) *Cierfs* (5459'; Post) in the upper *Münsterthal*, or *Val Mustair*, which is watered by the *Rambach*, (1½ M.) *Fuldera* (to the left above which lies *Lü*, p. 365), (2 M.) *Valcava*, and (1½ M.) *St. Maria* (**Weisses Kreuz*). Thence to (2¼ M.) *Münster* and (6½ M.) *Mals*, see p. 374. To *Bormio* by the *Wormser Joch*, see p. 372.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn, and enters the *Samodigna*, a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as —

20½ M. **Süs**, Rom. *Susch* (4688'; *Hôtel Rhätia* and *Hôtel*

Suisse, both new; *Hôtel Fluela*, unpretending). To the right rise the *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. The ruins of a castle, perhaps of Roman origin, crown an eminence rising from the valley. — *Fluela Road to Davos*, see p. 340. Over the *Vereina Pass* to *Klosters*, see p. 339.

22½ M. **Lavin** (4691'; **Hôtel Piz Linard*; **Steinbock*; *Weisses Kreuz*; *Post*), 2 M. from *Süs*, at the mouth of the *Val Lavinuo*z, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1869 which destroyed 68 houses.

The *Piz Mezdi* (9593') may be ascended from *Lavin* or *Süs* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep (guide 10 fr.). Magnificent view of the Engadine, the *Silvretta*, etc. — The **Piz Linard* (11,207'), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, commands a strikingly imposing panorama. Ascent difficult, and recommended to experts only (7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). Bridle-path to the chalet of *Glims* (3 hrs.). — From *Lavin* to *Klosters* by the *Vernela Pass*, see p. 339.

The right bank of the *Inn* is generally precipitous, and affords few sites for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie the ancient villages of *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, which are said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The entire valley is enclosed by the snowy heights and glaciers of the *Silvretta* on one side, and by a lower range of densely-wooded heights on the other. Numberless brooks descend from the lateral valleys to swell the *Inn*, which flows through a profound gorge. *Lavin* and *Ardetz* are supposed to be Romansch corruptions of *Lavinium* and *Ardea*, two ancient towns near Rome, and to have been so named by Roman colonists who sought refuge here from the Gauls in B.C. 391 (?).

Beyond *Lavin* the road leads through an archway hewn in the rock, and near (2 M.) *Giursan* crosses the mouth of the *Val Tuoi* (p. 339). A road to the left ascends to *Guarda* (5413'; **Sonne*; thence to *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass*, see p. 339; to the *Montavon* over the *Vermont Pass*, see p. 378). The road ascends, skirts a barren, stony slope high above the *Inn*, passes through another rocky archway, and enters a pleasant larch-wood, beyond which it soon reaches —

27½ M. **Ardetz** (4826'; *Sonne*; *Krone*; *Kreuz*), a picturesquely situated village with interesting old houses and a new church, commanded by the ruined castle of *Steinsberg* (from which the village derives its German name).

A circuit by the OLD ROAD from *Ardetz* to *Schuls* is recommended to pedestrians. It crosses the *Val Tasna*, high above the new road (fine waterfall), and traverses sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley to (4½ M.) **Fettan** (5401'; **Hôtel Victoria*), whence a good new road descends to (3 M.) *Schuls* (p. 363). *Fettan* is charmingly situated, and attracts a number of summer visitors. Invalids drink the *Tarasp* water here, and are attended by the bath-doctor from *Schuls*. The *Muotta Nabins* and *Piz Glina*, see p. 364.

TO *VULPERA* a path leads on the right bank of the *Inn* by the farm of *Aschera* and (1 hr.) *Valatscha*. Here it crosses the deep *Val Pfafna*, and then ascends to *Chiaposch*, *Fontana*, and (1¼ hr.) *Vulpera*. (Or *Vulpera* may be reached direct by passing to the left of the chateau of *Tarasp*; see p. 364.)

Beyond Ardetz the road again traverses stony slopes and is frequently hewn through the rocks. From a bend in the road a very picturesque view of the château of Tarasp is obtained, while to the right rise the Piz Plafna, Piz Pisoc, St. Jon, Lischan, and Ayutz, which bound the valley of the Inn on the S. The road then describes a wide curve, and enters the profound *Val Tasna*, which it crosses by a stone bridge.

The wild *Val Tasna* ascends between the *Piz Cotschen* (9938') on the left and *Piz Minschn* (10,076') on the right towards the central mass of the Silvretta Mts., and then divides into the *Val Urezas* to the left and the *Val Urschai* to the right. From the latter, which terminates in the *Piz Fatschalv* (10,430'), a difficult path crosses the glacier-covered *Futschöl Pass* (*Jamthaler Jöchl*, 9078'), commanding a magnificent view of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,142'), and descends to the Tyrolese *Janthal* and to (8-9 hrs.) *Galthür* in the *Paznaun* (p. 376). — The *Piz Cotschen* (see above) may be ascended from Ardetz without much difficulty in 5 hrs.; fine view.

The road leads high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right a picturesque view of the sombre, pine-clad *Val Plafna*, through which the brook of that name flows, with the Piz Plafna da Daint (10,413') in the background. In the foreground, on the right bank of the Inn, lies the château of Tarasp. Fettau lies high above the road to the left, but is not visible. The road then gradually descends to the Inn, passes at the back of the *Bath-house of Tarasp* (where patients may alight), and again ascends to —

34 M. **Schuls** (3970'), Rom. *Scuol* (**Hôtel Belvedere*, R. from 2½, pension 6 fr.; **Post*; **Hôtel-Pension Aporta*; **Hôtel Piz Chimpatsch*, R. 2, D. 2½, B. 1, pension 5 fr.; *Helvetia*, of moderate pretension; *Schwarzer Adler*), beautifully situated, and divided into *Upper Schuls* and *Lower Schuls*, between which the high road runs. Opposite rises a noble range of mountains, extending from the Piz Lat to the Piz Plafna. The neighbourhood abounds in mineral springs (saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate), and in gaseous cavities or 'mofettes'.

About 1 M. to the W. of Schuls, on the post-road (see above) are the **Baths of Tarasp** (3890'), situated on a plateau on the N. bank of the Inn, and noted for their mineral springs (**Kurhaus*, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4½, L. and A. 2 fr., pension without room 7 fr.). Mineral springs and 'mofettes' abound in the vicinity. The waters of the *Lucius* and *Emerita* springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, and the *Bonifacius* spring, a powerful chalybeate water, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, are considered the most efficacious for internal use. The baths are supplied from a chalybeate and from a salt spring. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Physicians, Dr. Killias and Dr. Pernich. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs on the right bank of the Inn (to the right, by the bridge, is a small bazaar), and a good road ascends thence in zigzags to the (½ M.) village of **Vulpera** (4183'), prettily situated amidst sunny pastures, and much frequented by patients (**Pension Bellerue*; *Alpenrose*; *Tell*; *Vamos*;

Conradin; **Steiner*). — The direct road from Schuls to Vulpera crosses the Inn by the bridge mentioned below, and the *Clemgia* (see below) near a saw-mill, and ascends gradually, but is not practicable for carriages.

ENVIRONS. The handsome **Castle of Tarasp** (4912'), now in a dilapidated condition, was the residence of the Austrian governor down to 1815. At its N. base lies the hamlet of *Fontana* or *Tarasp* (4596') (good wine at the Capuchin monastery), 1 hr. from Vulpera. — Beautiful view from the *Kreuzberg*, especially by evening light (1¼ hr. from the Kurhaus). — Pleasant excursion from Vulpera to the sequestered farm of (1½ hr.) *Avrona* (4760'), situated above the deep *Clemgia* gorge and at the base of the Piz Pisoc, and to the small dark-green *Schwarze See*, 20 min. higher, whence the Piz Linard is well surveyed. — To ARDETZ a footpath by *Fontana* or by *Florins* and *Chiaposch*, see p. 362.

TO FETTAN from Schuls a good road, 4½ M. To the N. E. of Fettan (p. 362) rises the grassy summit of the **Muotta Naluns** (7317'), ascended thence in 1½ hr. (or from Schuls in 2 hrs.; near the top it is advisable to make a circuit to the left, as the direct ascent over the slippery grass is fatiguing). View limited; better from the **Piz Glüna** (7874'), a spur of the *Minschun* rising farther W. (reached without difficulty from Fettan via the *Alp Lavet* in 3 hrs.). — A more extensive panorama is enjoyed from the **Piz Chiampatsch** (9580'), ascended from Schuls in 4 hrs. without much difficulty by the *Alp Chiampatsch* (guide 8, horse 25 fr.).

The ***Piz Lischan** (10,181') is the most interesting mountain near Schuls (ascent 5, descent 3 hrs.; guide 15 fr., but unnecessary for good walkers, as there is a new path to the top). From the bridge over the Inn we at first follow the Scarlthal road (see below), and at the second bend diverge to the left by a good forest-path to *St. Jon*, with the ruins of a farm in the midst of green meadows. Here we turn to the left through meadows, skirt the base of the *Piz St. Jon*, and ascend through wood. After 1½ hr. we reach the new path in the *Val Lischanna*, which descends between the Piz St. Jon and the Piz Lischan, and we ascend by it to a new *Refuge-hut* hewn in the rock at the head of the valley (thus far 3½ hrs.). The path then ascends in long zigzags on a stony slope (above, to the right, is the *Vadret Lischanna*), and passing several precipitous slopes leads to the iron vane on the top without difficulty. Admirable view: immediately in the foreground rise the barren and riven peaks of the Piz St. Jon, Ayutz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; to the S. are the Ortler, the Alps of the Valtellina, and the Bernina; in the distance, to the W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer the spectator the Piz Linard and Piz Buin; to the N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Wettersteingebirge with the Zugspitze; to the E. the Oetzthal snow-mountains with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Fassa Alps. — Mountaineers will be repaid by descending across the *Lischanna Glacier* to the *Val Seesvenna* and *Scarl* (see below).

The *Piz Pisoc* (10,127'; 8 hrs.; guide 50 fr.) and *Piz Plafna da Daint* (10,113'; 10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) are recommended to experts only. The *Piz St. Jon* (9980'; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), *Piz Minschun* (10,076'; 6 hrs.; 10 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,151'; 7 hrs., 15 fr.) are all less difficult.

FROM SCHULS TO ST. MARIA IN THE MÜNSTERTHAL, through the **Scarlthal**, an interesting walk of 8 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). We follow the road ascending to the S. from the bridge over the Inn, and soon entering larch-wood, to the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high on the left side of the profound gorge of the *Clemgia*, which forms the lower part of the *Val Scarl*, lies the farm of *Avrona* (see above). The road, which is bad at places, gradually descends through wood into the valley, enclosed by the huge furrowed slopes of the *Piz Pisoc* on the right and the *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlein* on the left, and frequently crosses the *Clemgia*, the inundations caused by which are often very destructive. After 2 hrs. the sequestered *Val Minger* diverges to

the right, with the *Piz Foraz* (see above) in the background. To the left is the *Val del Boch*. The road then leads past a deserted foundry to (1 hr.) *Scarl* (5948'; *Adler*, poor), a hamlet at the mouth of the interesting *Val Seesvenna* (route by *Cristanes* to *Uina* and *Crusch*, see below). To the left, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above *Scarl*, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta* (*Scarl-jöchl*, 7599') and through the pretty *Val Avigna* in 3 hrs. to *Tauffers* (p. 374). The road terminates at *Scarl*. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful Alpine cedars), passes the chalets of *Astas da Dora* and *da Daint*, and leads between the *Piz d'Astas* (9803') on the right and the *Piz Murtera* (9836') on the left to the *Costainas Pass* (7385'), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Scarl*. It then descends to the extensive Alpine farm of *Champatsch* (7034'), which belongs to the parish of *Valcava*, skirts the projecting rock of *La Durezza*, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to *Cierfs*, descending to the right) to *Lü* (6293'; *Inn), a hamlet in a sunny and sheltered situation, and sometimes visited as a summer retreat, and thence by *Lussai*, crossing the *Rambach*, to *Furom*, a solitary house on the road halfway between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Thence to *St. Maria* (2 hrs. from the *Costainas* pass), see p. 361.

Below *Schuls* a new bridge to the right crosses the Inn to the hamlet of *Pradella*. The road follows the left bank. On the hill to the left is the considerable and picturesque village of *Sins*, Rom. *Sent* (4702'; **Rhaetia*), which is reached by a road from Upper *Schuls* (1 hr.). At (37 M.) *Crusch* (*Kreuz*) the *Val d'Uina* opens on the right, through which an attractive route (7 hrs., guide advisable for the inexperienced) leads by *Sur Sass* (7733') and through the *Val Schlinga* to *Mals* (p. 374).

Before reaching (42 M.) *Remüs*, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022'), which, with the ruined castle of *Tschanuff* (*Canities*), lies high up on the left, the road crosses a deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra*. The valley contracts; to the left is the ruin of *Serviezal*. In the narrow *Val d'Assa* opposite (fine waterfall at the entrance), 2 hrs. farther up, is the intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, which flows once in 3 hrs. only. Near it is an interesting stalactite cavern. A fine view is soon disclosed of the loftily situated *Schleins*; above it to the left the *Muttler* (10,823') and the indented *Stammer-Spitz* (10,682'); to the right the *Piz Lat* (9190'). The right bank of the Inn, here a considerable stream, is clothed with dark woods.

The next village ($45\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is *Strada*. Near ($47\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Martinsbruck**, Rom. *Punt Martina* (3343'; *Löwe*), the landscape becomes grander. The bridge over the Inn forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left are the ruins of another castle named *Serviezal*. (A path on the left bank of the Inn leads hence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the very interesting **Finstermünz Pass*, high above which is the *Hoch Finstermünz* post-road, hewn out of the solid rock, p. 375.) The road from *Martinsbruck* to *Nauders*, completed in 1872, winds round the hill which separates the valley of the Inn from that of the *Stille Bach* (fine retrospective view of the Engadine; opposite, to the N., rises the *Piz Mondin*, 10,378'), and then descends gradually to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Martinsbruck*) —

50 M. **Nauders** (p. 375. No tolerable inn between *Schuls* and *Nauders*,

88. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano.

From Tirano through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Map, p. 350.

35 M. DILIGENCE from Samaden, from 15th June to 15th Sept., once daily to Poschiavo in 5½ hrs. (8 fr. 60, coupé 10 fr. 80 c.), to Tirano in 8½ hrs. (12 fr. 60, coupé 15 fr. 40 c.). (Between Poschiavo and Le Prese also an *Omnibus*, 40 c.) EXTRAPOST, with two horses, from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr. — This route, although somewhat long, will even repay pedestrians.

THE BERNINA PASS, the only route over the Bernina-chain (p. 355) practicable for carriages, is the principal line of communication between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is much frequented even in winter.

From Samaden to —

3½ M. **Pontresina**, see p. 355; thence to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, p. 357. The new road soon begins to ascend, and affords a magnificent survey of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded between the Piz Chalchang and the Munt Pers, with its huge moraine and the spacious archway of ice from which the brook issues, and overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. About 6 M. from Pontresina are the solitary *Bernina Houses* (6723'; Inn), at the entrance to the *Val del Fain*.

The *Val del Fain*, or *Heuthal*, a valley 5 M. in length, interesting to botanists, is traversed by a bridle-path which crosses the *Alp La Stretta* and the *Passo Fieno* (8143'), between the *Piz della Stretta* (10,197') and the *Piz d'Il Leis* (10,013'), and descends steeply into the valley of the *Spöl* to *Livigno* (p. 360; 6 hrs.; guide unnecessary). — Ascent of the *Piz Laguard* (p. 356) by *La Pischla*, suitable for experts only.

Beyond the Bernina houses the old bridle-path, by which no saving is effected, diverges to the right from the new road, and leads on the left side of the brook by the *Alp Bondo* to the pass. The road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor* (to the left rise the *Piz Alb* and the *Piz Lagalp*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*). The zone of trees is now quitted. About 1 M. from the summit the road passes three small lakes, the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Minor*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*; 7284'), and the larger *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alb*; 7316'), 2 M. in length, which abounds in fish. The narrow barrier separating the Lago Nero from the Lago Bianco forms the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the waters of the former descending to the Inn, while those of the latter feed the Adda. The 'black lake' contains spring-water, while 'the white' is supplied from the glaciers; hence the difference in colour. They are frozen over from the beginning of Nov. till the middle of June.

THE FOOTPATH TO POSCHIAVO, which effects a saving of 1 hr., and is more picturesque than the high road, is somewhat fatiguing, and in wet weather is almost impracticable owing to the swamps near the lake (but better from the Bernina Hospice, see below). It ascends to the right at the beginning of the Lago Minore, skirts the W. side of the Lago Nero and Bianco (to the right the extensive *Cambrena Glacier* at the base of the *Piz Cambrena*, 11,836'), passes the small *Lago della Scala*, and crosses the height to the right, where we suddenly approach the magnificent '*Palü Glacier*', separated from us by a narrow valley only. In 1½ hr. we reach

the **Alp Grüm** (refreshments, dear and bad), whence we enjoy a superb survey of the valley of Poschiavo lying far below, with the lake of that name and the villages of Poschiavo and Le Prese. To the S.E. in the distance rise the Adamello and Presanella. The path now descends rapidly through the wood to the Alpine hamlet of *Cavaglia* (5581'), situated on a level pasture; it then enters a wild gorge and crosses the boisterous *Cavagliasco*; we then turn to the right, enjoying a fine view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo as we proceed; lastly we have a long descent by a new bridle-path.

The road turns to the left by the Lago Nero, crosses a brook descending from the Piz Lagalp to the Lago Bianco, and reaches (5 M. from the Bernina houses) the —

14½ M. Ospizio Bernina, bearing the inscription 'Dieu et Patrie' (**Hotel*, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 4½, L. and A. 1½ fr.), beautifully situated above the Lago Bianco and opposite the Cambrena Glacier, and a favourite object for a drive from Pontresina and St. Moritz (carriages, see pp. 352, 355). At the back of the hotel is the small *Lago della Corsetta*.

A rocky hill (8340') on the N.E. side of the lake, easily ascended in ½ hr., commands a good survey of the S. ramifications of the valley. — The **Piz Campaccio** (8534'), a picturesque peak to the S. of the hospice, rising perpendicularly on the E. side, ascended by a good path in 1 hr., commands a very striking view. — The **Piz Lagalp** (9718') to the N. (see above) also affords a fine view (ascent 2½ hrs., guide advisable).

A few paces from the hospice a new path diverges to the right from the old bridle-path, skirts the *Lago Bianco*, crosses its outlet by a wooden bridge, and leads to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Grüm*, being preferable to the path thither from the vicinity of the Lago Minore, described above.

Route across the *Cambrena Glacier* to the *Fellaria Chalets* very toilsome; good guides necessary, see p. 359.

A few paces to the E. of the hospice is the culminating point of the **Bernina Pass** (7658'). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and descends in windings (many of which are avoidable by short-cuts) to the poor inns of (2½ M.) *La Motta* (6509') and (½ M.) *La Rosa* ('In der Röse'; 6162').

To the N. of *La Motta* opens the *Val Agone*, containing extensive strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads over the *Forcola* (7638') to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 360). To the left, about ¾ hr. beyond the pass, the path descends from the Val del Fain and La Stretta (see above).

Where the road crosses to the E. slope of the mountain, we obtain a fine view of the upper part of the narrow valley of the *Poschiavino*, down to Poschiavo. The road crosses the brook descending from the *Valle di Campo* and reaches the bottom of the valley at (2¼ M.) *Pisciadella*.

THROUGH THE VAL VIOLA TO BORMIO (p. 370) 9-10 hrs., an interesting walk; guide unnecessary in fine weather. Travellers from the Bernina need not descend to Pisciadella, but may take a footpath to the left immediately below *La Rosa*, first crossing pastures, then gradually ascending through wood along the E. slope of the mountain, and at (¾ hr.) *Salva* entering the *Valle di Campo*. Beyond this point the route is by a bad road (keep to the left in cases of doubt), passing the poor chalets of *La Tunta* and *Plan Sena* (6500'), where the path from Pisciadella comes up from the right, to (1 hr.) *Lungacqua*, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,610'). From this point to the **Val Viola Pass** (8071') the path is occasionally ill-defined

(guide desirable for the inexperienced), leading at first through Alpine cedar-woods, in which several beautiful little blue lakes are situated to the right; to the S. are the precipices of the *Corno di Saoseo*. Beyond the pass the path again becomes distinct and gradually descends to a small lake and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola*. The path now leads high along the N. slope of the valley, affording beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dosdè* and the *Cima di Lago Spalmo* surrounded by extensive masses of snow, and leads past several houses and barns to (2 hrs.) *S. Carlo*, a loftily-situated village (to the right the *Monte Burone* and the *Monte S. Colombano*, p. 371). A paved path descends hence to the *Val di Dentro* and *Semogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 371), and by *Isolaccia* (Osteria with good wine by the bridge) to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. We now cross the *Adda*, and reach *Bormio* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the road to the right, or the *New Baths* (p. 371) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by that to the left.

Approaching *Poschiavo* (7 M. from the *Rosa*, 10 M. from the hospice), we obtain a view, to the right, of the glacier which descends from the *Pizzo di Verona* (11,358').

$24\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Poschiàvo** (3317'), Ger. *Puschlav* (**Croce alla Posta*, formerly a chateau, also post-office; *Hôtel Albricci*; *Hosig's Brewery*), a small town with 2893 inhab. (one-third Prot.), possesses several handsome houses. The traffic and manufactures are considerable; language Italian. The *Rom. Cath. Church* dates from 1494, but the tower is much more ancient. The charnel-house bears the inscription: 'Noi siamo stato in figura come voi, e voi sarete in sepultura come noi. Oggi son vivo e dimani morto'. The *Prot. Church* is a handsome building.

The *Pizzo Sassalbo* (9377', ascent 5 hrs., laborious), to the E. of *Poschiavo*, affords a magnificent mountain-panorama: W. the *Bernina*, E. the *Ortler*, S.E. the *Adamello*.

The road crosses the *Poschiavino*, passes *S. Antonio*, traverses the picturesque level valley, and leads to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Le Prese** (3156'), a watering-place at the N. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*. The **Bath-establishment* is beautifully situated on the lake, and affords good accommodation (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$, pension 6 fr.). The baths (1 fr. 20 c.; sulphureous water heated by steam) are made of yellow Italian marble. This pretty spot, with its bright Italian skies, is a favourite resort of the Milanese. Diligence-communication daily in both directions; omnibus (40 c.) to *Poschiavo*; other conveyances also to be procured. The lake, which abounds in trout, and is, strictly speaking, a basin of the *Poschiavino*, is 2 M. in length. The road skirts its W. bank, passing the remains of fortifications, destroyed in 1814, and a cross, erected to the memory of three brothers who perished here in an avalanche in 1836. At the S. extremity is the village of *Meschino*.

The road now descends through a rocky gorge, passing a series of waterfalls which accompany us all the way to *Madonna di Tirano* (see below). In the background a glimpse of the *Valtellina*.

$30\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Brusio** (2477'), Rom. *Brüs* or *Brüsch* (**Trippi*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Le Prese*, is the last Swiss village of importance (pop. 1146, one-third Prot.), and possesses a *Rom. Cath.* and a *Prot. church*.

The road traverses walnut and chestnut-plantations, and descends (picturesque waterfall of the *Sajento* on the right) to —

33 M. **Campo Cologno** (1801'), near the '*Confine Svizzero*', or Swiss frontier, where the vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the ancient fort *Piatta Mala*.

At (1 M.) **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele*) the *Valtellina*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, is reached. This district, which belonged to Canton Graubünden (Grisons) down to 1797, is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes by which it is enclosed produce excellent red wine (p. 308). The road unites here with the Stelvio and Colico route (R. 89), on which, 1 M. from Madonna, is situated —

35 M. **Tirano** (1506'; *Posta*; **Stelvio*; *Due Torri*), a small town containing old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

TO COLICO THROUGH THE VALTELLINA 47 M.; diligence daily in 7½-8 hrs.; one-horse carr. to Sondrio 8 fr., thence to Colico 14-15 fr. Travellers coming from the Bernina need not proceed to Tirano unless they fail to obtain a conveyance at Madonna di Tirano. This road, the continuation of the Stelvio route (R. 89), although picturesque, is hardly suitable for the pedestrian.

At *Tresenda*, 3¼ M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the Adda to the new road which leads by the *Passo d'Aprica* (4049') to *Edölo*, and through the *Valle Camonica* to the *Lago d'Isèo* and *Brescia* (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the hill to the right gives the name to the valley (*Val Teglino*).

19 M. **Sondrio** (1139'; **Posta*; *Maddalena*), situated on the brawling *Malero*, is the capital of the *Valtellina*. The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. A large building on the outskirts of the town, formerly a nunnery, is now a prison; what was formerly the castle of the governors is now used as barracks.

[The **Val Malenco*, to the N. of Sondrio, is well worth exploring. A tolerable road on the right bank of the *Malero* leads by *Torre* to (9 M.) *Chiesa* (4281'; *Albergo Battaglia* and two others), the principal village in the valley, grandly situated, with the *Bernina* on the N. and the *Mte. della Disgrazia* on the W. — We may now cross the *Muretto Pass* (8389') to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), see p. 350; or ascend the *Val Lanterna* and the *Val Campo Moro* to the N.E. to the *Canciano Pass* (8361'), and proceed thence to *Poschiavo* (9-10 hrs.), see p. 359. Several pleasant walks may be taken from *Chiesa*: to the *Patù Lake* (6320'), beautifully situated; by *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirio Lakes* (6890'), etc.]

Farther W. rises the church of *Sassella*, built on a rocky eminence and supported by galleries. This luxuriant district, producing figs, grapes, pomegranates, etc., is commanded by the snow-peaks of *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,057'), one of the *Bernina* range. About 4½ M. from *Morbegno*, on the right, opens the *Val Masino*, with the baths of that name (p. 350).

34½ M. **Morbegno** (853'; **Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Posta*) is noted for its production of silk. The lower part of the *Valtellina* is rendered unhealthy by the inundations of the *Adda*. Before reaching —

47 M. **Colico**, we join the *Splügen* route (see p. 389).

89. From Tirano to Nauders by the Stelvio.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

85½ M. **MESSAGERIE** from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. — **DILIGENCE** daily (from the middle of June to the end of Sept.) from Bormio over the Stelvio to Eysr in 9½ hrs. (fare 6 fl.), starting from the Baths

at 6.30 a.m., arriving at S. Maria at 11.15, Franzenshohe at 1.15, Trafoi at 2.15, Prad at 3.30, and Eysr at 4 p.m. — DILIGENCE daily from Eysr to Nauders in 4, to Landeck (p. 376) in 9½ hrs. — EXTRA POST with two horses from Tirano to the Baths of Bormio 42 fr.

The **Stelvio Road**, the highest in Europe, 9172' above the level of the sea, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is one of the most remarkable in Europe in an engineering point of view, as well as from the imposing character of the scenery, which comprises the rich vine-clad slopes of the Valtellina and the huge glaciers of Monte Cristallo and the Ortler. In spring, on the melting of the snow, the devastations caused by avalanches become apparent, the road being frequently entirely carried away, or covered with huge masses of rock. From the beginning of June to the end of September the passage is unattended with danger, but after a heavy fall of snow the journey should be postponed for a day or two. On the Tyrolese side the road was much neglected after the cession of Lombardy, but is now entirely repaired.

WALKING. The scenery is sufficiently interesting to reward pedestrians from the Baths of Bormio as far as Prad, a distance of 35 M.: or they may proceed from S. Maria over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Munsterthal 3 hrs., Munster ¾, Taufers ½, and Mals 2½ hrs.

The road ascends from Tirano (p. 369) through vineyards to the *Sernio* region of the valley. To the N. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (8740'), a landslip from which in 1807 blockaded the bed of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley as far as *Tovo* into a lake. At (6 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the *Adda*; at the large village of *Grosotto* (Leone d'Oro) the *Roasco*, which descends from the *Val Grosina*; and the *Adda* again beyond *Grosio*.

12 M. **Bolladore** (2838'; **Posta*). On the hillside to the left (right bank of the *Adda*) stands the picturesque church of *Sondalo*. The valley contracts, the southern character of the vegetation ceases; at the bottom of the valley dashes the grey glacier-water of the *Adda*. About 5 M. from Bolladore, the defile of *La Serra di Morignone*, 1 M. in length, separates the Valtellina from the territory of Bormio, the '*Paese Freddo*' ('cold region'). At the entrance, on the right, are the fragments of an old fortification, and beyond them the ruins of a more modern building. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was the scene of a sharp skirmish between Austrian and Garibaldian troops on 26th June, 1859. At the farther end of the defile stands a group of houses (*Morignone*) in a green dale (*Valle di Sotto*); the church is situated on the mountain far above. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*.

Beyond the village of *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty mountains, which are wooded to a great height, and partially covered with snow. The road traverses the valley in a straight line, crosses the *Frodolfo*, which unites with the *Adda* below the bridge, and turns N.E. to —

24½ M. **Bormio** (4007'), Ger. *Worms* (*Posta*; *Gius. Cola*, in the market; not so pleasant a resting-place as the New Baths, 1½ M. above Bormio, see below), an old-fashioned little town of Italian character, with several dilapidated towers, situated at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, and sheltered from the N. winds by lofty limestone rocks. Bormio is noted for its honey.

On the Frodolfo in the *Val Furva*, 3 hrs. to the S.E. of Bormio, are situated the unpretending, but tolerably comfortable baths of **S. Caterina** (5663'). The strong chalybeate water is largely exported. One-horse carr. from the New Baths to S. Caterina and back 12 fr.

The **Monte Confinale** (11,075'; ascended without difficulty from S. Caterina in 5 hrs.) commands an admirable survey of the Ortler chain; W. the Bernina, S.W. the Mte. della Disgrazia, S. the Adamello, etc.

FROM BORMIO TO LIVIGNO a pleasant walk of 7 hrs., by a bridle-path; guide unnecessary. At *Premadio* it crosses the Adda and leads in the Val di Dentro to (1½ hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 368). On the slope of the *Monte delle Scale* to the right, rise two towers by which this pass, the *Scale di Fraele*, was once defended. (Route by this pass to *S. Giacomo di Fraele*, *Val Mora*, and over the *Buffalora* and *Forno* or *Ofen* passes to *Zernetz* or *Schuls* in 10 hrs.; guide desirable, 20 fr.) Beyond *Isolaccia* the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; (½ hr.) *Semogo* (4673'), opposite which, high up at the mouth of the *Val Viola*, stands the church of *S. Carlo* (Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, see p. 368). From the (2½ hrs.) summit of the *Foscagno Pass* (7556'), with two small green lakes, a pleasing retrospect is obtained of the Val Viola and the S. mountains of the Ortler group. Descent to *Trepalle* (6850') 1 hr.; thence to the W., over the hill, to *Livigno* 1½ hr. From Livigno to the Bernina road by the Passo Fieno or the Forcola, see pp. 366, 367; to Ponte by the Lavirum Pass, see p. 360; to Scans by the Casanna Pass, see p. 361; to Ofen through the Spölthal, see p. 361.

At Bormio the windings of the new road begin. The ***New Baths** (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4397'), a handsome building situated on rising ground, with a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, were destroyed by Garibaldian troops in 1859, restored by a Swiss company, and afterwards purchased together with the old bath by M. de Planta of Samaden (R. 3, B. 1½, L. and A. 1½ fr.). They are much frequented in July and August, and remain open till the middle of October. The water (93–100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs, situated 1 M. higher, near the *Old Baths* (*Bagni Vecchi*), which are perched on the face of the rock, and afford good accommodation. The footpath from the new to the old bath is shorter than the road. The springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, rise in the dolomite rocks, high above the profound gorge of the Adda. The old baths hewn in the rock, called the 'Roman Bath', 'Ladies' Bath', etc. are interesting.

The Stelvio road begins at the new baths in a long curve, commanding beautiful retrospects of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; to the S.W. rise the *Piz S. Colombano* (9925'), the *Cima di Piazza* (11,713') and the *Piz Redasco*; to the S.E. are the *Cime di Gobetta* and *Piz Tresero* at the head of the *Val Furva*, and to the W. lies the *Val Viola* (p. 368). Near the old baths the road crosses a wooden bridge, which was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859 (a long inscription on the rock to the right commemorates the construction of the road), and passes through a short tunnel (*Galleria dei Bagni*), beyond which the old baths lie below the road on the left. On the farther side of the deep gorge of the Adda rise the bold precipices of the *Mte. delle Scale* (see above).

To the left, farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele*. (A considerable brook which issues from the rocks below the Val Fraele is sometimes erroneously called the source of the

Adia). A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, constructed for protection against avalanches and waterfalls, convey the road through the defile (*Il Diroccamento*) to the *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5971'), a hospice for travellers, and the *Cantoniera al piede di Spondalunga* (6906'), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. On the W. side of the valley rises the precipitous *Monte Braulio* (9778'). The road crosses the brook issuing from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Allo* and ascends in numerous windings (*giravolte*), which the pedestrian may avoid. In a gorge to the left (not visible from the road) are the *Falls of the *Braulio*, which is precipitated over several rocky terraces. The *Casino dei Rottèri di Spondalunga*, used by the road-menders, the third *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7871'; *Inn), and the '*Abitazione del Cappellano*' are next passed.

37 M. S. Maria (8153'; Inn), the fourth cantoniera and the Italian custom-house, lies in a bleak mountain basin, almost destitute of vegetation, and surrounded by barren mountains. The drive from Bormio to this point occupies $4\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 2) hrs.; pedestrians will accomplish the ascent in a shorter time, especially if they avail themselves of the short-cuts.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Valtellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges to the left from the *Cantoniera S. Maria* to the *Wormser Joch*, or *Umbrail Pass* (8242'), descending in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (ascent 4) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 374), and thence by *Tauffers* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Mals* (p. 374) in the Etschthal.

The **Piz Umbrail* (9918'), the E. and highest peak of the bold and serrated rocky mountains which bound the Val Braulio on the N., is a remarkably fine point of view (ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$, descent 1 hr.; guide unnecessary for the expert; the landlord of the *Cantoniera* charges 6 fr.). By the dogana we diverge from the Münsterthal route to the left and ascend the grassy hill in the direction of the foremost rocky buttress of the Umbrail. As soon as we reach the slate-detritus, we observe the stony zigzag path higher up, which near the top leads over the highest margin of the Umbrail Glacier. The view is magnificent, embracing the imposing pyramid of the Ortler, environed with numerous snowy peaks and glaciers; to the S. *Königsspitze*, *Tuckettspitze*, and *Geisterspitze*; then the *Valtellina Alps* with the lofty *Cima di Piazza*; to the W. the *Bernina group*; to the N. the *Alps of the Lower Engadine*, *Piz Linard*, and *Fluchthorn*; farther distant the *Oetzthal Alps*, with the *Weisskugel*, etc. In the foreground are the barren, red Mte. *Pressura* and the windings of the *Stelvio road* to the top of the pass. Good panorama by F. Faller (at the inn).

The *Cantoniera S. Maria* lies 1019' below the culminating point of the *Stelvio Pass*, which is reached in less than 1 hr. The road affords several glimpses of the Münsterthal. Vegetation gradually disappears, and scanty moss only grows on the rocks. Immediately to the right of the road rise the huge icy masses of the *Scorluzzo* and *Cristallo Glaciers*. The pass is never free from snow except in the height of summer, in warm seasons; even in July patches of snow, 6-8' in depth, are seen on the road-side.

On the *Stelvio Pass* (*Giogo di Stelvio*, or *Ferdinandshöhe*, 9172') stands a road-menders' house: a column to the right marks

the culminating point and boundary between Italy and the Tyrol. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A footpath ascends by the workmen's house to the left in 20 min. to a rocky height which commands an extensive panorama. The view of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite, is hardly inferior to that from the Umbrail (see above). Below, in the foreground, are the ravines of the Stelvio route. The Monte Pressura towards the N.W. intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends the talc-slate slopes in numerous windings. To the right, high above the snowy slopes, rise the white peaks of the *Geisterspitze* (11,362') and the *Tuckettspitze* (11,370'). As the road itself commands the finest views, the short-cuts should be avoided.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Franzenshöhe** (7156'; **Wallnöfer's Inn*), formerly a post-station, was destroyed by Italian irregular troops in 1848, but has since been restored. To the S. the huge *Madatsch Glacier* extends far into the valley, and is approached by the road at the *Cantoniera al Bosco*, which was destroyed in 1848. The finest point of view is the **Weisse Knott*, a rocky eminence with a balustrade on the road-side, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther: before us rises the sombre *Madatschspitz*, to the right is the *Madatsch Glacier*, descending in a beautiful mass, to the left the *Trafoier Glacier*, and *Ortler Ferner*, and above them the *Pleishorn* and *Ortler*; in the valley far below stands the chapel of the Three Holy Fountains (see below), surrounded by pines. In the background to the N. rises the broad snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel*, the second highest of the *Oetzthal Mts.*

50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Trafoi** (5081'; **Post*), a hamlet of half-a-dozen houses, is beautifully situated (one-horse carr. to Prad 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

Pleasant walk ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the ***Three Holy Springs** (5263'), which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the *Ortler*. The path (guide unnecessary) diverges from the road to the left and leads at the same level through meadows, wood, and over moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, St. Mary, and St. John, protected by a roof, from whose breasts flows the very cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel, and a house for the use of pilgrims. Opposite the spectator rises the almost perpendicular *Madatsch*, over the dark limestone rocks of which two glacier brooks are precipitated. Above, to the left, are the ice-masses of the *Trafoier* and *Lower Ortler-Ferner*, overtopped by the *Trafoier Eiswand*. The whole scene is interesting and impressive.

The ascent of the **Ortler** (12,814') from this side is now much facilitated by the erection of the *Payerhütte* (see below), which may be reached from Trafoi in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Guide 10 fl. (*Joh. Matzagg* and *M. Thöni* are recommended).

The road now follows the impetuous *Trafoi-Bach*, the overflow of which is sometimes very destructive after rain. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gomagoi** (4265'; Inn), the Austrian custom-house, with large 'Defensive-Barracks'.

To the E. lies the wild **Suldenthal**, 9 M. in length, terminated by the *Sulden Glacier*. The principal place in the valley is (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6064'; **Eller*; *Zum Ortler*). The *Gampenlof*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond *St. Gertrud*, commands an imposing view of the *Ortler* chain.

The **Ortler** (12,814'), the highest summit of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from *Sulden* and presents no unusual difficulty to mod-

erately skilful mountaineers. *Joh. Pinggera* and *Peter Dangl* are good guides (10 fl.). The night is passed in the Club Hut of the German Alpine Club on the *Tabaretta Kamm* ('Payerhütte', 10,059'), 3½-4 hrs. from Salden, whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. more. Magnificent view. (Farther details in *Baedeker's S. Germany*.)

The narrow valley scarcely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the hillside to the left lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, from which this route derives its name. Near Prad the road enters the broad valley of the Adige.

59½ M. **Prad** (3100'), *Bivio di Prad*, or *Brad* (Ross, tolerable). lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road now intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, crossing a marsh and the river by a long bridge, which forms the frontier between the Upper and Lower Vintschgau, and next reaches *Spondinig* (2855'; *Hirsch), 1½ M. from Prad, on the high-road from Bozen and Meran to Landeck.

PEDESTRIANS may avoid the glaring and fatiguing road from Prad by Spondinig to Mals by proceeding from Prad on the right bank of the Adige, skirting the mountains, to *Aguns*, a hamlet with a ruined castle, *Lichtenberg* (Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees and commanded by a ruined castle of that name, destroyed at the beginning of the present century (see below), *Glurns* (3260'), a small fortified town with an ancient church, and *Mals* (see below), a walk of 2½ hrs.

TO THE MÜNSTERTHAL a narrow road leads from Glurns on the right bank of the *Rambach*, at first leading through wood at places, but afterwards destitute of shade. After 3 M. it crosses the brook. (The route on the right bank by *Riffair* is not recommended.) The (3 M.) loftily situated village of *Taufers*, with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles (route by *La Cruschetta* to *Scarl*, see p. 365). A broad road leads hence to the (1½ M.) Swiss frontier and (½ M.) *Münster*, Rom. *Mustair* (Inn), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine abbey church. The road then descends, crosses the *Rambach* (to the left the *Aua da Pisch*, a considerable waterfall in a wooded glen), and ascends gradually by *Sielva* to (2 M.) *S. Maria* ('Weisses Kreuz'), a large village at the mouth of the Val Muranza. Route hence over the Umbrail Pass, or Wormser Joch, to Bormio, see p. 372; by the Forno, or Ofener Pass to Zernetz, see p. 361; through the Val Scarl to Schuls, see p. 365.

The road to Nauders now skirts the base of the mountains at some distance from the Adige, and traverses the Upper *Vintschgau*. To the left, on the opposite bank of the river, rises the handsome half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*, the property of Count Khuen (see above). To the right of the road, before it reaches *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of ancient armour. To the left is situated *Glurns* (see above), near which the *Rambach* descends from the Münsterthal (see above) to the Adige. We next pass *Tartsch*, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.

68½ M. **Mals** (3428'; *Post, or Adler; *Hirsch; Gans) is a market-town of Roman origin. The church contains the 'Death of Joseph', a good picture by Knoller.

On the opposite bank of the Adige rises the extensive Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the left, farther on, is the vil-

lage of *Burgeis*, with its red spire, and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by poor families. The road ascends and soon reaches the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, through which the Adige flows. Fine retrospective view, with the majestic Ortler in the background. Mals, Glurns, and Tartsch lie so close together, that when seen from the height, they almost seem to form one long village. Beyond the Heider-See the road reaches —

75½ M. *St. Valentin auf der Heide* (4695'; *Post), formerly the hospice of the bleak and rocky *Malser Heide*, where, in 1499, 8000 troops of the Grisons defeated an army of the Emperor Maximilian of double that number.

The road skirts the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, and leads to (33¼ M.) *Graun*, a village at the entrance of the *Langtaufferer Thal*, which is terminated by huge glaciers (*Gepatsch* and *Vernagt-Ferner*). To the left lies the muddy *Reschen-See*, the outlet of which is one of the sources of the Adige. Magnificent *retrospect of the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler range, which form the entire background; to the left are the *Sulden* and *Laas* glaciers, in front of these the *Tschengelscher Hochspitz*, more distant the icy masses of the *Cevedale*, then the lofty pyramid of the *Königsspitze*, finally to the right the imposing *Ortler* (p. 373) itself. This view is particularly striking when the spectator approaches it from Nauders. (2 M.) *Reschen* (4888'; *Stern) lies at the N. end of the lake. Beyond it we reach the summit of the *RESCHEN-SCHNEIDECK* (4898'), the watershed between streams descending on one side to the Black Sea, and on the other to the Adriatic. The road now descends by the *Stille Bach* to —

85½ M. **Nauders** (4468'; Post; *Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district courts of justice.

DILIGENCE to *Schuls*, see p. 363; to *Bozen* twice weekly in 13¾ hrs. (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

90. From Nauders to Bregenz by Landeck and Feldkirch. Finstermünz. Arlberg.

Comp. Map, p. 304.

104 M. DILIGENCE from Nauders to Landeck 4 times weekly in 5¼ hrs., from Landeck to Bludenz daily in 8¾ hrs. (also a *Stellwagen*). RAILWAY (*Vorarlberg Line*) from Bludenz to Bregenz (36 M.) in 3 hrs.; fares 2 fl. 31, 1 fl. 93, 1 fl. 16 kr. Austrian.

The excellent road through the *Finstermünz Pass*, completed in 1855, traverses the mountain-side at a great height, being at places hewn in a perpendicular rock (where there are three tunnels and two galleries for protection against avalanches), and commands beautiful views of the narrow valley of the Inn. At the entrance to the pass are some small fortifications, called *Fort Nauders*; beyond them, a picturesque waterfall. The principal point of interest on the route is **Hoch Finstermünz* (3730'), a group of houses with a **Hotel*. Far below is the ancient *Finstermünz*

(3203'), with its tower and a bridge over the *Inn*; the narrow ravine through which the *Inn* flows presents a most picturesque scene, the mountains of the Engadine forming the background.

The new road descends gradually, and crosses the *Inn* near —

9 M. *Pfunds* (3182'; *Traube; *Post), which consists of two groups of houses separated by the *Inn*; the group on the right bank, containing the parish-church, is called the '*Dorf*'; that on the left bank, through which the road runs, is the '*Stuben*'. To the E. the distant Oetzthal glaciers are visible. The road again crosses to the right bank by a handsome bridge near (4½ M.) *Tösens*.

18½ M. *Ried* (2851'; Post; Adler) is a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*, seat of the district court. The Capuchin monastery on the S. side was erected in the 17th cent., with a view to counteract the advance of the Reformation from Switzerland. (2 M.) *Prutz* (Rose), where the road crosses to the left bank, lies in a marshy plain at the mouth of the *Kaunserthal*, in which is the favourite shrine of *Kaltenbrunn*, a resort of pilgrims.

To the left above *Prutz*, on an abrupt precipice on the left bank, stand the ruins of the castle of *Laudegg*; near it lies the village of *Ladis* (3884'), with sulphur-baths (moderate charges), 1 hr. from *Prutz*; ½ hr. higher is *Obladis* (4544'), a handsome building surrounded by forest, and delightfully situated, with mineral springs and baths, but not accessible by carriage.

The road now recrosses to the right bank of the river by the (2 M.) *Pontlatz Bridge*, 5 M. from *Landeck*, where the Bavarian invaders of the Tyrol were signally defeated by the Tyrolese '*Landsturm*' in 1703 and 1809.

Above *Flies* stands the château of *Bideneck*. A little beyond it, on the left bank, is a fall of the *Urgbach*. The *Inn* here dashes through a narrow gorge, and forms a series of cataracts.

27½ M. *Landeck* (2638'; *Post; Schwarzer Adler; Goldner Adler), lying on both banks of the *Inn*, is a large village; above it towers the ancient *Feste Landeck*, now tenanted by poor families. The routes of the *Arlberg*, the lower valley of the *Inn*, and the *Vintschgau* unite here. (From *Landeck* to *Innsbruck* diligence once daily in 10 hrs.; comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*.)

The *Arlberg* road crosses the *Inn* by a handsome wooden bridge, with a span of 120'; it then quits the river, turns towards the E., and crosses the *Sanna*, which falls into the *Inn* below the bridge. The *Sanna* is formed by the confluence of the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the *Paznaun Thal*, 4½ M. higher up, and the *Rossanna*, which issues from the *Valley of Stanz*. The road now traverses the latter valley, after passing through the beautifully situated village of *Pians* (*Pöll, near the church). At the mouth of the *Paznaun Thal*, upon an isolated rock, stands the ruined castle of *Wiesberg*, a very picturesque object, visible from various points of the road. This entire district, indeed, affords a suc-

cession of pleasing pictures, especially near *Strengen*, a short distance farther. The Rosanna dashes through its narrow and rocky gorge, forming several waterfalls. The road is steeper on the E. side of the Arlberg than on the W., and ascends by numerous windings on the bank of the stream.

36½ M. **Flirsch** (3750'; **Post*). The *Klamm* near (1½ M.) *Schnan* (3871') is a remarkable defile, 390' long and 30' wide, enclosed by precipices 500' high, which approach each other so nearly as almost to meet. From this gorge emerges the *Schnanerbach*. Pedestrians should ascend to this ravine, and walk through it as far as a rocky basin, about ½ M. from Schnan.

44 M. **St. Anton** (4206'; **Post*), a small village on the E. slope of the Arlberg. The hospice of *St. Christoph*, consisting of a church and inn, lies 5 min. below the (1½ hr.) summit of the *Pass* (5902') of the **Arlberg**, or **Adlerberg**, the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. A little farther on is the boundary between the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, indicated by posts. The road now winds down to —

51½ M. **Stuben** (4650'; **Post*), a poor village at the W. base of the Arlberg, at the upper end of the *Kloster-Thal*, a valley watered by the *Alfenzbach*, through which the road now descends. (*Bregenzer Wald* and *Schröcken* see p. 380.)

About 1½ M. beyond Stuben is a waterfall, beyond which we pass through *Klösterle* and *Wald*. Between —

59 M. **Dalaas** (2756'; **Post*) and *Bratz* we pass another and finer waterfall on the left. Near the nunnery of *St. Peter*, now a hospital, we reach the *Ill*, which issues from the Montavon (see below), and immediately beyond it —

68 M. **Bludenz** (1910'; **Post*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), prettily situated, with an old château of Baron Sternbach. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner Thal*, with the ice-clad Scesaplana in the background.

VISIT TO THE LÜNERSEE AND ASCENT OF THE SCESAPLANA, a very interesting expedition. (To the lake 5½ hrs., an easy route.) We descend and cross the *Ill* to *Bürs*, and the point where the *Alvierbach* issues from the *Brandner Thal*. We cross the brook here and ascend the charming valley by a rough road to (2½ hrs.) *Brand* (=Inn). On the left rises the *Wasenspitze* (6590'), beyond it the *Zimbaspitze* (8661'), and on the right the *Mothenkopf* (7130'). A good path leads hence to the Lünensee (3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), following the right bank of the *Alvierbach*, crossing the *Alp Lagant*, and ascending in zigzags over grassy slopes, detritus, and rock. To the right rise the slopes of the *Seekopf*, with its huge masses of loose stones; over the rocks to the left falls a fine cascade of the brook issuing from the Lünensee. We now reach the depression on the N.W. side of the beautiful, dark-green *Lünensee* (6316'), the largest mountain-lake among the Rhetian Alps, 4 M. in circumference. On the W. bank is the *Club Hut* of the German Alpine Club (refreshments and beds in summer, charges high).

The ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9738'), the highest peak of the Rheticon chain, also known in the Montavon as the *Seunkopf* or *Schilan*, is toilsome, but free from danger (3-4 hrs.; Ferd. Heine at Bludenz, Ad. Beck, Joh. Sugg, and B. Mayer at Brand are good guides; from Bludenz 6 fl. with, or 8 fl. without food; from Brand 4 or 6 fl.). Leaving the club-hut on

the Lünensee, the path skirts the lake for a little way and then ascends to the right, at first traversing grassy slopes, and afterwards loose stones and the dreary rock-strewn *Tödenalp*. Lastly we pass through a steep 'cheminée' and reach a small glacier, which we skirt to the right; we then follow the crest of the mountain and reach the summit without any difficulty. The imposing prospect embraces the whole of Swabia towards the N., as far as Ulm; the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps towards the N.E.; the Oetzthal, Stubay, and Zillertal Alps to the E.; and the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the St. Gotthard and the Bernese mountains, and the valley of the Rhine, Canton of Appenzell, and Lake of Constance towards the S. and W. — The descent by the *Alp Fasons* or the *Alp Palus* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prattigau (p. 337) is steep. It is better to descend to the Lünensee and to cross thence by the *Cavell-Joch* (p. 338). — From Schruns (see below) a most interesting route (7 hrs., with guide) leads by *Tschaguns* and through the *Gauerthal* to the *Sporer Alp*, and thence over the *Oefen Pass* (passing the grand *Schweizer Thor*) to the club-hut. The route through the *Reisthal*, leading to *Vandans* (see below) in the Montavon, is shorter, but less attractive.

The **Montavon** (comp. Map, p. 304), which terminates to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful, green, and well peopled valley watered by the Ill, and separated by the *Rhaeticon Mts.* on the S. side from the Prattigau (Grisons). At *St. Peter* (p. 377) a good road (omnibus to Schruns several times daily, 60 kr.) diverges to the right from the Arlberg road, crosses the *Alfenzbach* and the Ill to *Lorüns* on the left bank, and then crosses again to (4 M.) *St. Anton*, a hamlet situated on a mound of debris at the base of the *Schwarzhorn*. Passing opposite to *Vandans*, at the mouth of the *Reisthal* (see above), we next reach (4 M.) *Schruns* (2108'; *Löwe*; *Tambe*; *Chr. Zudrell* and *Jos. Bitschnau*, good guides), the principal place in the valley (1710 inhab.), charmingly situated at the base of the *Bartholomäusberg* (4880'), which commands several fine views. On the opposite bank of the Ill lies *Tschaguns*, at the entrance to the *Gauerthal*, through which a well frequented path ascends to the *Drusenenthor* (7220'), between the *Drusenfluh* (9298') and the *Sulzfluh* (9324'), and leads thence to (8 hrs.) *Schiers* (p. 338) in the Prattigau. (Route over the *Oefen Pass* to the Lünensee, see above.) Another very repaying route, commanding beautiful views, leads through the *Gampadel-Thal* and over the *Plassegg-Joch* (8330') to *Küblis* (p. 338), 8-9 hrs. from Schruns. — The *Sulzfluh* (9324') commands an admirable view, hardly inferior to that from the *Scesaplana* (6-7 hrs.; guide necessary; toilsome, but for experts not difficult).

Above Schruns the valley contracts. The narrow road crosses the Ill, and near the village of *Mauren* traverses the *Fratten*, a defile which divides the Montavon into *Ausser* and *Inner-Fratten*. At (2 hrs.) *Gallenkirch* (2733'; Inn) the *Vermühlbach* forms a small cascade. To the S. of this point opens the picturesque *Gargellen-Thal*, in which is the prettily situated village of (2½ hrs.) *Gargellen* (4643'; Inn), and whence tolerably easy routes cross the *St. Antönier Joch* (7890') to (8 hrs.) *Küblis*, and the *Schlappina-Joch* (7181') to (8 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prattigau (p. 339). Beyond Gallenkirch we pass numerous farms and the hamlet of *Gurtephöl*, and reach (2 hrs.) *Gaschurn* (Rössl), a prettily situated village with a new church, at the mouth of the *Gumnerathal*, and (1 hr.) *Pattenen* (3435'; Inn), the last village in the Montavon. (Passes from this point into the *Paznann*, see *Buedeker's Southern Germany*.)

FROM PATTENEN OVER THE VERMONT PASS TO GUARDA in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; guide necessary), a laborious, but repaying route. We ascend the *Gross-Vermontthal* to the S., between the *Hochmaderer* on the right and the *Cresper-Spitz* on the left, enjoying a fine mountain panorama as we proceed. After 2 hrs. the valley turns to the E., and in 1½ hr. more we reach the *Gross-Vermont-Alp* (bad quarters for the night), on the W. side of the *Bieler Höhe*. We next ascend the *Vermontthal* to the S., on the right bank of the Ill, as far as the source of that stream (7140') at the foot of the great *Vermont Glacier*, and laboriously traverse the moraine and the glacier to the top of the pass (9206'), lying between the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,496') on the E. and the *Piz Buin* (10,869') on the W., the

latter being the highest peak of the Vorarlberg Mts. (The experienced will have no difficulty in scaling the Piz Buin from the Vermont Alp in 6 hrs.) Our route finally descends from the pass into the *Val Tuoi* and to *Guarda* (p. 362).

The railway at first follows the right bank of the Ill. Stat. *Strassenhaus* lies at the mouth of the *Grosse Walserthal*. The train crosses the Ill and the *Mangbach*, a brook descending from the *Gamperton-Thal* which lies to the S., and stops at stat. *Nenzing* (Zur Gamperdona). Stat. *Frastanz* lies at the mouth of the *Samina-Thal*. The Illthal, which below Bludenz is called the *Wallgau*, contracts. At Feldkirch the river forces its passage through lofty limestone rocks by means of the *Upper* and *Lower Illklamm* before emptying itself into the broad valley of the Rhine. The train crosses the Ill, enters the Upper Klamm, and passing through a short tunnel reaches —

81 M. **Feldkirch** (1532'; **Englischer Hof*, or *Post*, R. 1 fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1 fl. 20, A. 20 kr.,; *Löwe*; *Bür*; *Schüfle*; beer at the *Rössl*), a natural fortress, surrounded by mountains, and the key to the Tyrol on this side. The town is the residence of a bishop and contains an important Jesuit school (*Stella Matutina*). Above the town are the ruins of the castle of *Schattenburg*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a good 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; another painting on the same subject is in the *Capuchin Church*. A beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the **St. Margarethenkapf* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), a hill on the left bank of the Ill, on which are situated the pretty villa and park of Herr v. Tschavoll (cards of admission at the hotels). The *St. Veitskapf*, the summit of the *Ardetzenberg* (see below), on the opposite bank of the Ill, commands nearly the same view.

FROM FELDKIRCH TO BUCHS (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). The line describes a wide curve round the Ardetzenberg (see above), crosses the Ill at *Nofels*, and intersects the broad valley of the Rhine, passing stations *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (*Vaduz*, 2 M. to the S., see p. 303). Near *Buchs* (p. 303) it crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge.

The train now passes the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*, which the line to Buchs skirts to the left. Stat. *Rankweil* (Adler; Stern), a village at the mouth of the *Latenser Thal*, with a picturesquely situated church. The Ill, the *Frutz*, which falls into the Rhine near Götzis, and the latter river itself have converted this district into a marshy plain. Above the debris at intervals rise several wooded knolls, the chief of which is the *Kumerberg*, 850' above the Rhine. Near stat. *Götzis* (Zum Bahnhof) are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family.

92 M. **Hohenems** (1407'; **Post*) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the castles of *Neu* and *Alt-Hohenems*. The abundant timber of the neighbourhood is used in constructing wooden houses, which are taken to pieces and exported to Switzerland. The *Church* contains a fine relief in marble at the high-altar; the cardinal's hat

of S. Carlo Borromeo is also preserved here. The castle, erected in 1564, belongs to the Prince of Waldburg-Zeil.

The train crosses the *Dornbirner Ach*. Stat. *Dornbirn* (1417'; *Hirsch; *Mohr), the largest village in the Vorarlberg, with 9000 inhab., handsome houses, and a new church, is upwards of 2 M. long. (Route to Schwarzenberg by the Hochälple, see below). The background towards the S.W. is formed by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor, and Hohekasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Churfirsten. Stations *Schwarzach* (route to the Bregenzer Wald, see below) and *Lautrach* (junction-line to the left to *St. Margarethen*, a station on the Rorschach and Coire line, p. 302). Crossing the *Bregenzer Ach*, the train reaches —

104 M. **Bregenz** (1279'; *Oesterreichischer Hof*, on the lake, R. from 1 fl., B. 40, A. 20 kr.; **Weisses Kreuz*; **Krone*; *Lamm*; *Löwe*; *Café Austria* and *Zur Kalten Herberge* on the lake), the chief town of the Vorarlberg (i. e. 'district in front of the Arlberg'), the *Brigantia* of the Romans, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Constance. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient *Roman Camp*, and formerly possessed two gates, the southern of which has been removed. The new *Pier* affords an excellent survey of the town and its environs.

The *Gebhardsberg*, or *Schlossberg* (1945'; ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an inn (good telescope), and a pilgrimage-church, commands an extensive view, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus; the picturesque foreground is formed by precipitous pine-clad hills.

The *Pfänder* (3464'), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a much more extensive prospect. The direct route (good path, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ascends to the right near the old barracks, traverses several woods, passes the (50 min.) 'Halbstation Pfänder' inn, and lastly follows the telegraph wires to the large new *Hotel*, 5 min. from the summit. A longer route (2 hrs.) leads through the upper part of the town to the 'Berg Isel' (a rifle-practising ground), then chiefly through wood to the hamlet of *Fluh* (Holder), and thence to the top. The view embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algäu and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rheticon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the Lake of Constance.

FROM BREGENZ TO THE SCHRÖCKEN is a very interesting excursion of 12-14 hrs. through the **Bregenzer Wald**, the N.W. portion of the Vorarlberg Alps, a thickly peopled district traversed by the *Bregenzer Ach*. Railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by *Lautrach* to *Schwarzach* (see above); we then enter the mountains on the E. and proceed to (9 M.) *Alberschwende* (2460'; *Taube*) (or better still by *Dornbirn*, see above, and on foot over the *Hochälple*, 4839'), and *Schwarzenberg* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Hirsch). Then by *Mellau* (beyond the Ach, to the right, is the small bath of *Reutte*) to (9 M.) *Schnepfau*; (3 M.) *Au* (*Rossley); (3 M.) *Schopernau* (2841'; *Krone*). The journey may be accomplished thus far in a light carriage.

From this point the steep ascent to the *Schröcken* (4058'), passing the small sulphur baths of *Hopfreben*, occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2-2 hrs. At the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to the height of 6000'-8000', covered with forest and pastures at their base, and with snow on their summits, is seen the little church of *Schröcken*, on a grassy terrace enclosed by precipices and the foaming waters of the Ach which precipitates itself from the mountains. Adjacent to it are a new Inn and a small group of houses. The tableau is most striking when approached from *Stuben* on the Arlberg (p. 377; 5 hrs.), by the village *Am Loch* or *Thumberg*

(4751'; *Krone), situated at the confluence of the sources of the Lech, whence a guide is necessary.

From the *Felt-Alp*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Schroecken, we survey towards the N. the rocky pyramid of the *Widderstein* (8327'), and a superb waterfall of the Ach, and to the S.W. a glacier on the sides of the *Rothe Wand* (8875'), whence a brook precipitates itself.

Mountain-paths from the Schroecken (N.E.) to the *Lechthal* and *Oberstdorf* in Bavaria, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

RAILWAY to *Lindau* (6 M.; p. 40) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (60, 42, 30 kr.). STEAMBOATS on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 23.

91. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Map, p. 328.

32 M. DILIGENCE three times daily to Splügen (10 fr. 95, coupé 12 fr. 60 c.) in 7, thence to Chiavenna twice daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (from Coire to Chiavenna 19 fr. 95, coupé 22 fr. 90 c.). Correspondence with the early train from St. Gallen and Rorschach, see p. 281. From Splügen travellers proceed at once by another diligence over the Bernardino (p. 366). Those who wish to enjoy the scenery, should secure a place which commands a view, or avail themselves of the diligence as far as Thusis only, thence proceeding to Andeer ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.), or Splügen (16 M.) on foot. The road from Coire to Reichenau (6 M.) is unsuited for pedestrians in hot and dusty weather; but the walk from Reichenau to Thusis (10 M.) is replete with interest. EXTRAPOST with two horses from Coire to Colico 167 fr. 10 c., with three horses 235 fr. 75 c. — CARRIAGE with two horses from Coire to Thusis 22, Splügen 55, Chiavenna 135, Colico 160 fr.

On leaving Coire, we observe the *Barracks*, the esplanade, and an agricultural school for poor children on the right. The scenery is uninteresting as far as Reichenau. On the opposite bank of the Rhine (crossed by a new bridge), at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 310), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 72). Part of the rock fell in 1850. The road passes through the handsome Romansch and Rom. Cath. village of *Ems*, Rom. *Domat* (1880'), near the ruins of the ancient castle of *Oberems*. The chapel on the hill contains an image of the Virgin, said to have been brought down from the Oberland and deposited here by the waters of the Rhine. The hills in this neighbourhood and around Reichenau are probably remains of an ancient moraine. (A footpath diverging to the left from the road above Ems, entering the forest, and leading on the right bank of the Rhine to Thusis, is 1 hr. shorter than the high-road, but extremely rough.) Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by a dark covered bridge of one arch, 252' long, and 85' above the river.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1936'; **Adler*, R. 2, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., formerly the governor's residence, rooms with vaulted ceilings), a group of houses belonging to the château, lies at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*. The best view of the rivers is obtained from a pavilion in the garden of *M. de Planta*, near the hotel. In the struggle of the two streams at their junction, the *Vorder-Rhein*, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the turbid and boisterous current of the *Hinter-Rhein*, which descends

from the Bernardino. On the W. the snow-clad *Brigels Horn* (p. 331) towers above the mountains of the Oberland. The garden, which is always open, is pleasantly laid out. The château, opposite the entrance to the garden, was erected by the Bishops of Coire, and named by them after the Abbey of Reichenau on the Lake of Constance (p. 22). It is now the property of M. A. v. Planta. In 1794 Louis Philippe sought refuge here under the name of Chabot, and several memorials of his visit still exist (fee 1 fr.). — Post-road to *Dissentis*, see p. 328; route over the *Kunkels Pass* to *Ragatz*, see p. 307.

A second covered wooden bridge crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the *Hinter-Rhein*. In the vicinity are a large *Saw-mill* and several marble-cutting and polishing establishments.

The fertile valley, called on the E. side the *DOMLESCHG*, Rom. *DOM GIASCA*, or *TOMILLASCA*, on the W. side *HEINZENBERG*, Rom. *MONTAGNA*, through which the road to *Thusis* leads on the left bank of the *Hinter-Rhein*, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, their charming scenery, and the numerous castles which frown from almost every eminence on the right bank. The mixture of languages and creeds in this district cannot fail to strike the traveller. At *Coire* the German language and Protestantism prevail; *Ems* is *Romansch* and *Roman Catholic*; *Reichenau* German and Protestant; *Bonaduz* (separated from Reichenau only by the *Vorder-Rhein*), *Rhâzüns*, and *Katzis*, *Romansch* and *Roman Catholic*; the *Heinzenberg*, Protestant and (in part) German; *Thusis*, German and Protestant; *Schams* (Zillis, Ander, and the mountain-villages), *Romansch* and Protestant. The German villages of the *Rheinwaldthal* from *Savens* to *Hinter-Rhein* form the limit of Protestantism and the *Romansch* language. Then, beyond the Bernardino, the valley of *Misox*, belonging to the Grisons, is Italian and Roman Catholic.

The road soon ascends for a short distance. On the Rhine, to the left of (1 M.) **Bonaduz** (2146'; *Degiacomi*, moderate; *Post*), is the *Chapel of St. George*, adorned with ancient frescoes. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Rhâzüns** (2126'), a village with a handsome château on a rock rising from the Rhine, the property of the *Vieli* family. From the road we obtain a fine retrospective view of the château, the chapel of St. George, the church of Tamins, and the Calanda in the background.

On the RIGHT BANK is the ruined castle of *Nieder-Juvalta*; farther on are the Baths of *Rothenbrunnen*, a weak chalybeate; above it the ruins of *Ober-Juvalta*, and the châteaux of *Ortenstein* and *Paspels*. Then the ruined church of *St. Lorenz* and the châteaux of *Canova*, *Rietberg*, *Fürstenau*, *Baldenstein* (on the Albula), and *Ehrenfels*, the latter below *Hohen-Rhaetien* (p. 384).

On the LEFT BANK, on an eminence, not visible from the road, stands the ruined castle of ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Realta*. Below this castle by the road-side is a large rustic inn, 'Zur Rhein correction'. On the left side of the road rises the large *Penitentiary* of the Canton of the Grisons. Beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Katzis** (2185'; *Kreuz*) we pass a nunnery on the right; beautiful landscape. To the S. is the snow-clad

summit of the *Piz Currèr* (9760'); beyond this, to the left, the Schyn Pass with the majestic *Piz St. Michèl* (10,371') in the background; to the N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,659') and the *Trinserhorn* (9935'). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the village of *Scharans* (p. 346), charmingly situated. Near Thusis, on the slope, near the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Tagstein* with pleasure-grounds, formerly the ancestral castle of the Capol family, as an inscription over the portal records.

16 M. **Thusis** (2448'), Ital. *Tosanna*, Rom. *Tusaun* (**Via Mala*, at the S. end, well situated, with a dépendance in the principal street, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Adler* or *Post*, similar charges; **Rhaetia*, moderate; '*Felsenkeller*' on the Rosenhügel, to the right of the entrance to the *Via Mala*, fine view), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Katzis, beautifully situated on a spur of the Heinzenberg, rebuilt in a superior style since a fire in 1845, is well adapted for a stay of some duration, and as head-quarters for excursions. Pleasant walks through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (40 min.) the château of *Tagstein* (see above); also from the Rosenhügel through the wood to the *Crapteig*, situated on the right of the entrance to the *Via Mala*. Both points command fine views.

FROM THUSIS TO TIEFENKASTEN, 9 M. The *Schyn Road* constructed in 1868 and 1869 (not to be confounded with the old bridle-path, p. 346) leads on the S. side of the *Albula* (diligence once daily in 2 hrs., in connection with the diligence across the Julier). This route forms a central connecting link in the network of roads extending over the Grisons, and commands a succession of picturesque and imposing views. Immediately beyond Thusis it crosses the Nolla and the Rhine at the foot of the Hohen-Rhätien. Before reaching ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Sils* (2283'; Inn '*Pass Mal*'), the road passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right, then the small château of *Balduinstein* on the left; it next ascends to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*, ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhetian reformer and historian) and the farm of (2 M.) *Rumplanas*. Pretty view hence of the church of *Solis*, which continues in sight. Then through the ancient forest of *Versasca*. We cross a ravine on the right by a bridge of the old Mitten road, visible high above the new road. The '*Pass Mal*', which begins here, has rendered galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings and tunnels in the rock necessary in the construction of the road. ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Small inn. Fine view of the ravine of Mitten from the bridge which crosses it. [The cart-road to the right ascends to (6 M.) *Unter-Mitten* (4833'; Inn, unpretending). The *Muttner Horn* (7776'), commanding a fine prospect, may be ascended hence in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; first part of the way by a good path, then across grassy slopes.] ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. On the height to the left are the chalets and the village of *Obervatz*. Near the last gallery we obtain a fine retrospect of the Heinzenberg and the peaks of the *Albula* group. The road now crosses the *Albula* by the '*Solis Bridge*', which spans the profound ravine of the *Albula*, 250' above the foaming stream, and ascends by a curve to the village of (2 M.) *Alvaschein* (*Augustin*). Opposite, below the loftily situated *Stürvis*, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of *Müstail*, the oldest in the *Albula* valley, and formerly used as a burial-place. At *Unter-Müstail* there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Julier route near **Tiefenkasten** (p. 346).

The *Nolla* flows into the Rhine on the S. side of Thusis. On 27th

Sept., 1868, when in high flood, its turbid stream was discharged like a vast torrent of mud into the Rhine, the waters of which it forced back for some distance, thus contributing considerably to increase the devastations in the lower Rheinthal.

The LAKE OF LÜSCH (6398'), situated on the Heinzenberg (p. 382), above the village of *Tschappina*, has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, large masses of which periodically slide down to the Nolla. Tschappina itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings having been ascertained to change their positions.

The view from the Nolla bridge is interesting. In the background of the valley towers the barren *Piz Beverin* (9843'). On the right bank of the gorge, through which the Rhine flows, stand the ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien*, or *Hoch-Realta* (*Hoch Ryalt*), 807' above the river. This is the most ancient castle in Switzerland, having been founded, according to tradition, in B. C. 589, by the legendary hero *Rhaetus*, leader of the Etruscans during their retreat before the Gauls. On the N. side of the mountain is the *Chapel of St. John*, the most ancient Christian church in the valley; adjacent an unpretending Inn. Fine view of the Domleschg (p. 382).

From 1470 to 1822 the road here ascended the course of the Nolla through forest, and entered the gorge below *Rongellen* (see below). The path through the gorge, the famous ***Via Mala**, was then only 4' wide, and followed the left bank the whole way. The new road was constructed, and the old path considerably widened, in 1822. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600'. At the *Känzeli*, a little way from the entrance, the retrospect is very fine. About 1½ M. from Thusis is the *Verlorne Loch*, a tunnel 50 yds. in length, penetrating the projecting rock. Before reaching it the road passes through a half open gallery, with overhanging rocks. The boisterous river is visible at the bottom of the gorge, at a point beyond the tunnel, where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence. The *retrospective view, through the narrow and sombre defile, of the solitary tower of Hohen-Rhætien, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is very striking.

Near the (¾ M.) Post-station (Inn, unpretending) of the hamlet of *Rongellen*, which stands on an eminence to the right, the gorge expands into a small basin. The precipices, however, soon approach each other again. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals: ¾ M. (from the post-stat.) first bridge, built in 1738; ¼ M. ***Second Bridge** (2844'), built in 1738, where the scene is most imposing. The Rhine, 260' below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that the precipices above almost meet. On 27th Aug. 1834, and on 28th Sept. 1868, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. At the (1¼ M.) third bridge (2903'; erected after the inundation of 1834) the *Via Mala* ends.



The road now enters the more open *Valley of Schams*, the green meadows and cheerful habitations of which look doubly attractive after the sombre *Via Mala*. In the background to the S. are the peaks of the *Hirli* (9373'). Above the old bridge, the Rhine forms a small waterfall. The first village in the valley of Schams (6 M. from Thusis) is **Zillis**, Rom. *Zirau*n (3061'; *Post*), with the oldest church in the valley, of which the tower is the most ancient part.

The **Piz Beverin** (9843'), which commands a noble prospect, may be ascended from Zillis or Andeer (6 hrs., fatiguing, but not difficult; guide necessary, 5 fr.). Bridle-path by *Donat* and *Mathon* to the (3½ hrs.) *Alp Obrist* (7172'), 2½ hrs. below the summit. — The ascent of the **Piz Curvèr** (9760') is another easy and interesting expedition (6 hrs. from Zillis or Andeer, with guide).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donat*, behind which rises the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Furdün*, or *La Turr* (3819'), formerly the residence of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent., the brutal behaviour of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years previously, was the cause of the emancipation of this district from their oppressive sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant for whom he entertained a dislike, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for dinner. The peasant, *Johann Caldar*, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, '*Mulgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt*' ('Eat the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pigneu*, which were destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and afterwards by fire (the waters, containing iron and alkali, are conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths), a glacier-torrent descending from the *Piz Curvèr* (see above) is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, and bearing the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'.

23½ M. **Andeer** (3212'; **Krone*, or *Hôtel Fravi*), the principal village in the valley, with 583 inhab. (Prot. and Romansch). Near the village stands the tower of the castle of *Castellatsch*. Fine view of the valley from the church (erected in 1673).

FROM ANDEER TO STALLA (11 hrs.; provisions and wine should be taken from Andeer, guide unnecessary), an attractive expedition. About 2 M. above Andeer the path quits the Splügen road and enters the wild **Ferrera Valley** to the left, leading first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the *Averser Rhein*, which forms several fine waterfalls. On the left rises the *Piz Grisch* (10,000'), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9926'). We pass (40 min.) a deserted silver-foundry and reach (½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4331'), where the valley expands slightly; then (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ferrera*, or *Canicül* (4856'), at the mouth of the *Val d'Emet*. Descending hence, we cross the Rhine and ascend its steep left bank (20 min.). Our route now leads along the slope, through wood; after 25 min. it rounds a projecting rock (view of the *Surettahorn*, etc. behind us), and then again descends to the bank of the river, which is augmented at this point by the torrents from the *Val Starlera* on the left and the *Valle di*

Lei on the right. The narrow path crosses (25 min.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of the Kingdom of Italy, to which the *Val di Lei* belongs.) The path ascends rapidly, and then immediately descends. Near (1 hr.) *Campsut* (5500') it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (¼ hr.) *Crot*, another poor village, recrosses it. Beyond the bridge, where we obtain a view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, at the head of which rise the *Piz Gallegione* and the *Cima di Lago*, the path ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill traverses a beautiful wood of Alpine cedars. It then descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (1 hr.) *Cresta* (6397'; travellers kindly accommodated by the curé), the principal village in the *Averser Thal*, which expands here and is carpeted with beautiful pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a pleasant, sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (9990').

The path then ascends slightly, past the mouth of the (S.) *Val Bregalga*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to (1½ hr.) *Juf* (6685'), and ascends thence to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley (where the inexperienced should have a guide) to the (1½ hr.) culminating point of the *Stallerberg*, or *Valletta Pass* (8478'). Beautiful view of the mountains of the Julier, etc. The path, which cannot be mistaken, now descends, keeping to the left to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 347). — From *Juf* a path leads to the S.E. over the *Forcellina* (8770') direct to the *Septimer* (p. 347).

FROM CANICÜL TO PIANAZZO on the Splügen route (4 hrs., guide necessary; the son of the pastor at Canicül recommended). The path ascends through the forest in the *Val d'Emet*, skirting the precipice on the right, to the (1¼ hr.) chalets of the *Emet Alp* (6194'), whence the 'stone man' on the summit of the *Passo di Madesimo* (7480') is visible, though we still have a good hour's walk over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp before we reach that point. Retrospective view of the *Piz Beverin*, and beyond this the *Calanda*; from the summit of the pass, which forms the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, the *Tamböhorn* (p. 387) is visible to the W., and the *Cima di Lago* (9892') and *Piz Gallegione* (10,285') to the S.E. On the S.W. side of the pass we cross a patch of snow; then skirt the N. side of the beautiful little *Lago di Emet*, descend by the left bank of the *Madesimo*, afterwards cross meadows, and pass through the village of the same name (4 hrs. from Canicül). The path now follows the right bank of the *Madesimo*, and reaches the Splügen route ½ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 388).

The Splügen route winds upwards, passes the scanty ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the **ROFFNA RAVINE*, a defile 3 M. in length, bearing some resemblance to the *Via Mala*, in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance (2 M. from Andeer) the road crosses the *Averser Rhein* which here issues from the *Ferrera-Thal* and forms a fine waterfall a little way up the valley (by the bridge an Inn). — Route through the *Ferrera Valley* to *Stalla*, see above.

Towards the end of the gorge (2½ M.), we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses (½ M.) a wild torrent, which drains the *Val Surretta* on the left. In the vicinity are some ruined houses; on the right rises the *Kalkberg* (see below). About ½ M. farther the road passes through a rocky gateway, about 8 yds. in length (*Sassa plana*), and soon passes (¾ M.) the village of *Sufers* (4673'), on the left bank of the Rhine. It now enters a wooded ravine, and crosses (1 M.) the wild stream in its profound gorge by a bold bridge (4727'). After a short ascent we obtain a survey of the open expanse of the *Val Rhein*, or *Rheinwaldthal*; on the right rises the barren *Kalkberg* (9763'); on the left rises the *Waldhorn* (10,000').

opposite us is the *Einshorn* (9650'); to the left of Splügen, adjoining the *Guggernüll* (9472'), is the *Tambohorn* (10,748').

32 M. **Splügen** (4757'; **Hotel Bodenhaus*, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 5, L. and A. 1½ fr., where diligence passengers dine), Rom. *Spluga* (from *Speluga*, without corn; or *Specula*, watch-tower), the capital (523 inhab.) of the Rheinwaldthal, is enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes on which it lies. In autumn large herds of cattle are frequently encountered in this village, on their way to the Italian markets. (Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, see p. 391.)

92. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

44 M. **DILIGENCE** twice daily to Chiavenna (9 fr., coupé 10 fr. 30 c.) in 5¼ hrs., to Colico (13 fr. 10, coupé 15 fr. 30 c.) in 8½ hrs., corresponding with the steamboats to Como (Swiss diligence as far as Lecco). The seats on the right afford the best view.

The road divides near the village of *Splügen* (4757'); that in a straight direction leads to the Bernardino (p. 391), while the Splügen route crosses the Rhine, ascends in windings (which may be avoided by short-cuts), and farther up passes through a tunnel 93 yds. in length. The barren *Kalkberg* (see above) rises above Splügen behind us. The road then enters a bleak valley and ascends on the W. side by numberless zigzags, passing the lonely *Berghaus* (6677'), and leading through a long gallery of masonry, to the summit (6946') of the **Splügen Pass** (*Colmo dell' Orso*), at the foot of the precipitous *Tambohorn*, or *Schneehorn* (10,748'; ascent from the pass 4 hrs., unattended with danger, but guide necessary; the view extends N. to Swabia, S. to Milan, whence this mountain is visible). To the E. rise the *Surettahörner* (9925'). This narrow ridge forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

The **SPLÜGEN** was one of the Alpine passes with which the Romans were acquainted. Down to 1818 it was a bridle-path only. Between 27th Nov. and 4th Dec., 1800, General Macdonald led his division, which was to cover the flank of the Italian army commanded by Brune, over this pass during a severe snow-storm. Whole columns of troops were precipitated into the abyss of the *Cardinell* (see below) by avalanches. The Austrian government caused the present road to be constructed in 1819-21. in order to secure a passage to Lombardy in this direction also, after the completion of the Bernardino route.

Beyond the summit the road passes the first *Cantoniera*, and then reaches (7 M. from Splügen) the **Dogana** (6247'), the Italian custom-house, a group of houses with a poor inn (*Albergo Monte Spluga*), at the upper end of a bleak valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The snow here often reaches in winter to the windows of the first floor. Bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge during snow-storms, as a guide to travellers.

The old bridle-path turned to the right near the second wooden bridge, and traversed the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. The new road descends gradually by

numberless zigzags along the E. slope, and is protected at places against avalanches by long galleries (the first 249 yds. long, the second 228, the third 550 yds.). These are constructed of solid masonry and covered with sloping roofs supported by pillars, to enable the snow to slide off; they are lighted by apertures at the sides, resembling embrasures.

On quitting the second gallery, we obtain a beautiful view of the old road (destroyed by an inundation in 1834), and the village of *Isola*. The new road avoids the dangerous *Liro* gorge between *Isola* and *Campo Dolcino*. Immediately beyond *Pianazzo*, near the entrance to a short gallery, the *Madèsimo* precipitates itself in considerable volume from a rock to a depth of 700' into the valley below. This beautiful *waterfall is best surveyed from a small projecting platform by the road, where the conductor sometimes stops the diligence for a short time to enable passengers to alight and see it. A Latin inscription on a stone slab in the rock records the date of the construction of the route. (To *Canicùl* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 387.)

17½ M. **Campo Dolcino** (3457') consists of four large groups of houses, the first of which contains the church, surrounded by ash-trees, and the cemetery ('*Campo Santo*'). In the second group, ½ M. farther, is the inn (*Croce d'Oro*). Beyond this point is another Latin inscription on the rock, in honour of the Emperor Francis, who constructed the route from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle S. Giacomo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, but the wildness of the scene is somewhat softened by the luxuriant foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from which rises the slender white campanile of the church of *Gallivaggio*. Near *S. Giacomo* are seen whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep mountain slopes. We soon reach the vineyards of Chiavenna, and the rich luxuriance of Italian vegetation unfolds itself to our view.

26 M. **Chiavenna** (1090'; **Hôtel Conradi*, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1½ fr., adjoining the post-office, carriages; *Chiave d'Oro*), the *Clavenna* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of the County of Cläven, an ancient town with 3800 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the *Val Bregaglia* (see below). Opposite the post-office are the extensive ruins of a castle, formerly the property of the *De Salis* family, and frequently besieged in ancient times. Picturesque view from the castle-garden, or '*paradiso*' (½ fr. gratuity), which extends along an isolated vine-clad rock. *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, near the post-office, has an elegant clock-tower, or *Campanile*, which rises from an enclosure surrounded by arcades, formerly the *Campo Santo* or burial-ground. Interior uninteresting. Adjacent are two *Charnel-houses*, in which the skulls and bones are carefully arranged. The *Battisterio* contains a very ancient font, decorated with reliefs.

The road to Colico at first traverses vineyards. Farther on, the effects of the inundations of the *Maira*, and its tributary the *Liro*, which joins it below Chiavenna, become apparent. The greater part of the valley, which is enclosed by lofty mountains, is exposed to these inundations. Near —

35 M. **Riva** the road reaches the *Lago di Riva*, or *di Mezzola*, a lake so completely shut in by mountains, that before the construction of the road it had to be crossed by boat. This piece of water originally formed the N. bay of the Lake of Como, but the deposits of the *Adda* have in the course of ages almost entirely separated the two lakes, which are now connected by a narrow channel only recently rendered navigable. The road skirts the E. bank of the lake, in some places supported by embankments and masonry, in others passing through galleries, and crosses the *Adda*. Before the junction of this road with that of the Stelvio (p. 369), the ruins of the castle of *Fuentes*, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796, are seen on the right. It was formerly situated on an island, and considered the key of the Valtellina. At —

44 M. **Colico** (722'; *Isola Bella*; *Angelo*, both in the Italian style; **Ristoratore della Posta*, on the lake), we reach the *Lake of Como* (p. 410). The Swiss diligence runs as far as Lecco by the road mentioned at p. 415. *Steamers* on the lake, see p. 410.

93. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Maloja.

Comp. Maps, pp. 382, 350.

35 M. DILIGENCE daily in 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (12 fr. 70, coupé 14 fr. 30 c.). EXTRA Post with two horses, 69 fr. 20 c.

The **Val Bregaglia** (*Praegallia* of the Romans, so named from its position 'in front of' their province of Cisalpine Gaul), Ger. *Bergeller Thal*, opens near Chiavenna, and extends upwards towards the E. as far as the Maloja. This valley, in most parts narrow, is watered throughout its entire length by the *Maira*, or *Mera*. The lower part exhibits the luxuriance of southern vegetation, the upper is Alpine in character. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, between masses of rock clothed with dense chestnut woods, is strikingly beautiful, and rich in picturesque landscapes, but its buildings, roads, and bridges are in a lamentable state of dilapidation, the sole exception being the well constructed high-road itself. No sooner, however, is the Swiss frontier crossed, than the contrast becomes most marked; the roads are good and the houses well built. In the Bregaglia alone are to be found purely Italian communities professing the Reformed faith (at Poschiavo, p. 343, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1638 in number), like those of the Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

At Chiavenna (p. 388) the road diverges to the E., and ascends the course of the *Maira*. It passes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Chiavenna, a picturesque double waterfall, formed by the two arms of the stream, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the two hamlets of *S. Croce*, designated as '*Del Comune di Piuro*'.

On the opposite bank of the *Maira* formerly stood the prosperous little town of **Plurs**, or **Piuro**, with 2430 inhab., surrounded by numerous country-houses, but entirely destroyed by a landslip in 1618. For several days

before the catastrophe, masses of rock had become detached from the slopes of *Monte Conto*, and numerous fissures were observed to form and widen in the mountain. The inhabitants, however, disregarded these admonitory phenomena, and were buried, together with all their possessions, by a mass of earth and rock 60' in thickness, all attempts to penetrate which proved fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared, and the mass of debris is now clothed with a luxuriant forest of chestnuts. The name still survives in that of the little village of *PIURA*, the inhabitants of which manufacture articles of a soft kind of stone (*lapis ollaris*), which has been mentioned by Pliny under the name of '*Lapis Comensis*'.

Chiavenna, see p. 388. The road remains on the right bank of the Maira, and passes through *Villa*, or *Villa di Chiavenna*. Immediately below Castasegna, the stream forms the boundary between Italy and Switzerland. **Castasegna** (2329'; **Schuhmacher*; *Albergo della Libertà*), 6 M. from Chiavenna, is the first Swiss place. The name of this closely built, but pleasing village indicates that chestnut-trees yield its staple commodity. The silkworm and white mulberry continue to flourish here, and as far N. as Bondo.

Pleasant walk through a beautiful chestnut wood, passing the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to **Soglio** (3569'; **Giovanoli*), a village with 406 inhab., 1 hr. N.E. of Castasegna, the site of the deserted mansions and gardens of the Salis-Soglio family. In a garden here the *pinus cembra*, or 'Alpine cedar' (p. 349), is seen in strange juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent to Promontogno, see below.

At *Spino*, a group of houses on the road below Soglio, and 1½ M. above Castasegna, there is a good brewery. Opposite, near **Bondo** (**Kurhôtel Bergellerhof*, by the bridge, new), where the turbulent *Bondasca* falls into the Maira, stands a château erected by the Counts of Salis in 1770. For three whole months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Rhododendrons and chestnuts flourish here side by side. The latter do not occur beyond this limit, and the walnut ceases near Stampà. Fine view of the upper *Val Bondasca*, with the Piz di Caccia Bella.

Attractive excursion to the **BONDASCA GLACIER** (3 hrs.), of which a good survey is obtained from the last chalet, reached by ascending the slope to the left before the moraine. The view is still finer from the chalets of *Sass Fura* (6024'; guide desirable), situated high up on the slope of the *Cima di Tschingel*, on the S. side of the valley.

The road crosses the *Maira* above its confluence with the *Bondasca*. (¾ M.) **Promontogno** (2687'; **Galleria*), a village belonging to the parish of Bondo, is commanded by the fine ruins of the castle of *Castelmur*. Two lofty, massive walls descend into the valley. The road passes through *La Porta*, a rocky gallery, which, like the *Platifer* (p. 93) in the Leventina, forms the boundary between two zones of vegetation. Near the tower of the castle is a handsome church, erected by Baron Castelmur in 1855.

The church of *S. Pietro* stands picturesquely on a hill. We next reach (2 M.) **Stampà** (3379') and (1 M.) *Borgonuovo* (*Bornöu*, 3471'), which, with *Collura* on the slope opposite, form the parish of **Stampà** (362 inhab.). Near *Collura* is the château of Baron Castelmur, in the Moorish style.

1½ M. **Vicosoprano**. Roman. *Vespran* (3566'; **Maurizio*), the

capital of the valley, with 323 inhab., lies at the confluence of the Maira and the *Albigna*, which forms a fine cascade near its glacier. The mountain crests here are of peculiar formation.

The narrow and picturesque *Albigna Valley* may be ascended from Vicosopranò as far as (4 hrs.) the *Albigna Glacier* (*Ghiacciajo dell' Albigna*). — Persons with steady heads should ascend (6 hrs.) the *Priz DUAN* (10,280'), which commands a rich, varied panorama (guide necessary: the forester *Giov. Stampa* at Stampa, or *Giac. Prevosti* at Vicosopranò).

The road soon winds upwards (the old road, following the telegraph posts, being shorter) to —

16½ M. **Casaccia**, Roman. *Casätsch* (4790'; **Posta*, R. 2¼, B. 1, A. ¾ fr.; *Giovannini*; A. *Zuan*), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia. (Bridlepath over the *Septimer* to *Stalla* on the Julier route, see p. 347.) *Pietro Torriani* is recommended as a guide.

The road crossing the *Maloja* (the W. slope of which is remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation) passes the ruins of the Gothic church of *S. Gaudenzio* on the left, and ascends through beautiful pine-woods by steep zigzags, reaching the summit of the pass (5941'; p. 350), 4 M. from Casaccia.

From one of the windings a path to the right leads in a few min. to the beautiful fall of the *Ordlegna*, the spray of which is visible from the valley below. The path to it is easily missed unless the zigzags of the road be followed (comp. p. 350). — On reaching the summit of the *Maloja*, travellers should not fail to mount the rock opposite the *Maloja Inn*, a few paces from the road, as it commands a fine view of the valley; the diligence halts here for a few minutes, during which the ascent may easily be made.

From the *Maloja* to (35 M.) *Samaden*, see R. 86.

94. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

Comp. Map, p. 384.

45 M. **DILIGENCE** twice daily in 8¼ hrs. (fare 15 fr. 20 c., coupé 17 fr. 55 c.). **EXTRAPOST** with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 167 fr. 10, with three horses 235 fr. 75 c. — Carriage with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 180, to Lugano 210 fr.

Splügen (4757'), see p. 387. The road intersects the upper *Rheinwaldthal* (*Val Rhein*), passing below (1 M.) *Medels* (5030'). About 1 M. farther a bridge crosses to the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with debris, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used formerly to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May. The next place is (2 M.) *Nufenen* (5160'), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal*, at the head of which the *Curciusa Glacier* is visible. On the left the *Guggernüll* (p. 387) rears its huge rocky form, concealing the *Tambohorn*. Farther distant is the *Einshorn* (9650'). About 2½ M. farther is —

6½ M. **Hinterrhein** (5302'; **Post*, unpretending), the highest village in the valley, in approaching which we enjoy a view of the *Rheinwald* group of mountains, consisting of the *Marschhorn*, *Rheinquellhorn*, *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Hochberghorn*, and *Kirchalphorn*.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. The '*Sprung*', or '*Ursprung*' (source), is 3¼ hrs. from Hinterrhein to the Zapporthütte 2½ hrs., thence to the

club-hut $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. of rough walking). The interest of this excursion (guide necessary: *G. Trepp* at Hinterrhein, well spoken of) perhaps hardly repays the fatigue. The path, which is injured annually by inundations and landslips, diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, beyond the Rhine bridge (see below), and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the valley narrows. The path loses itself in the chaos of loose stones with which the slopes on the right side of the valley are covered, while the precipitous N. side is covered for some distance with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is in many places covered with avalanche snow which lies here during the whole year. By means of one of these snow-bridges, under which the river rushes, we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads us to the ($\frac{13}{4}$ hr.) *Zapporthütte* (6420'), a chalet occupied from the end of June to the end of August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny *Zapportalp*. The route hence to the club-hut ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) passes the *Hölle*, a wild mass of rock on the right bank, at the foot of which the Rhine forms a small fall. Farther along the same bank is a poor rock-strewn Alpine pasture, called by way of fanciful antithesis the *Paradies*. The *Club Hut* of the S. A. C., with room for twenty persons, is also occupied in summer by the shepherds. The narrow valley is terminated by the *Rheinwald* or *Zapport Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture (7270'), in shape resembling a cow's mouth, immediately below the chalet. The copious spring is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries issuing from crevices of the glacier. From the chalet we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier in order to obtain a good view of the vast *Adula*, or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Marsochhorn*, or *Moschelhorn* (Piz *Moësola*, 9521'), the *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500'), the *Zapporthorn* (10,332'), the *Vogelberg* (10,565'), the *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,148'), etc.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg* to the Lugnetzthal and Ilanz, see p. 330; over the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Lenta Lücke* to Zervreila, see p. 330.

The *Bernardino Road* crosses the first bridge (5301'), which spans the Rhine with three arches, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Hinterrhein. It then winds up the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A path diverging from the second winding to the right cuts off a considerable round.) Looking back, we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Rhine and the Kirchalhorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn which bound it on the N. On the left, before ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) crossing the *Masek-Bach* (5680'), we observe the solitary *Dürrenbühlhütte*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli Alp* (left), the road at length reaches the (3 M.) culminating point of the **S. Bernardino** (6768'; Inn, poor), situated at the N. end of the small *Lago Moësola*, from which three rocks project. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8911') and the *Mittaghorn* (8560'); on the right the *Marsochhorn* (or *Piz Moësola*; 9521'). This pass was known to the Romans, and down to the beginning of the 15th cent. it was called the *Vogelberg*. When St. Bernardino of Siena preached the gospel in this district, a chapel was erected on the S. slope of the mountain, and the pass has since been named after him. From the S. end of the lake issues the *Moësa* which the road follows down to its confluence with the Ticino above Bellinzona.

The road descends in numerous windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, passing a *Cantoniera*. (On the opposite bank are still seen long stretches of the old road which was destroyed by an

inundation.) On the W. rises the *Zapporthorn* (10,332') with the *Stabbio-Grat* (8996'), from which the *Muccia Glacier* descends. To the E. are the *Piz Lumbreda* (9768'), *Piz Mutun* (9360'), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423'). Lower down the road crosses the Moësa by a handsome new bridge, and is carried by the last wide bend to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the top of the pass) —

17 M. **S. Bernardino** (5335'; **Hôtel Brocco*; *Hôtel Ravizza*, pension 7 fr.; *Albergo Desteffanis*; *Albergo Menghetti*), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with the *Acqua Buona*, a mineral spring which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley, especially in its lower part, contrasts strongly with the Rheinwaldthal in language, cultivation, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are exclusively Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 405) having successfully crushed the first germs of the Reformation. — From S. Bernardino by the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see p. 394.

To the N., above the Bernardino Pass, projects the sharp tooth of the *Piz Uccello* (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numberless zigzags (which are cut off by footpaths). The Moësa forms a fine fall in the gorge to the right, but it can only be seen to advantage if we take the footpath between S. Bernardino and S. Giacomo, which runs first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *S. Giacomo* (3760'; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa by a bridge which commands a pleasing view, and then descends rapidly to —

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mesocco**, or *Cremeo* (2559'; **Hôtel Toscani*, adjoining the post-office; *Hôtel Desteffanis*), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and fields of maize begin to indicate the Italian character of the climate. On a rocky height to the left of the road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the village, rise the imposing ruins and four towers of the castle of *Miscx* (or *Mesocco*), which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes of the valley descend numerous brooklets, and between Mesocco and Lostallo there are eight waterfalls, some of them of considerable volume.

Beyond (2 M.) *Soazza* (2067') we reach the bottom of the valley, and the road becomes level. Near the second bridge below Soazza, the brook *Buffalora* forms a beautiful cascade near the road. Near ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Cabbio* (1476'), another waterfall. At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Lostallo* (1562'), extensive vineyards. At —

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Cama** (1260'), 3 M. from Lostallo, the first fig-trees are seen, near the Capuchin convent. $\frac{3}{4}$ M., *Leggia* (1125'); $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., *Grono* (1000'; *Hôtel Calancasca*), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the massive tower of *Florentina*, and near it a chapel with ancient frescoes.

The **Val Calanca**, 18 M. in length, ascends in a straight direction towards the Rheinwald Mts. (p. 392). A good road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calancasca*, leads by *Molina*, *Arvigo*, *S. Domenica*, and *Augio* to (12 M.) *Rossa* (3569'; Inn), the principal village in the

valley. (Difficult route hence to the W. by the *Giumella Pass*, 6955', to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blegno*, p. 337.) The road terminates here. *Valbella* (4383'), the highest hamlet, is 1 hr. farther up, beyond which is the (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695'). Thence to the E. over the *Passo di Passetti* (6808') to *S. Bernardino* (p. 393) 4-5 hrs.; guide advisable.

39 M. **Roveredo** (974'; *Posta*; *Croce*; **Angelo*), the capital (1171 inhab.) of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful *Trivulzio* family.

S. Vittore (882') is the last village of the Grisons, *Lumino* the first in the Canton Ticino. Before the Moësa bridge is crossed, the Bernardino route joins the St. Gotthard Road (p. 94). Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Ticino* stands *Arbedo* (813'), a village connected with a sad event in the history of Switzerland. On 30th July, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth, called *Chiesa Rossa* from their red colour, near the church of St. Paul.

45 M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 94.

95. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (*Milan*).

Comp. Map, p. 410.

38½ M. **DILIGENCE** to Lugano (19 M.; railway in progress) three times daily in 4 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 95, coupé 7 fr. 65 c. (EXTRAPOST with two horses, 47 fr. 40 c.). RAILWAY (comp. p. 397) from Lugano to Como (19½ M.) in 2 hrs.; fares 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.; to Milan (48½ M.) in 4 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 55, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30 c.

The road leaves the valley of the Ticino near *Cadenazzo* (751', p. 398), 3¾ M. S.W. of *Bellinzona* (p. 94), and winds upwards through a beautiful chestnut wood, along the slope of **Monte Cenero** for a distance of 4 M., commanding a variety of fine *views of Bellinzona and the valley of the Ticino, the influx of the latter into the Lago Maggiore, the N. part of that lake, and Locarno. At the top of the pass (1814') stands a guard-house, and near it the *Osteria Nuova*. The road then descends between the mountains, in a fertile valley, and reaches —

10 M. *Birōnico* (1420'), where we reach the *Vedeggio* (a stream which rises at the foot of *Monte Camoghè*, a few miles to the E., usually dry in summer).

The **Monte Camoghè** (7303') is usually ascended (6-7 hrs.) from Bellinzona or Bironico. Magnificent view of the broad plain of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain from Piedmont to the Valtellina. Travellers are not recommended to spend the night in the chalets on the top. Those who are disinclined for this fatiguing walk, may enjoy a survey of the Italian lakes by ascending from the *Osteria Nuova* (in 2 hrs.) to the summit of **Monte Cenero** (3776').

Beyond Bironico the scenery is picturesque, and the soil rich and fertile: the double-peaked Camoghè continues to rise on our left; ¾ M. *Taverne Superiori*; ¼ M. *Taverne Inferiori*, good inn; 2½ M. *Cadempino*; 1 M. *Vesio* (view from the church of Madonna di S. Martino); 1½ M. *Lugano*.

As we descend towards Lugano, the country becomes more beautiful and fertile. The *Monte S. Salvatore* with its pilgrimage church first become visible; and then the lake, in the clear green water of which the picturesque mountains of the neighbourhood are reflected. After passing a number of villas, the road reaches the town with its flat-roofed houses, In the foreground are the extensive *Barracks*.

19 M. Lugano (932'). — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL DU PARC*, in the suppressed monastery of *S. Maria degli Angioli*, on the S. side of town, with a pleasant garden and several dépendances, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 5, L. and A. 2 fr., pension 8-10, in winter 6-8 fr.; *GRAND HÔTEL SUISSE*; *HÔTEL DE LA COURONNE*, tolerable, but without view; *BELLEVUE*, on the lake; *HÔTEL DU PANORAMA*, ¼ hr. S. of the town, moderate (view). — *Post and Telegraph* office at the Government Buildings (p. 396).

Restaurants. *Concordia* and *Americana*, both on the lake. *Café Ferini*, *Jacchini*, and *del Teatro* in the Piazza della Riforma, at the back of the Government Buildings.

Lake Baths of the *Società Salvatore* adjoining the *Hôtel Bellevue*, and *Bagni Galleggianti* by the *Hôtel du Parc* (for swimmers; 1 fr. with towels).

Diligence to *Luino* (p. 408) once daily in 2½ hrs., coupé 3 fr. 60 c., intérieur 2 fr. 90 c.; steamboat-tickets for *Lago Maggiore* are also issued at the office. To *Bellinzona* (in connection with the railway to *Biasca* and the diligence over the *St. Gotthard* to *Lucerne*) three times daily (see above); to *Coire* over the *Bernardino* once daily.

Steamboat to *Porlezza* 2½ or 1 fr.; to *Ponte Tresa*, see p. 409.

Boats to *Porlezza* (p. 410) with one rower 7 fr., two 12 fr., three 16½ fr.; to *Osteno* (p. 409), 6, 10, or 12 fr., incl. fee.

Carriages. To *Luino* with one horse 12, with two 20 fr., *Bellinzona* 16 or 30, *Magadino* 16 or 30, *Varese* 16 or 30, *Baveno* 22 or 40, *Flüelen* with two horses 140 fr. (fee extra).

English Church Service at the *Hôtel du Parc*.

Lugano (932'), the largest town in the Canton of Ticino, with 6024 inhab. (124 Prot.), is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, and enjoys quite an Italian climate, the aloe blooming here in the open air. It is a very pleasant place for a lengthened stay; the environs display all the charms of Italian mountain scenery; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the margin of the lake, and the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts in the background. To the S., immediately above the town, rises the *Monte S. Salvatore*, wooded to its summit (p. 396); and among the mountains towards the N. the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 394) is conspicuous.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also thoroughly Italian in its character. A variety of picturesque costumes will be observed here at the Tuesday market.

The once numerous monasteries here were suppressed between 1848 and 1853, with the exception of two. The most important was that of *S. Maria degli Angioli*, now the *Hôtel du Parc*. The adjacent church contains frescoes by *Luini*, the *Crucifixion, one of his finest works, the Last Supper (on the left wall) in three sections, formerly preserved at the Lyceum, and a *Madonna* (1st chap. on

the r.). — *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, on an eminence (fine view from the terrace), probably erected by *Tommaso Rodari* at the close of the 15th cent., has a tastefully adorned marble façade.

Adjoining the Theatre are the *Government Buildings*, with a cool and pleasant colonnaded court. The hall contains a monument to the architect *Canonico di Tesserete* and a marble bust of General *Dufour* (d. 1875).

A small temple at the *Villa Tanzina*, where suites of apartments may be hired, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the Hôtel du Parc, contains a bust of Washington, '*magnum sæculorum decus*'. — The *Villa Vasalli*, charmingly situated near the Hôtel du Parc, of which it is now a dépendance, has a beautiful and very extensive garden, containing fine cedars, magnolias, camellias, etc. — Superb view from the tower in the garden of the *Villa Enderlin*, to which access is permitted by the proprietor.

The beautiful **Park Ciani*, extending along the N. bay of the lake (visitors admitted, gardener 1 fr.), contains a marble *Monument* erected by the late proprietor to the memory of his parents, and executed by *Vinc. Vela* in 1850.

Opposite the Hôtel du Parc, on the new and broad quay, is a *Fountain* with a *Statue of William Tell*, 8 ft. in height, in white sandstone, designed by *Vinc. Vela*.

Delightful excursion to the '*Monte S. Salvatore* (2982'), ascent 2 hrs., descent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., guide (4 fr.) superfluous, as the path cannot be mistaken; horse 9 fr., mule 8 fr., incl. fee. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Hôtel du Parc, between a detached house and the wall of a garden, a good paved path diverges to the right from the road to Como; 2 min. farther, where the road divides, we go straight on to the houses (avoiding the turn to the right); between these the road ascends, past the handsome and conspicuous (25 min.) *Villa Marchino*, to (5 min.) the village of *Pazzallo*, from which Monte Rosa is visible through a mountain gorge. Here the path diverges to the left from the broad road, passes through the gateway of the fourth house, and ascends to the left in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Pilgrimage Chapel* on the summit (refreshments at a house near the top, dear). The view embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, especially those above Lugano, sprinkled with numerous villas. To the E. above Porlezza is Monte Legnone (p. 411), to the left of which, in the extreme distance, are the snow-peaks of the Bernina; to the N., above Lugano, rises the double peak of Monte Camoghè (p. 391); to the left of this are the distant mountains of the St. Gotthard; towards the W. is the chain of Monte Rosa, with the Matterhorn and other Alps of the Valais to the right. This view is seen to the greatest advantage in the morning, when Monte Rosa gleams in the sunshine. The construction of a carriage-road and of a hotel on the summit is projected. In descending, we may choose the route through *Carona* (1968') and *Melide* (p. 397; somewhat longer).

A DRIVE ROUND MONTE S. SALVATORE ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is strongly recommended. We proceed by ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pambio*, where a monument by *Vela* has been erected near the church of S. Pietro to Capt. Carloni, who fell at Somma Campagna in 1848, to (1 hr.) *Figino*, where the road approaches the W. arm of the lake. We then skirt the lake, passing round the *Monte Arbostora*, the S. spur of Mte. Salvatore, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Morcote*, charmingly situated and commanded by a ruined castle (view from the top), and to (1 hr.) *Melide*. Thence to *Lugano*, see below. — The churchyard of *S. Abbondio*, 2 M. to the W. of *Pambio* (see above), contains a fine monument of the Torriani family by *Vela*.

The ascent (2½ hrs.) of ***Monte Brè** (3100'), N.E. of Lugano, is easy, and scarcely less interesting than that of Mte. S. Salvatore. (A boy should be engaged as a guide at Brè.) A road runs inland towards several mills at the foot of the mountain. Thence a broad and well-constructed path winds upwards to the right to the small village of *Desago*, passing a few groups of houses. Another route to Desago from the town skirts the lake to the foot of the mountain, and then ascends from hamlet to hamlet through gardens, etc. Above Desago the path divides; both routes are broad, and well-constructed, leading round the mountain, to the village of *Brè* (2631') on its farther side (Tavern, bread and wine only). The route to the right, above the lake, is of surpassing beauty; that to the left also commands a fine inland view. Near the church of Brè a narrow forest-path ascends to the summit of the mountain. This path also divides; the branch to the right traverses the highest ridge of the hill, that to the left leads to a spur of the mountain in the direction of Lugano. The summit may be attained by either. The view of the several arms of the Lake of Lugano, especially in the direction of Porlezza, and the surrounding mountains, is remarkably fine. Lugano itself is not visible from the summit, but from the above-mentioned spur a good view of it may be obtained. All these paths are easily traced. From Lugano to Brè about 1½ hr.; from Brè to the summit by the longest way about 1 hr.

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is much frequented on holidays by the townspeople, many of whom possess wine-cellar (*cantine*) in the numerous cool grottoes by which the side of the mountain is honeycombed. These receptacles are guarded by numerous huts, which from a distance present the appearance of a village. Wine of good quality and icy coolness is sold at some of these cellars (*'Asti'* recommended). There is also a brewery here.

Excursion to the *Grotto of Osteno*, see p. 409.

The RAILWAY-STATION is about 1½ M. to the W. of the town. The train crosses the road to Luino (p. 409), and at the N.W. base of the precipitous *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 396) approaches the ***Lake of Lugano** (p. 409), along the bank of which the line is carried by means of cuttings in the rock and galleries. We now enjoy a charming view of the banks of the lake, enlivened with villages and numerous country-houses. Beyond *S. Martino* the calcareous rock of the Mte. S. Salvatore is replaced by dolomite, which becomes gradually purer and whiter, until near (24 M.) stat. *Melide* it changes into dark porphyry. An unsightly stone *Dam* across the lake, completed in 1846 and skirted by the railway, ½ M. long, and 26 ft. broad, connects Melide with *Bissone*. At each end there is an arch for the passage of boats. The train now runs on the E. bank of the lake, commanding beautiful views, and passes (26½ M.) stations *Maroggia* and (29 M.) **Capolago** (*Inn*, on the lake), where it quits the lake. To the left rise the slopes of the *Monte Generoso* (see below).

31½ M. Stat. **Mendrisio** (1191'; **Hôtel Mendrisio*, R. 2½, B. 1½, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Angelo*), a small town with 2400 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district, possesses large wine-cellar and a handsome hospital.

The *Monte Generoso* (5561'), *M. Gionnèro*, or *M. Calvaggione*, the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, is frequently ascended from Mendrisio (where horses and guides may be hired, the latter unnecessary) in 4 hrs. The bridle-path ascends by the wine-cellar of *Salorino* in zigzags (pedestrians

may go through the village of Salorino and follow the telegraph-wires) to a dale, at the upper end of which (1¼ hr., halfway to the inn) there is a spring. Farther on, the path passes through a plantation of chestnuts, then through beech-forest to the (1¼ hr.) **Hôtel du Généroso* (R. 3, L. and A. 1, D. 4½ fr.; post and telegr. offices), recommended for a prolonged stay. Farther on (¼ hr.), beyond the ridge, are the chalets of *Cassina*, where a fine breed of cattle is reared. From the hotel to the summit a steep ascent of 1½ hr., past several peaks of the Generoso. The view embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, Lago Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N., from the Monte Viso to the Bernina. At the foot of the mountain, figs and grapes thrive luxuriantly; higher up are dense forests of chestnuts and beeches, and beyond these, broom and scanty herbage. The mountain abounds in rare plants. — The Monte Generoso may also be ascended from *Maroggia* (see above); pleasant bridle-path by *Rovio* (**Hôtel Rovio*, where horses and guides may be hired) to the top in 4 hrs.; or from *Balerna* (see below) by *Muggio* (to which there is a carriage-road) and *Scudelatte* to the top in 4¼ hrs.

The next stations are (35 M.) *Balerna* and (36 M.) **Chiasso** (764'; *Angelo*, or *Posta*), the last Swiss village (custom-house examination and generally a long halt). The line pierces the *Monte Olimpino* by means of a tunnel, passes *Borgo Vico*, the W. suburb of Como, and reaches —

38½ M. **Como** (p. 416); thence to *Milan*, see R. 101.

96. From Bellinzona to Locarno (*Magadino*).

Comp. Map, p. 400.

13 M. RAILWAY in 54 min. (fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.). — DILIGENCE from Cadenazzo to Magadino once daily in 1 hr. (railway in course of construction).

The lower *Valley of the Ticino* is a broad, grassy, and partly wooded plain, to which the mountains, although distant, form an imposing background. The soil is well cultivated, and the hills are covered with vines; but the low ground is marshy and unhealthy. The train stops first at (2 M.) stat. *Giubiasco*, where the line now being constructed to Lugano through the *Mte. Cenere* (p. 394) diverges to the left, and then at (5 M.) stat. *Cadenazzo*, where the high road to Lugano (R. 95) ascends the *Mte. Cenere* to the left.

The ROAD FROM CADENAZZO TO (4½ M.) MAGADINO leads by *Contone* and *Quartino*. *Magadino* (*Bellevue*, at the steamboat pier), the N.E. harbour of the Lago Maggiore, consists of two villages, the *Upper* and *Lower*, situated at the influx of the *Ticino* into the lake, in a marshy district. Steamboats on the Lago Maggiore, see p. 400.

The railway to Locarno traverses the marshy plain towards the N.W. and crosses the *Ticino* below *Cugnasco*. The slopes on the right are covered with houses and vineyards. Beyond (9½ M.) stat. *Gordola* the turbulent *Verzasca* bursts forth from a narrow ravine. The train crosses the stream and approaches the Lago Maggiore. Charming scenery.

13 M. **Locarno** (682'; **Grand Hôtel Locarno*, a large new house on the lake, with pleasant grounds and English Chapel; **Corona*, on the lake; **Albergo Svizzero*, in the upper part of the town,

moderate; *Caffè dell' Unione*, on the lake), one of the three capitals (2667 inhab.) of the Canton of Ticino, and a town of thoroughly Italian character, though politically Swiss, lies on the W. bank of Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*. The lemon and orange trees, the festooned vines, the graceful campanili, the pretty chapels on the hills, and the azure lake, all tell of the land whose 'very weeds are beautiful'.

In the 14th cent. Locarno numbered 5000 inhab., and was a very prosperous town. In 1553, a decree of the intolerant Roman Catholic inhabitants banished those of their fellow-citizens who had espoused the Reformed faith. A number of the wealthiest of the latter repaired to Zürich, where they established the silk-manufactories which flourish to this day. Amongst the emigrants were the influential families of the Orelli and Muralto.

The *Collegiate Church* contains a few good pictures. The handsome *Government Buildings* are situated in a large 'piazza' and public garden. The pilgrimage church of the **Madonna del Sasso* (1168'), on a wooded eminence above the town, commands the finest view in the environs; the church contains a picture (Entombment of Christ) by *Cesari*.

The busy market held at Locarno every alternate Thursday affords the visitor an opportunity of observing the variety of costumes worn by the peasantry of the environs. On 8th Sept., the Nativity of St. Mary, every one appears in holiday attire.

FROM LOCARNO TO DOMO D'OSSOLA (9 hrs.) a very attractive route leads through the valleys of *Centovalli* and *Vigezzo*; (4 M.) *Intragna* (1299'; *Bustalli's Inn*), where the carriage-road terminates; (1½ hr.) *Borgnone* (2316'); (3 hrs.) *Malenco* (Leone d'Oro), whence there is a road to (1½ M.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (Leone d'Oro; Stella; Croce di Malta), the largest village on the route, 7 M. from Domo d'Ossola (p. 276).

FROM LOCARNO TO AIROLO (14-16 hrs.). The carriage-road ascends (N.W.) the *Val Maggia*, following the course of the *Maggia*, which abounds in cascades. It leads past the (2 M.) picturesque *Ponte Brolla* (which is crossed by a road into the *Val Onsernone*, leading by *Loco* and *Russo* to *Comologno*, 16 M. from Locarno) to (4½ M.) *Maggia* (1138'), the capital of the valley, and by *Coglio*, *Giumaglio*, and *Someo* to (6 M.) *Cerio* (1351'; Café del Grütli), at the mouth of the *Val Rovana*, which 4 M. higher up divides into the *Val di Campo* to the S. and the *Val di Bosco* to the N. (route to the *Val Formazza* by *Bosco* and the *Criner Furca*, see p. 149). Then (1½ M.) *Bignasco* (1424'; *Posta), at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*. (From Locarno to Bignasco diligence daily in 3½ hrs., fare 2 fr. 90 c.)

(Through the *Val Bavona* to Airolo 11 hrs. — A good road leads by *Caveragno*, *Fontana*, and *Foroglio* to (9 M.) *S. Carlo* (3150') at the foot of the precipitous *Basodine* (10,748'; ascent from the N.E. side, crossing the *Caveragno Glacier*, suitable for experienced mountaineers only; comp. p. 148). Guide necessary (C. Padovani recommended) for the route from *S. Carlo* by *Campo*, the *Alp Lielpe*, and the small *Lago Sciundrau* (7817') to the (5 hrs.) *Cristallina Furca* (8474'), on the N. of which there is a patch of snow (to the right the *Piz Cristallina*, 9547'); descent through the *Val Torta* and *Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 145) and (3 hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 92).

The road in the *Val Maggia*, which is called *Val Lavizzara* higher up, next leads by *Broglio* and *Prato*, at the mouth of the valley of that name, which ascends to the E. to the *Campo Tencia*, to (6½ M.) *Peccia* (2746'; Inn), where the road terminates, and the valley divides into the *Val Peccia* to the W. and the *Val Lavizzara* to the E. (so called from the

'lavez' stone, a kind of talk slate, frequently found in it). In the latter, 1½ hr. from Peccia, lies *Fusio* (4212'; Inn), whence the traveller may proceed (with guide), either to the N. by *Sambucco*, *Corte*, and the *Sas-sello Pass* (7697') direct to (5 hrs.) Airolo; or (more interesting) to the E. to the (3 hrs.) pass of the *Campolungo-Alp* (7625'), and past the small *Lago Tremorgio* (5997') to (2 hrs.) *Dazio Grande* (p. 93).

97. Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands.

Steamboats (three times daily in summer) from Locarno to Arona in 5 hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella in 2 hrs., from Isola Bella to Arona in 1¼ hr.; fares from Locarno to Arona 4 fr. 20 c. or 2 fr. 25 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 1 fr. 85 or 1 fr. 15 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 80 or 90 c., *landing and embarking included*. The steamboats are the best and cheapest conveyance to Isola Bella, especially for a single traveller (from Pallanza 60, from Stresa 40 c.); and as they touch at the island 4-6 times daily, frequent opportunities are afforded for the excursion. Travellers from the North who wish to obtain a glimpse of the lake in one day and return in the evening (to Locarno, or to Lugano by Luino) leave the steamer at Pallanza and take a rowing-boat thence to the Isola Madre and back (in 2 hrs.); or row from the Isola Madre to the Isola Bella and take the steamboat there (in the latter case time very limited). — Stations (those at which the steamers do not touch regularly are printed in *Italics*, those with piers are printed in capitals; the communication with the others is by small boat; for particulars see the '*Horaire pour la Navigation à Vapeur du Lac Majeur*'): *Magadino*, *Locarno*, *Ascona*, *Brissago*, *Canobbio*, *Maccagno*, *Luino*, *Cannero*, *Oggebbio*, *Ghiffa*, *Porto Val Travaglia*, *Laveno*, *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Suna*, *Fariolo*, *Baveno*, *Isola Bella*, *Stresa*, *Belgirate*, *Lesna*, *Meina*, *Angera*, *Arona*. — On board the steamers carriages from Luino to Lugano (p. 408) and from Magadino to Bellinzona and the St. Gotthard are offered to travellers. Caution necessary (comp. p. 84).

Boats. Travellers coming from the Simplon usually take a boat at *Baveno* (p. 277) to visit the Borromean Islands. The charge for an excursion not exceeding 2 hrs. is fixed for each rower at 2½ fr.; for 1-3 pers. 2 rowers, for 4-6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers, so that the half-hour's passage to the Isola Bella is somewhat expensive. Half-way between Stresa and Baveno, opposite the island, there is a ferry where 1-2 fr. is exacted for a passage of scarcely 10 min.; the other boatmen demand 5 fr. The passage from Stresa for 1-2 pers. costs 2 fr., for 3 or more pers. with 2 rowers 4 fr., according to tariff. For the return from the island to the mainland, to Baveno, Stresa, etc., the boatmen demand 5 fr., but they reduce their terms as the time for the departure of the steamboat approaches (see above). From Isola Bella to Isola Madre and back, incl. stay, 5 fr. with two rowers. Travellers should, if possible, avoid making their bargain through the medium of a waiter or commissionaire, whose intervention is sure to increase the price.

Railway from *Arona* to *Milan*, see p. 405; to *Genoa* and *Turin*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. Railway-tickets may be procured on board the steamboats, on the arrival of which the trains leave Arona. Railway from *Locarno* to *Bellinzona* and *Biasca*, see RR. 96, 25; diligence from *Biasca* over the St. Gotthard to *Lucerne* in 16 hrs., see R. 25; from *Bellinzona* to *Coire* over the *Bernardino* in 17 hrs., see R. 94.

Diligence from *Arona* twice daily in 6 hrs. to *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 276), in correspondence with the diligence over the Simplon (R. 63). — From *Luino* Swiss diligence daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Lugano*, see p. 408.

The ***Lago Maggiore** (646', greatest depth 2800'), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is 37 M. in length, and averages 4½ M. in width. The canton of Ticino possesses only the N. bank for a distance of 9 M.; this part of the lake is also called the *Lake*





of *Locarno*. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from *Zenna* belong to Italy. Its principal tributaries are on the N. the *Ticino*, on the W. the *Tosa*, and on the E. the *Tresa*, flowing from the Lake of Lugano. The river which emerges from the S. end of the lake retains the name of *Ticino*. The N. banks are bounded by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded, whilst the E. shore towards the lower end slopes gradually away to the level of the plains of Lombardy. The W. bank affords a succession of charming landscapes. The water is of a green colour in its N. arm, and deep blue towards the S.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. **Locarno**, see p. 298. The bank is covered to a considerable height with villages, country-houses, and campanili. Below Locarno the deposits of the *Maggia* have formed a considerable delta. The steamboat skirts the W. bank, on which runs the new road from Locarno to Pallanza. In the angle lies *Ascona*, with a château and a seminary for priests; then *Ronco*, higher up the bank. Passing two small islands, the steamer next reaches *Brissago* (**Albergo Antico*), a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses conspicuous from a great distance, and an avenue of cypresses leading to the church. The slopes above the village are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. On a green plateau on the opposite bank lies *Pino*. *S. Agäta* and **Canobbio** (*Hôtel Canobbio*, near the landing place, R. 1½-3, pension 6 fr.; *Albergo del Bisone*, moderate; **Pension Villa Badia*) are the first Italian villages. The latter, one of the oldest and most important on the lake, lies at the entrance of the *Val Canobbino*, and is overshadowed by richly-wooded mountains. The church *Della Pietà*, the dome of which is attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaud. Ferrari over the high-altar.

A beautiful walk may be taken hence up the picturesque *Val Canobbino* to (1¼ M.) hydropathic establishment of *La Salute* (closed at present), and to the (1 M.) *Orido*, a wild rocky scene, where there is a bridge and in spring a waterfall.

The boat now steers for the E. bank, and touches at the village of *Maccagno*, whence a pleasant excursion may be made to the loftily situated *Lago Delio* (new Hotel, commanding a beautiful view). Then **Luino** (**Hôtel du Simplon*; *Posta*; *Vittoria*), with the *Palazzo Grivelli* surrounded by pines, the station for Lugano (p. 409), a favourite summer resort on account of its beautiful situation and environs. About ½ M. to the S., at the mouth of the *Margorabbia*, is situated *Germignaga*, with the extensive silk-spinning (filanda) and winding (filatoja) factories of Cesare Bozotti and Co. of Milan (visitors not admitted without a written permission from the proprietors). On the W. bank rise two grotesque-looking castles (*Castelli di Cannero*), half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers *Mazzarda*, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** is

beautifully situated in the midst of vineyards and olive-groves, which extend far up the slopes. The W. bank is clothed with the richest vegetation, and studded with innumerable white houses and a succession of picturesque villages.

We next pass the small villages of *Oggebbio* and *Ghiffa* on the W. bank, and *Porto Valtravaglia* on the E. bank, at which the steamers do not always stop. In a wooded bay beyond the last-named lies *Calde*, with the ancient tower of the *Castello di Calde* on an eminence. The next place is **Laveno** (**Posta*; *Moro*; *Stella*), a village of some importance, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, formerly a fortified harbour for the Austrian gunboats, with a dismantled fort opposite to it. At the back of Laveno rises **Il Sasso del Ferro** (5918'), the most beautiful mountain on the lake, which commands a magnificent view of the lake and of the snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. Even from the neighbourhood of Laveno the five-peaked summit of Monte Rosa is visible beyond the mountains of the opposite bank.

An interesting excursion may be made to the (2 hrs.) little church of *S. Caterina in Sasso*, situated on the hill-side, high above the lake, where there are two curious masses of rock supporting each other, having been deposited in that position by a landslip. — Omnibus daily at 7 a.m. by *Varese to Como*, see p. 416.

As the boat approaches *Intra*, a rotunda with a statue, belonging to the *Villa Prina*, becomes visible. The valley, which here opens to the W., suddenly discloses a strikingly picturesque view of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the *Strahlhorn*, then the *Mischabel* and the *Simplon*. They are lost to view as the steamboat turns the point between *Intra* and *Pallanza*, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until we reach *Isola Bella*. From the island itself they are hidden by the mountains of the valley of the *Tosa*.

Intra (*Vitello d'Oro*; *Leone d'Oro*), a flourishing town with manufactories chiefly belonging to Swiss proprietors, is situated on alluvial soil, between the mouths of two mountain streams, the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino*. At *Salasca*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., is the *Villa Francosini*, with beautiful gardens which deserve a visit. — Omnibus daily between *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Gravellona*, *Omegna*, and *Orta*; comp. pp. 406, 407.

A church on the promontory of *S. Remigio*, which juts into the lake here, occupies the site of a Roman temple of *Venus*. This is the widest part of the lake. The little **Isola S. Giovanni**, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is one of the *Borromean Islands*.

Pallanza. — *GRAND HÔTEL PALLANZA, a large house, beautifully situated, R. from 3, B. 13 4, D. 5, A. and L. 2 fr.; omnibus from the quay 11 4 fr. — POSTA; ITALIA. — Boat with one rower to *Isola Madre* 11 2, with two 3 fr.; to *Isola Bella* 21 2 or 41 2, to both islands 31 2 or 6, to *Stresa* 21 2 or 4, to *Laveno* 21 2 or 41 2, to *Luino* 6 or 10 fr., etc. — Diligence to *Domo d'Ossola* in 5 hrs., on the arrival of the steamboat from *Magadino*. Omnibus to *Orta*, see above.

Pallanza, the seat of the authorities of the province, is a thriving little town (4000 inhab.), delightfully situated opposite the Borromean Islands. Some of the nursery-gardens here (*Rovelli, Cerutti*, etc.; attendant, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.) are worthy of a visit. A pleasant walk may be taken on the new road, leading round the *Monte Rosso*, and ascending the course of the *S. Bernardino* to the ancient Roman bridge of *Santino* (1 hr.).

The lake here forms an extensive bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 2 M. wide, running in a N.W. direction, at the N. end of which is the influx of the impetuous *Tosa* (*Toce*). On the N.E. bank lies *Suna*, on the S.W. *Fariolo* (Leone d'Oro), where the Simplon road leaves the lake (comp. p. 277); the steamer does not always touch at these two stations. Farther on is **Baveno** (**Bellevue; Beaurivage; Hôtel Sempione*), a small town with 1300 inhab., the usual starting-point of travellers from the Simplon for a visit to the —

***Borromean Islands.** The steamers touch at the *Isola Bella*, the most S. of these, which, with the *Isola Madre*, belongs to the Borromeo family. Between these is the *Isola dei Pescatori*, or *Superiore*, the property of the fishermen who inhabit it. Farther N. is the *Isola S. Giovanni*, already mentioned.

In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent., *Count Vitalio Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a château on ***Isola Bella**, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on 10 terraces 100' above the lake, and containing lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent oleanders, and other luxuriant products of a southern climate (evening light most favourable for the view). Shell-grottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period meet the eye in profusion. The *Château*, which is much too large for the island, is richly decorated, and contains a *Collection of Pictures* more numerous than valuable. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is very striking. A servant hurries visitors through the château (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr. for each person), and consigns them to a gardener, who shows the garden with equal despatch for a similar fee. Adjacent to the château is the **Hôtel du Dauphin or Delfino* (R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 4, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.). Excursion of 2 hrs. by boat to the other islands with one rower $2\frac{1}{2}$, with two 5 fr.

The ***Isola Madre** is on its S. side similar to the *Isola Bella*, being laid out in seven terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises. On the highest terrace is a dilapidated Palazzo, commanding a beautiful view. On the N. side there are delightful pleasure grounds, with luxuriant vegetation, which render it a far pleasanter spot than the *Isola Bella* (fee 1 fr.). — The *Isola dei Pescatori* is entirely occupied by a small fishing village, the single open space being just sufficient for drying the nets.

The scenery around the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of

Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in the softness of its character. Monte Rosa is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N.W. are the glaciers and peaks of the Simplon; of the nearer mountains the most conspicuous are the white granite-rocks near Baveno (p. 277). The traveller coming from the N. cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of these banks, studded with innumerable habitations, and clothed with southern vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives); the extensive lake with its deep blue waters, and the beautiful girdle of snowy mountains, combining the stern grandeur of the High Alps with the charms of a southern clime. Rousseau at one time intended to make the Borromean Islands the scene of his 'Nouvelle Héloïse', but considered them too artificial for his romance, in which human nature is portrayed with such a masterly hand.

The steamboat now steers S. to —

Stresa. — *HÔTEL DES ILES BORROMÉES, with diligence-office, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the landing place, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ D. 5 fr., pension in summer $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., in winter 6-7 fr., boat without rower $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the first, 1 fr. for each additional hour; *HÔTEL DE MILAN, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., and *HÔTEL DU SIMPLON, both new; ALBERGO REALE, on the lake, a tolerable Italian inn. — *Bout (barca)* with one rower $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per hour, each additional hour 1 fr. (comp. p. 400). — *One-horse carriage* to Domo d'Ossola 15-20 fr., *two-horse* 30-35 fr.; to Arona with one horse 6 fr.; carriages for the Simplon route to Sion may also be procured. No supplementary carriages provided when the diligence is full.

Stresa is situated on the W. bank of the lake, opposite the Isola Bella. The handsome *Rosminian Monastery*, halfway up the mountain, is now occupied by a school. Beautiful cypresses in the *Churchyard*. — Ascent of *Monte Motterone*, see p. 405.

As the steamer steers along the W. bank, our attention is attracted by the skilful construction of the high-road, which in many places is supported by piers of masonry. The banks gradually become flatter, and Monte Rosa makes its appearance in the W. The boat touches at *Belgirate* (*Grand Hôtel Belgirate), *Lesà*, and *Meina* on the W., and at *Angera* (only *once* daily) on the E. bank; the handsome chateau above the latter belongs to Count Borromeo. The steamer then finally stops at the railway-station below Arona.

Arona (738'; **Italia*, or *Posta*, diligence-office, and **Albergo Reale*, both on the quay; *Café* adjoining the Albergo Reale; *Café du Lac*, by the quay), an ancient town on the W. bank, with 3200 inhab., extends upwards on the slope of the hill. In the principal church of *S. Maria*, in the upper part of the town, is the chapel of the Borromean family, to the right of the high-altar, which contains an *Altar-piece, the Holy Family, by *Gaudenzio Vinci* (or *Gaud. Ferrari*?); it is surrounded by five other smaller pictures, the upper representing God the Father, at the sides eight saints and the donatrix.

On a height overlooking the entire district, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of the station and pier, is a colossal *Statue of S. Carlo*, 70' in height, resting on a pedestal 42' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the celebrated Cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, born here in 1538, died 1584, canonised 1610. The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper.

Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not devoid of artistic merit, except that the ears are rather out of proportion. The various parts are held together by iron cramps, and by stout masonry in the interior. The venturesome climber may ascend in the interior to the head, which will accommodate three persons; but the suffocating heat and the number of bats which infest the interior render the ascent far from enjoyable.

Relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the neighbouring Church, near which is a large *Seminary for Priests*.

PEDESTRIANS returning to Switzerland should direct their luggage at Arona to Domo d'Ossola; poste restante, and after visiting the Borromean Islands, proceed by Stresa to Orta over *Monte Motterone*, see below; thence, or, if more convenient, from *Gravellona* (p. 276), on foot or by carriage to *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 276), from which the Swiss diligence to Brieg over the Simplon starts.

RAILWAY by Novara to Turin, Alessandria, and Genoa, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The RAILWAY FROM ARONA TO MILAN (41½ M. in 2¼-2½ hrs.; fares 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 15 c.) runs round the S. end of the lake, crosses the Ticino, the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy (down to 1859 the frontier of Austria and Italy), and reaches *Sesto Calende* (Posta). It then runs towards the S.E. through a monotonous district, by stations *Vergiate* and *Somma*, to (16½ M.) *Gallarate* (where the line to Varese diverges), a considerable town (5200 inhab.) at the S.E. base of a chain of hills, and at the beginning of the extensive and fertile plain which the train has to traverse before reaching Milan. Maize, mulberries, and vines flourish here luxuriantly. Stations *Busto Arsizio*, *Legnano*, *Parabiago*, *Rho*, *Musocco*. (41½ M.) *Milan*, see p. 118.

98. From Stresa to Varallo.

Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia.

Three days suffice to explore a district, which, though seldom visited, is one of the most beautiful of the S. Alps. Travellers from the Simplon should, after visiting the Borromean Islands, begin this excursion at STRESA (p. 404), and terminate it at ARONA; or GRAVELLONA (p. 276) may be taken as the starting-point, and STRESA the termination, in which case the portion between Orta and Varallo must be traversed twice. From Stresa or Isola Bella by the Monte Motterone to Orta 9, from Orta (or from Pella) to Varallo 5 hrs. walking; from Varallo to Arona 5, to Novara 6 hrs. drive. — Guide desirable (to the top of the Motterone 5, to Orta 8 fr.; mule with attendant to Orta 12 fr., and gratuity). A supply of provisions is necessary, as little besides milk can be procured on the route. *Mules* may be hired at Orta, but at high charges.

The Lago Maggiore is separated from the Lake of Orta by a long mountain ridge, which is crossed by a bridle-path leading from Stresa by *Gignese*, *Coiro*, and *Armeno* (see below) to (5-6 hrs.) Orta. Farther to the N., the ridge culminates in the **Monte Motterone* (4892'), which commands an admirable view, and is easily ascended from Stresa in 5 hrs. The path, which is not easily found without a guide, begins opposite Isola Bella and ascends rapidly through chestnut-wood, and, farther on, above the village of *Someraro*, over fern-clad slopes and pastures. Some chalets situated among trees are passed, where milk may be procured, beyond

which we follow a W. direction as far as a small chapel, where we turn to the right (4 hrs. from Stresa). The top is then reached in another hour.

The extensive *VIEW*, rivalling that of the Rigi, embraces the entire amphitheatre of mountains from Monte Rosa to the Ortler in the Tyrol (Panorama by Bossoli, 3½ fr.). To the right of Monte Rosa appear the snow-mountains of Monte Moro, Pizzo di Bottarello, Simplon, Monte Leone, Gries, and St. Gotthard, farther E. the conical Stella above Chiavenna, and the long, imposing ice-range of the Bernina, which separates the Val Bregaglia (p. 389) from the Valtellina (p. 369). At the spectator's feet lie seven different lakes, the Lake of Orta, Lago di Mergozzo, Lago Maggiore, Lago di Monate, Lago di Comabbio, Lago di Biandronne, and Lago di Varese; farther to the right stretch the extensive plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, in the centre of which rises the lofty cathedral of Milan. The Ticino and the Sesia meander like silver threads through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion frequently appear to traverse a lofty table-land. The simultaneous view of the Isola Madre in Lago Maggiore and the Isola S. Giulio in the Lake of Orta has a remarkably picturesque effect. The mountain itself consists of a number of barren summits, studded with occasional chalets shaded by trees, but its base is encircled by chestnut-trees, and surrounded by a rich and fertile plain.

An easy and well-defined bridle-path descends from the Monte Motterone to (2½ hrs.) *Armeno* (Inn), where we follow the high-road towards the S. to (2 M.) *Miasino*; (1½ M.) *Ronchetti Postu.* a gaily coloured Swiss house, where a path diverges from the road to the right, ascending in 10 min. to the *Sacro Monte* (see below). Then (¾ M.) —

Orta (1220'; **Hôtel S. Giulio*, in the market-place and on the lake; **Leone d'Oro*; *Due Spade*; one-horse carriage to Gravelona 8, to Vogogna 20 fr.), a small town, with narrow streets paved with marble slabs, most picturesquely situated on a promontory extending into the lake, at the base of a precipitous cliff. At the S. entrance of the town is the handsome villa of the Marquis Natta of Novara.

OMNIBUS and DILIGENCE from Orta daily to *Omegna* (Posta), at the N. end of the Lago di Orta; also daily to *Gozzano*, the terminus of the railway to *Novara* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

Above Orta rises the *Sacro Monte* (ascent from the market-place or through the garden of the Villa Natta, where a fee is paid for opening the upper door), a beautifully wooded eminence, laid out as a park, on which 20 chapels were erected in the 16th cent. in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from the life of the saint. The life-size figures are composed of terracotta, highly coloured, with a background 'al fresco'; as a whole, though destitute of artistic value, the representations are spirited and effective. The best groups are in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels, the latter representing the canonisation of the saint and the assembly of cardinals. The *Tower* on the summit of the hill commands an admirable panorama; the snowy peak of Monte Rosa rises to the W. above the lower intervening mountains. The *'Eremita del Monte'* expects a fee of 1 fr. for showing the above-mentioned three chapels.

In the **Lake of Orta** (1½ M. in breadth, 9 M. in length), opposite Orta, rises the rocky islet of *S. Giulio*, covered with trees and groups of houses (boat there and back 1 fr.). The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert

the inhabitants of this district to Christianity, has been frequently restored; it contains columns of porphyry, a mosaic pavement, several good reliefs, a handsome pulpit in the Romanesque style, some ancient frescoes, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari. On the highest point of the island is a seminary for priests.

On the W. bank of the lake, opposite the island, the white houses of the village of **Pella** (*Albergo del Club Alpino*, R. 1, D. 3 fr.) peep from amidst vineyards, chestnut, and walnut-trees. Boat from Orta to Pella with two rowers 2 fr.

A path towards the S. winds upwards from Pella, through a grove of chestnut and fruit-trees, in 1½ hr. to the *Madonna del Sasso* (2244'), the picturesque church of the village of *Boletto*. An open space by the church, on the brink of a precipice rising many hundred feet perpendicularly above the lake, commands a fine prospect.

At Pella mules (to the Colma 3½, to Varallo 7 fr.) may be procured for the journey over the Colma to Varallo (5 hrs., guide unnecessary). A steep path ascends the hill to the W., traversing luxuriant gardens (vines, pumpkins, fig and other fruit-trees); after 12 min. we avoid the ascent to the right. In 1 hr. (from Pella) we reach *Arola*, at a small chapel beyond which we again avoid the ascent to the right. The path pursues a straight direction and soon descends. The *Pellino*, a mountain torrent, descending from the Colma, forms (5 min.) a picturesque waterfall. Beautiful retrospective views of the lake. The path now ascends through a shady wood, between disintegrated blocks of granite which crumble beneath the touch, to the **Col di Colma** (2½ hrs. from Pella), a ridge connecting *Monte Pizzigone* with *Monte Ginistrella*. The beautiful Alpine view embraces Monte Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending on the W. side (to the right), we overlook the fruitful *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path, again traversing groves of chestnut and walnuttrees, carpeted with turf and wild-flowers, now leads through the *Val Duggia* to (¾ hr.) *Civiasco* and (¾ hr.) —

Varallo (1515'; **Italia*; **Posta*; **Croce Bianca*, moderate; *Falcone Nero*), the principal village (3200 inhab.) in the valley of the *Sesia*, a stream which is frequently dry in summer. The old town and the *Sacro Monte*, when seen through the arches of the bridge, have an extremely picturesque aspect. A monument has been erected in the town to Victor Emmanuel.

The ***Sacro Monte** (1981'), the object of numerous pilgrimages, rises in the immediate vicinity of the town. It is attained in ¼ hr. by a path shaded by beautiful trees, but the enjoyment is somewhat marred by the importunities of numerous beggars. The summit, surmounted by a chapel and crucifix, commands a magnificent view. Besides the church, fountains, etc., there are in all 46 CHAPELS, or Oratories, on the Monte Sacro, many of them buried among the trees. They all contain representations of scenes from the life of the Saviour, in terracotta, with life-size figures arranged in groups. Each chapel is devoted to a different subject; the 1st, for example, represents the Fall, the 2nd the Annunciation, and so on to the 46th, which contains the Entombment of the Virgin. Some of the frescoes by *Pelegriano Tibaldi* and *Gaudenzio Ferrari* are well worthy of inspection. This '*Nuova*

Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo was founded by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII. As a resort of pilgrims, it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 405) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

Varallo is admirably adapted as headquarters for excursions into the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

THE CARRIAGE-ROAD TO ARONA descends the picturesque valley of the Sesia to (6 M.) *Borgo-Sesia* and (7½ M.) *Romagnano* (Post); quitting the Val Sesia, it then crosses the mountains to (7½ M.) *Borgomanero*, and (6 M.) *Arona* (p. 405). — Omnibus twice daily FROM VARALLO TO NOVARA, junction of the railways to *Arona*, *Milan*, *Alessandria* (*Genoa*), and *Turin*. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

FROM VARALLO BY FOBELLO TO PONTE GRANDE (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., an interesting route. A carriage-road ascends the pretty *Val Mastallone* to (9 M.) *Fobello* (*Leone d'Oro*; *Hôtel-Pens. d'Italie*); thence a bridle-path (guide unnecessary) via *Bocco*, *Piana*, *S. Maria*, and *Agazzo* to the (3 hrs.) *Col di Baranca* (5748'), where refreshments may be obtained at the chalets; finally an easy descent through the *Val Ollocia* to *Bannio* and (3 hrs.) *Ponte-Grande* (p. 278).

FROM VARALLO THROUGH THE VAL SESIA TO ALAGNA (25 M.). Carriage-road to (18 M.) *Mollia* (diligence daily in 3½ hrs., 5 fr.); bridle-path thence to (7 M.) *Alagna*. The road ascends the luxurious *Val Sesia*, skirting the left bank of the river, by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to (6 M.) *Balnuccia*, where the *Val Sermenza* opens to the N. (one-horse carriage thus far 6 fr., including fee).

[A rough cart-track leads up the *Val Sermenza* by *Boccioleto* and *Ferrera* to (3 hrs.) *Rimasco* (two poor inns; the higher is the better), where the valley divides: through the branch to the right (E.) we reach (2 hrs.) *Carcoforo* (Monte Moro, tolerable), while the *Valle Piccola* to the left (W.) leads to (2 hrs.) *Rima*. From *Carcoforo* TO PONTE GRANDE by the *Col d'Eigua* (7064') and *Col di Baranca* (see above), 6-7 hrs., interesting (guide desirable); to MACUGNAGA by the *Col della Moriana*, 7½-8 hrs., fatiguing; by the *Col di Botiggia* or *Passo Piana*, 7 hrs., not very difficult, but guide necessary (the descent lies through the *Val di Quaraczu*, p. 292).

FROM RIMA (see above) to Macugnaga by the *Little Turlo*, or *Col del Piccolo Altare*, 6-7 hrs., fatiguing and not recommended; to Alagna by the *Colle di Mond* or the *Col della Moanda*, see p. 293.]

The road continues on the left bank of the Sesia, viâ *Scopu* (Inn), *Scopello*, *Pila*, *Piode*, and *Campertogno* to (12 M.) *Mollia* (*Albergo Valsesiano*), where the road terminates. Farther up, the valley contracts: a bridle-path leads to (5 M.) *Riva* (3679; *Hôtel des Alpes*), beautifully situated, where several of the peaks of Monte Rosa become visible (over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney St. Jean*, see p. 294), and (2 M.) *Alagna* (p. 293).

99. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Map, p. 400.

DILIGENCE from *Luino* to *Lugano* daily in 2¾ hrs. (coupé 3 fr. 60, interior 2 fr. 90 c.); two-horse carr. 20, one-horse 10-12 fr. (a return-carriage may occasionally be hired at Luino at a moderate charge); or OMNIBUS from Luino to *Ponte Tresa* in 1½ hr., and STEAMBOAT thence to Lugano in 1¾ hr. (the excursion-tickets are for the latter route). STEAMBOAT from *Lugano* to *Portezza* twice daily, on Tuesdays 3 trips, fare 2½ or 1 fr.; tickets may be procured on board the steamboats for the OMNIBUS, with which it generally corresponds (2½ fr., coupé 3 fr.), and for one-horse (6 fr.) and two-horse (12 fr.) carriages from *Portezza* to

Menaggio (in 2 hrs., distance 9 M.). Complaints are frequently made with regard to the vetturini of Porlezza and Menaggio. Rowing-boat from Lugano to Porlezza with one rower 7, with two 12, with three 16½ fr. — Steamboats on Lago Maggiore, see p. 400, on the Lake of Como, see p. 410.

A good road leads from *Luino* (p. 401) to Lugano, ascending immediately behind Luino, and commanding a fine retrospective view of Lago Maggiore. The Italian and Swiss frontier is reached on the hill, at (3 M.) *Fornace*, or *Fornasette*, the seat of the Italian and Swiss custom-houses. The road now descends; in the background to the E. rises the *Monte S. Salvatore*, with the chapel on the S. peak (p. 396). The river *Tresa* is then approached and skirted as far as (4½ M.) **Ponte Tresa**, situated on a bay of the Lake of Lugano, and so enclosed by mountains as apparently to form a separate lake. A bridge over the Tresa (which the road does not cross) here connects the Swiss with the Italian bank. The Tresa, the outlet of the Lake of Lugano, falls into Lago Maggiore, ¾ M. to the S.W. of Luino.

STEAMBOAT (see above) from Ponte Tresa to Lugano in 1½ hr., a pleasant trip round *Monte S. Salvatore*, preferable to the long drive by carriage. The stations are *Brusin-Piano* (r.), *Porto Ceresio* (r.), *Morcote* (l.), *Brusin-Arsizio* (r.), *Melide* (l.), *Bissone* (r.), *Campione* (r.), and Lugano.

The road leads by the N.W. bank of this arm of the Lake of Lugano to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, with an ancient castle of the Beroldingen family, and (1½ M.) **Agno** (968'); crossing the river of that name, it then gradually ascends (on the left lies the small *Lake of Muzzano*) an eminence, at the E. base of which (3 M.) **Lugano** (p. 395) is situated.

The ***Lake of Lugano** (889'), Ital. *Lago Ceresio*, presents a succession of the most beautiful landscapes, and is a worthy rival of its more celebrated and imposing neighbours, the Lake of Como and the Lago Maggiore. In the vicinity of Lugano the banks are picturesquely studded with villas and chapels, and planted with the vine, fig, olive, and walnut. The W. side of the S. arm also presents several delightful points of view (p. 397). On the N. bank (l.) is *Castagnola*, on the S. (r.) the 'cantine' (p. 397) of *Monte Caprino*. On the left, charmingly situated at the base of *Monte Brè* (p. 393), lies *Gandria*, with its hanging gardens (on lofty arcades) and vine terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The next villages are (l.) *Bellarma* (frontier), *Oria* with the *Villa Bianci*, *Albogasio*, and *S. Mametto* at the influx of the *Soldo*. The bank on the right is wooded and rises abruptly from the water. To the left *Loggia*, *Cresogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies stat. *Osteno* (Inn on the lake).

The interesting *Grotto of Osteno* may easily be visited from Lugano by the steamboat bound for Porlezza (or by small boat). The grotto is 7 min. from the landing-place: we pass through the village; outside the gate we descend to the right immediately before the stone bridge, and the cross the brook. The mouth of the gorge, in which there are two small waterfalls, is near a projecting rock. Visitors embark in a small boat and enter the grotto, the bottom of which is entirely occupied by the brook. The narrow ravine through which the boat now threads its way is curiously

hollowed out by the action of the water. Far above, the roof is formed by overhanging bushes, between which an occasional glimpse of blue sky is obtained. The gorge, which is terminated by a waterfall, resembles that of Pfäfers, and is equally imposing, although shorter.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this E. bay lies **Porlezza** (*Albergo del Lago*), the seat of the Italian custom-house, with a harbour. Rowing-boat to Lugano 10-12 fr.; steamboat and omnibus, see above.

A good road leads from Porlezza to Menaggio (carr. see p. 408). The walk (3 hrs.) from the Lake of Lugano to the Lake of Como affords an uninterrupted series of beautiful views, terminated by a magnificent prospect from the highest point, near Croce, of the greater portion of the Lake of Como. Near *Croce*, 2 M. from Menaggio, a new road to the right leads direct to *Griante* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 413). From the road to *Menaggio* (p. 412) a visit may conveniently be paid to the *Villa Vigoni* (p. 412) near *Loveno*.

100. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat (*Società Lariana*) five times daily between Colico and Como in 3½ hrs.; and between Como and Lecco daily in 3½ hrs.; fare from Colico to Como 4 fr. 85 or 2 fr. 60 c. — Stations: *Colico*, *Domaso*, *Gravedona*, *Dongo*, *Cremia*, *Dervio*, *Rezzonico*, *Bellano*, *Varenna*, *Menaggio* (pier), *Bellagio* (pier), *Cadenabbia* (pier), *Tremezzo*, *Lenno*, *Lezzeno*, *Campo*, *Salù*, *Argegno*, *Nesso*, *Torriggia*, *Palanzo e Pognana*, *Carate*, *Torno*, *Moltrasio*, *Cernobbio*, *Como*. Embarkation and landing included in the fare (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Between *Cadenabbia*, or *Menaggio*, and *Bellagio*, the steamboat is the cheapest conveyance, especially for a single traveller. Those who embark at intermediate stations between Como and Colico must procure a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. On board the steamers tickets are issued for the diligences in connection with them, entitling the holder to a coupé-seat in preference to those who have taken tickets at the starting-point. The mails are carried by handsome saloon steamers, with good restaurants on board.

Boats (*barca*). First hour with one rower 1½ fr., with two 3 fr., three 4½ fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From *Bellagio* to *Cadenabbia* and back 3 fr., with two rowers 4 fr.; *Bellagio* to *Menaggio* and back 4 fr.; *Bellagio* to *Varenna* and back 4 fr.; *Bellagio* to *Villa Melzi*, *Villa Carlotta*, and back, with two rowers 8 fr. One rower generally suffices, unless the traveller's time is limited. If a second presses his services, he may be dismissed with the words '*basta uno*' (one is enough). Better terms than the above may be made when customers are not numerous. In making a bargain the following phrases will be found useful: '*Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi)*', etc. — The boatmen generally expect a gratuity of 1-1 fr. in proportion to the length of the trip, in addition to their fare.

The ***Lake of Como** (699'), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (*Georg.* ii. 159), is considered by many to be the most beautiful lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. in length, and from the Punta di *Bellagio* to *Lecco* 12½ M. The lake attains its greatest width, 23¼ M., between *Menaggio* and *Varenna*; its greatest depth is 1929'





Numerous gay villas, chiefly belonging to the Milanese aristocracy, surrounded by luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake. In the forests above, the brilliant green of the chestnut and walnut contrasts strongly with the greyish tints of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye resembles the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000'. The scenery of the lake, as seen from the deck of the steamboat, faintly resembles that of the Rhine, though on a far grander scale, the banks on both sides being perfectly distinguishable by the traveller. At Bellagio (p. 413) the lake divides into two arms, the *Lake of Como* (W.) and that of *Lecco* (E.). The *Adda*, by which the lake is fed, emerges from it again at Lecco. The bay of Como has no outlet. The dwellers on the banks of the lake are principally employed in the production and manufacture of silk. — The *Lacus Larinus* derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, natives of Como, the elder of whom made scientific researches in the surrounding district. — The lake is well stocked with fish, and trout of 20 lbs. weight are occasionally captured. The '*Agoni*' are small, but palatable.

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Colico, see p. 389.

Ogliasca, *Dorio*, and *Corenno*, the last picturesquely situated, with a ruined castle.

Dervio, at the mouth of the *Varrone*, at the foot of *Monte Leynone* (8566'), which rises almost perpendicularly from the lake, and its prolongation, *Monte Legnonecino* (4951').

Bellâno (*Roma*), with extensive iron-works, lies at the foot of the *Monte Grigna* (7254'), and at the mouth of the *Val Sassina*, an industrious valley, through which a road leads by *Introbio* to (22 M.) *Lecco*. A little above its influx into the lake the *Pioverna* forms a waterfall 200' high

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Domâso (*Inn*) is charmingly situated, and boasts of several handsome villas, especially *Villa Calderara* and *Villa Velasquez*.

Gravedōna (*Albergo del Sasso*), the most populous village on the lake (1700 inhab.), is picturesquely situated at the entrance of a gorge. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected by Cardinal *Tolomeo Gallio*. Adjoining the old church of *S. Vincenzo* is the architecturally interesting *Baptistry* of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century.

Dongo, a large village in a sheltered situation, with a Dominican monastery, lies at the mouth of the valley of the same name. On the height above it is *Garzeno*, whence a bridle-path leads over the *Passo di S. Jorio* (6450') to (9 hrs.) *Bellinzona*.

On a precipitous rock above *Musso* are the ruins of three castles (*Rocca di Musso*), where *Giov. de' Medici*, knight of *Musso*, resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake. On an

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(*Orrido di Bellano*, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A monument was erected here in 1876 to the poet *Tom. Grossi* (b. at Bellano in 1790; d. 1853).

Gittana is the landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, beautifully situated 500' above the lake (pension 6 fr., baths and medical attendance 4 fr.; donkey from *Gittana* to *Regoledo* 1 fr., horse or litter 2 fr.).

Varenna (**Albergo Reale*) is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of the *Esino*, which sometimes becomes a furious torrent, and is crossed here by a bridge. In the environs are beautiful gardens (*Isimbardi*, *Lelia*, *Venini*). In the vicinity, especially towards the N., are some remarkable galleries hewn in the rock for the passage of the road (p. 415). The marble procured from the neighbouring quarries is cut and polished in the town. Admirable view from the ruined castle of *Torre di Vezio*, situated high above the town.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the town the *Fiume Latte*, or milk-stream (so named from its white colour), precipitates itself in several leaps from a height of 1000 ft. The volume of water is very imposing between March and May.

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eminence stands a white chapel; farther up is a marble quarry, approached by a zigzag path hewn in the rock.

Pianello and *Cremia*, with the handsome church of S. Michele (altar-piece, *St. Michael, by Paolo Veronese). In the gorge above there is a picturesque waterfall.

Rezzonico, with the *Villa Litta*, and on the castle-hill the picturesque ruins of a fortress of the 13th century. Next *S. Abbondio*.

A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under Bellegarde in 1799, on which occasion many lives were lost.

At **Menaggio** (**Grand Hôtel Victoria*, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Corona*), whence a road leads to *Porlezza* on the Lake of Lugano (omnibus daily at 11 a.m., see p. 408), there is an extensive silk manufactory to which visitors are readily admitted.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of Menaggio, near the church of *Loreno* (**Inn*), is the **Villa Vigoni**, formerly *Mylius*, which commands a superb view of *Bellegio*, Menaggio, and the three arms of the lake.

It contains some admirable modern Italian sculptures in marble, reliefs by Thorvaldsen (*Nemesis*, in the temple erected by Herr Mylius to his son's memory) and *Marchesi*; in the garden-saloon a group, by *Argenti*, of the proprietress with her children.

To the S. of Menaggio, close to the lake, stands the new and palatial *Villa Mylius*.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms, the LAKE OF COMO (in the narrower sense) to the S.W., and the LAKE OF LECCO to the S.E.

Bay of Como.

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Bellagio — (708'). *GRANDE BRETAGNE; *GRAND HÔTEL BELLAGIO; *HÔTEL GENAZZINI, R. from 2, B. 1½, L. and A. 1, D. 5, pension according to bargain 6-10 fr. per day; HÔTEL-PENSION SERBELLONI (a dépendance of the Grande Bretagne); HÔTEL ET PENSION SUISSE; *HÔTEL DE FLORENCE, moderate (pension from 5 fr.). — *Boats*, see p. 410.

Bellagio, which lies at the W. base of the promontory separating the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of Upper Italy. About ½ M. to the S. of the village is the ***Villa Melzi**, erected in 1802 for Count *Melzi d'Erile*, vice-president of the Italian Republic under Buonaparte, and afterwards Duke of Lodi. It now belongs to the Duca di Melzi, grandson of the founder, and is not less attractive than the Villa Carlotta on the opposite bank (attendant 1 fr., more for a party).

ANTE-CHAMBER. Copies of antique busts, by *Canova*; bust of the present proprietor, by *Vela*; son of the Duca Melzi, a statue by *Pessina*; David, by *Fraccaroli*; Innocence, by *Pandiani*, etc. The walls of the following rooms are adorned with appropriate frescoes. In the 2nd Room a bust of Michael Angelo by *Canova*. 3rd R. Bust of Michael Angelo by himself; *Bernardino Luini*, Madonna. 4th R. *Comolli*, Eugene Beaulharnais, viceroy of Italy; *Appiani*, Napoleon I., as president of the Italian republic. 5th R. Ceiling-frescoes by *Bossi*, representing Parnassus; statuettes by *Marchesi*; chimney-piece by *Thorvaldsen*, with medallion portraits of celebrated Italians. 6th R. (Flower Room): *Canova*, Bacchante, etc.

The *GARDEN (attendant ½ fr.) is luxuriantly stocked with magnolias,

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Cadenabbia. — BELLEVUE, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4½, L. and A. 2, pension 10, in winter 8-9 fr.; *BELLE ÎLE; VILLE DE MILAN, formerly *Majolica*, pension 5-8 fr.; *Café Lavezzari*.

Cadenabbia lies halfway between Como and Colico. A little to the S.W. of the village, in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the celebrated ***Villa Carlotta** (or *Sommariva*, after the count of that name to whom it originally belonged). It was purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and is now the property of the Duke of Sachsen-Meiningen, widower of the latter. Visitors ring at the entrance to the garden and ascend the steps, where they are received by the attendant (1 fr., more for a party).

The MARBLE SALOON possesses a frieze adorned with celebrated *Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which the Count of Sommariva paid a sum equivalent to 15,000 sterling); it also contains several statues: Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, Venus, all by *Canova*; Mars and Venus, by *Acquisti*; Cupid offering water to doves, by *Bienaimé*, etc. The BILLIARD-ROOM contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchanalian procession, said to be one of *Thorvaldsen's* early works. In the GARDEN-SALOON are several modern pictures: Romeo and Juliet by *Hager*; Atala by *Sordon*; Virgil reading the *Æneid* to Augustus, by *Wicar*; also a marble relief by *Lazzarini*, of Napoleon, as consul, presented to the Count of Sommariva by Napoleon himself. — The *GARDEN (attendant ½ fr.), ex-

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cedars, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes, etc. — The CHAPEL contains family monuments in marble. — In another part of the garden, Dante and Beatrice, by *Comolli*; colossal busts of Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon I., and the Empress Josephine, by *Canova*.

On the height above Bellagio stands the ***Villa Serbelloni** (now a *Hotel and Pension*, see p. 413). The *view from the park, which extends to the extremity of the wooded promontory, embraces the lake in both directions, as well as the Lake of Lecco (see p. 415). This is perhaps the finest view on the lake (admission 1 fr.). Charming glimpses of Varenna, Villa Balbianello, Carlotta, etc. Beautiful grounds near the hotel and a small palm-grove. — The *Villa Belmonte* (admission 1/2 fr.), which now belongs to an Englishman, also commands a fine view. — A little to the S. of this, in the direction of the Lake of Lecco, is the *Villa Giulia*, the property of Count Blome, to which visitors are not admitted. — The *Monte S. Primo* may be ascended from Bellagio in 4 hrs., see p. 417.

The *Villa Poldi* (the family name of the Gonzagas) contains the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga. Fine view from the round Romanesque tower.

S. Giovanni with the *Villa Trotti*.

Villa Besenno.

Near *Lezzeno* is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso, at the foot of the *Piano del Tirano* (3803'), *Nesso Sopra* and *Nesso Sotto*; near the latter, in a narrow gorge, is a waterfall of considerable height, frequently dry in summer.

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tending S. to Tremezzo, N. to the Hotel Bellevue, is richly stocked with southern vegetation (near the S. side of the villa stands a magnolia 1 1/2 ft. in diameter). Fine view of Bellagio.

Behind the 'Milan' hotel rises the rock called *Il Sasso S. Martino*, halfway up which stands the small church of *Madonna di S. Martino*, commanding a beautiful view; ascent 1 1/2 hr.; a cool spring near it.

The *Monte Cotaiga*, or *Crocion*, a higher mountain to the W., commands a striking view of the Monte Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps and Mont Blanc, the lakes and the plain of Lombardy (fatiguing ascent of 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; in order to avoid the heat the traveller should start at 2 or 3 a. m.).

Tremezzo (*Albergo Bazzoni, moderate) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between the two places stands the *Villa Carlotta*. The surrounding district, called the *Tremezzina*, is justly styled the garden of Lombardy.

At the end of the long promontory of *Lavedo* stands the handsome *Villa Balbianello*, with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcomati. In the bay is situated *Lenno*. To the S. of the promontory lies *Campo*, and beyond this *Sala*; between these two lies the islet of *S. Giovanni*, or *Comacina*, which was fortified in the middle ages, and is often mentioned in history. A small church now stands on it.

Argegno, at the mouth of the *Intelvi Valley*.

Brienno, abounding in laurels; next —

Torrigia, and *Villa Galbiati*, completed in 1855, gaily painted. The lake is only 1/2 M. broad here.

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Careno and Quarsano.

The *Villa Pliniana*, at the end of the bay, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, a sombre red edifice, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, is now the property of the princely family of Belgiojoso, whose name figured so conspicuously in the disturbances of 1848. It derives its name from a neighbouring spring which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinies. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

To the S. of **Torno** both banks of the lake are studded with villas.

Villa Taverna, formerly *Tanzi*; *Villa Pasta*, formerly the property of the celebrated singer (d. 1865), with a hot-house; *Villa Taglioni*, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of the famous danseuse, now that of her son-in-law, the Russian Prince Trubetzky.

Blerio, with numerous villas (*Mylius, Ricordi*); then, beyond the promontory, *Borgo S. Agostino*, the N.E. suburb of Como. To the left on the hill-side the village of *Brunato*, commanding a picturesque view.

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Laglio, with *Villa Gaggi*, now *Antongina*. To the N., on the lake, is a lofty *Pyramid* with the inscription '*Joseph Frank*', and a medallion. Frank, who was a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), left money for the erection of this monument to his own memory. The green and red villa belongs to Count *Colobiano*.

Carate; in the background *Mte. Bisbino* (4390'); then *Urio*.

Moltrasio, with a beautiful waterfall.

Villa Passalacqua, with its numerous windows, resembles a manufactory.

Villa Pizzo. *Villa d'Este* (now a large *Hotel, to which the former Hôtel de la Reine d'Angleterre belongs as a dépendance) was long the residence of Queen Caroline (d. 1821), the unfortunate wife of George IV. High above it is the church of *Rorenna*. *Cernobbio* (Inn), a considerable village with the villas *Belinzaghi, Baroggi*, etc. Then *Villa Cima*, with a beautiful park, and the *Villa Tavernola*, below the mouth of the *Breggia*.

Villa Raimondi, late *Odescalchi*, the largest on the lake, situated at *Borgo Vico*, the N.W. suburb of Como.

Como, see below. Omnibus to the station 30 c.; see p. 418.

Bay of Lecco.

FROM COMO TO LECCO, by Bellagio, steamboat twice daily. FROM COLICO TO LECCO twice daily.

The S.E. arm of the Lake of Como cannot vie in beauty with the S.W. bay; but the steamboat journey is a very pleasant one. Lecco is charmingly situated. The precipitous and formerly inaccessible E. bank has been traversed since 1832 by a high-road, which is supported at places by masonry, and passes through a number of tunnels or galleries.

The steamboat rounds the *Punta di Bellagio*; on the height

above is situated the garden of the *Villa Scibelloni*, and adjoining it the *Villa Giulia* and the village of *Visgnola*. Then *Limonta*, and opposite to it (l.) *Lierna* and *Sornico*; (r.) *Vassena*, *Onno*, (l.) *Olcio*, and *Mandello* on a flat promontory. On the opposite bank (r.) lies the small town of *Parè*, separated from *Malgrate* by the promontory of *S. Dionigio*. *Malgrate* itself lies at the entrance of the *Val Madrera*, through which a road leads to *Como* via *Erba* (p. 417). The lake gradually contracts to the river *Adda*, which flows out of it, and is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, a stone bridge with ten arches.

Lecco (*Croce di Malta*; *Italia*; *Corona*; all in the Italian style), a manufacturing town with silk and cotton mills and iron works (5200 inhab.), is admirably described in *Manzoni's* 'I Promessi Sposi'. Pleasant walks to the hill of *Castello*, and to the pilgrimage-church on the *Monte Baro* (view of the *Brianza*).

FROM LECCO TO MILAN, 31½ M., by railway in 2-2½ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 95 c. — Stations *Calolzio*, *Olgiate*, *Cernusco-Merate*, *Usmate*, *Arcore*, and (17 M.) *Monza*, the junction of the *Como* and *Milan* line (p. 418).

FROM LECCO TO BERGAMO, 20½ M., by railway in 1¼ hr.; fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90 c. — Stations *Calolzio*, *Cisano*, *Mapellio*, *Ponte S. Pietro*, and *Bergamo*, a station on the *Verona-Milan* line (comp. *Bardeker's N. Italy*). *Milan*, see p. 418.

Como (705'). — *HÔTEL VOLTA*, R. 3, B. 2, L. and A. 1½ fr.; *ITALIA*, R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 3, L. and A. 1¾ fr., both on the quay; *Cafè Carroux*, near the quay; *Trattoria di Frasconi* at the end of the street leading straight from the harbour; *Baths* in the lake, near the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier).

Como, with 20,614 inhab., the birthplace of the two *Plinies* and of *Volta*, the celebrated natural philosopher (whose *Statue* by *P. Marchesi*, on a lofty pedestal, is on the W. side of the town near the harbour), is situated at the S. end of the S.W. arm of the *Lake of Como*, in the centre of an amphitheatre of mountains. The *Cathedral*, constructed entirely of marble, begun in 1396, completed in 1521, is one of the finest in N. Italy; façade covered with statuettes and reliefs. The interior is disfigured by the gaudily painted vaulting. The portal is adorned with handsome stained-glass windows. Adjoining the church is the *Town Hall* (*Broletto*), completed in 1215, the walls of which are composed of a singular variety of stones of different colours. The *Porta del Torre*, a massive five-storied structure, is also worthy of note. Large silk manufactories.

Outside the town is the church *del Crocefisso*, erected in the 17th cent., and richly decorated with marble and gold, and ¼ hr. farther up the hillside the handsome old *Basilica S. Abbondio*, dating from the 11th cent.

WALK ON THE E. BANK. On the E. side of the lake two routes lead from *Como* along the mountain slopes; the lower of these passes small villages and numerous villas; the upper, after 40 min., commands a superb view of the snow-mountains to the W.; it passes through *Capofico*, *Sopra-Villa*, *Cazzanore* (all belonging to the parish of *Blerio*),

leaving the Villa Pliniana (p. 415) far below, and reaches (3 hrs.) *Riva di Palanzo*, where there is an auberge on the lake. We may now return by the steamboat, which stops opposite, near *Carate*. The walk may be shortened by descending to (2½ hrs.) *Torno* (steamboat-station, p. 415).

FROM COMO TO ERBA AND BELLAGIO, very pleasant for pedestrians, and especially recommended for the return-journey to those who have not quitted the steamboat on their route to Como. We follow the road to Lecco, leaving Como by the Porta Milanese. The road gradually ascends the E. slope. The view of Como is intercepted by the beautifully wooded *Monte S. Maurizio*; to the S. the country is overlooked in the direction of Milan; on the E. lies the **Brianza**, an undulating and extremely fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, situated between the Lambro and the Adda, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is called the 'Garden of Lombardy', and is a favourite resort of the Milanese, who possess numerous villas here. The church of the village of *Cannago*, N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (see above). Farther on, to the S. of the road near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* we observe a campanile, which, like the famous tower of Pisa, is very much out of the perpendicular. Beyond *Albesio* the view extends over the valley of Erba (*Pian d'Erba*) and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4512') and the *Resegone di Lecco* (6161').

Near (10½ M.) **Erba** (1017'; *Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas in the 'Pian d'Erba', the finest of which is the *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side, with a charming view of the Brianza. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, ¼ hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the *Liciniforum* of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como.

Beyond Erba the road crosses the *Lambro*, which is here converted into a canal and conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a little to the S.E. Immediately afterwards the road to Bellagio diverges to the left from the Lecco road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. The next place is **Canzo** ('*Croce di Malta*', the first house on the left; a pleasant liqueur, called *Vespetro*, is manufactured at Canzo), almost contiguous to *Asso*, ¼ M. beyond. At the entrance to Asso is a very extensive silk manufactory (*Casa Versa*).

The road now gradually ascends for a considerable distance in the picturesque **VALL' ASSINA**, the valley of the *Lambro* (see above), the slopes of which are well wooded; it passes through several villages, (2 M.) *Lasnigo*, (2 M.) *Barni*, and *Magreglio*, where the ascent becomes more rapid; first view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the eminence near the (1 M.) *Chapel*.

A delightful survey of the whole W. arm to Lecco, and far beyond it is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) **Civenna**, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for 2 M. along the shady summit of the mountain which extends into the lake near Bellagio; beyond the chapel the following striking views are obtained: the W. arm of the lake (of Como), the *Tremezzina* with the *Villa Carlotta* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 413), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road along the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to *Domaso* (p. 411), and the rising ground with the *Serbelloni* park (p. 414).

The road winds downwards for about 3 M., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 414) on the right, and, ½ M. from Bellagio, the churchyard of that place. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellagio* on the lake (p. 413) about 6 M.

A pleasant circuit may be made by ascending the *Monte S. Primo* (5586') from Canzo (in 4-5 hrs., with guide), and descending thence to Bellagio in 2½ hrs. Magnificent prospect from the summit.

FROM COMO TO VARESE diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.; see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

101. From Como to Milan.

30 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75 c. — *Omnibus* from the station at Como to the steamboat landing-place (or vice versâ) 30 c. (included in the fare of through-tickets).

Como, see p. 416. — 3 M. Stat. *Camerlata*; on a hill high above it rises the lofty old tower of the *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. Stations *Cucciâgo*, *Camnâgo*, (14 M.) *Seregno*, and *Dêsio*. The hilly upland to the left is the fertile *Brianza* (p. 417); the long, indented mountain is *Mte. Resegone*; to the right, *Mte. Rosa* is visible in clear weather.

21 M. *Monza* (*Albergo del Castello*; *Falcone*, near the station) has a pop. of 15,600. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by a Lombard queen, contains the 'Iron Crown' of the Lombard kings (said to have been formed of a nail of the true Cross, and richly adorned with gold and jewels). The present edifice dates from the 14th century. The treasury (fee 1 fr.) contains numerous valuable relics. The *Broletto*, or Town Hall, which dates from the 13th cent., is said to have formed part of the palace of Frederick I. and the Lombard kings. The park of the 'Summer Palace' at Monza is picturesque and extensive. — Branch-line to *Lecco*, see p. 416.

Stat. *Sesto*, then —

30 M. *Milan*. The station lies between the *Porta Nuova* and the *Porta Venezia*. *Omnibus*, see below.

Hotels. **HÔTEL DE LA VILLE* (Pl. a), in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, opposite the Church of S. Carlo, D. 6 fr.; **HÔTEL CAVOUR*, Piazza Cavour, near the station; **GRAND HÔTEL CONFORTABLE*, Via Carlo Alberto, near the cathedral, a large new establishment; **GRAND HÔTEL DE MILAN* (Pl. h), Via del Giardino 29; **HÔTEL REICHMANN & GRAN BRETAGNA* (Pl. d), Via Torino; *HÔTEL ROYAL* (Pl. b), Via Tre Re; these are all of the first class with corresponding charges: R. from 3, L. and A. 2, D. 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Omnibus* $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Somewhat less expensive: **HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. e) and *ROMA*, both in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. — **Pozzo*, Corso Vitt. Emanuele, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **FRANCIA*, Corso Vitt. Eman. 19; **ALB. MANIN*, Via Manin, near the Giardini Pubblici; **S. MARCO* (Pl. f); **BELLA VENEZIA* (Pl. g); **ANCORA*; **LEONE*; all these last are second class houses. *PENSION Suisse*, commercial.

Restaurants (*Trattorie*). **Cova*, with garden, near the Scala; *Trattoria della Borsa* (*Canetta*), also near the Scala; **Biffi*, *Galli*, and *Gnocchi*, in the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele (see below); **Rebecchino*, not far from the cathedral; *Isola Botta*, near the triumphal arch, outside the town. — **Cafés.** *Europa*; **Biffi*, **Gnocchi*, and *Cona*, see above; *Martini*, Piazza della Scala; *Delle Colonne*, Corso Venezia 1: several in the Giardini Pubblici (p. 420). — *Beer* at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the *Birreria Nazionale*, opposite the cathedral; **Birreria Mazzola*, Gall. Vitt. Emanuele; **Trenk*, Galleria de' Cristoforis.

Fiacres ('*Broughams*') 1 fr. per drive, by day or night; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1, per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; each article of luggage 25 c.

Omnibuses from the cathedral to the station (25 c.) and the different gates (10 c., at night 15 c.), with the names of which they are inscribed. Hotel omnibuses 75 c. or 1 fr.

Post Office (Pl. 68) near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 4919, open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. — **Telegraph Office**, near the Exchange, Piazza dei Mercanti (Pl. 69).

Theatres. *Teatro della Scala* (Pl. 62), the largest in Italy next to the theatre of S. Carlo at Naples; *Alla Canobbiana* (Pl. 63); both open during

the Carnival only. *Manzoni* (Pl. 64), Piazza della Scala, comedies. *S. Ragedonda* (Pl. 66), of the second class, operas. *Teatro Dal Verme* (Pl. 65), similar. *Passati* and *Ciniselli*, popular theatres, in the Piazza d'Armi.

English Church Service. — English physician, Dr. Walker, 20 Via della Passerella, Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

Milan (more fully described in *Baedeker's N. Italy*), the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity, is upwards of 7 M. in circumference, and has a population of 199,099, exclusive of the garrison, or 261,985, including the suburbs.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 19), one of the largest churches in Europe, decorated on the exterior with 106 Gothic turrets and 4500 marble statues, was begun in 1386 by the magnificent Giangaleazzo Visconti, and completed by Napoleon I.

The INTERIOR, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and the subdued light shed by its stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. transept a *Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. *Stained Glass* windows in the choir. The ancient sarcophagus of porphyry, which once contained the body of St. Dionysius, now serves as a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella S. Carlo* contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo, accessible in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a. m.; at other times for a fee of 1 fr.

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the *Roof and Tower* (ticket 20 c.) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely; a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines is also obtained in the early morning.

The **Galleria Vittorio Emanuele** (Pl. 40), a handsome arcade with tempting shops, decorated with statues of 24 celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the *Piazza della Scala* rises a marble statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519) by Magni. The great master is surrounded by his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggiono, Salaino, and Beltraffio.

Of the remaining eighty churches of Milan, the following are the most interesting. — **S. Ambrogio** (Pl. 7), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., erected in the 12th cent., contains an *'Ecce homo'* by Luini, and several ancient monuments. — **S. Maria delle Grazie** (Pl. 22), of the 15th cent., erected by *Bramante*, contains pictures by *Ferrari*, *Caravaggio*, and *Luini*. The refectory of the monastery contains *Leonardo da Vinci's* celebrated *Fresco* of the Last Supper, now almost obliterated. — **S. Maria presso S. Celso** (Pl. 21), designed by *Bramante*, also contains good pictures. — **S. Maurizio** (Pl. 27) is adorned with fine frescoes by *Luini*. — **S. Lorenzo** (Pl. 18) once formed part of an ancient Roman palace; the isolated *Colonnade* is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — **S. Carlo Borromeo** (Pl. 12), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by *Marchesi*.

The **Brera** (Pl. 50; open daily 9-4, Sund. 12-4 o'clock) formerly the Jesuits' College, contains the *Library of the Academy* (170,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), *Casts* from the antique and a *Picture Gallery*.

ENTRANCE-ROOMS I. and II. Frescoes by *Luini*, *Ferrari*, *Bramantino*, and *Marco d'Oggiono*. — ROOM I. 75. *Titian*, *St. Jerome*; 81. *Van Dyck*,

Madonna; '91. *Rubens*, Last Supper; '94. *Domenichino*, Madonna; '96. *Paris Bordone*, Baptism of Christ; 115. *Tintoretto*, Pietà. — Room II. (to the left) 120. *Giac. Francia*, Madonna; 124-126. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; 129. *Moretto*, Madonna; 134. *Palma Vecchio*, Adoration of the Magi; 144. *Paolo Veronese*, Saints. — Room III. 147. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Coronation of the Virgin; 155. *Gent. Bellini*, Preaching of St. Mark; 171 *Montegna*, Saints; 184. *Paolo Veronese*, Christ in the house of the Pharisee. — Room IV. 220. *Giov. Bellini*, Pietà; 234. *Vitt. Carpaccio*, St. Stephen; 242. *Breughel*, Genre picture. — Room V. unimportant. — Room VI. 287. *Cima da Conegliano*, John the Baptist, SS. Peter and Paul; 296. *Franc. Albani*, Dance of Cupids; 313. *Garofalo*, Madonna; 312. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna (1516). — Room VII. 319. *Guercino*, Abraham and Hagar; 326. *Velasquez*, Sleeping monk; 329. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna; 328. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Study for the head of Christ in the Last Supper; 334. *Raphael's* far-famed 'SPOSALIZIO' (Marriage of the Virgin). — Room VIII. 355. *Guido Reni*, SS. Peter and Paul; 343. *Franc. Francia*, Annunciation; 350. *Montegna*, Body of Christ, painted 'a tempera' on linen. — Room IX. 363. *Bonifazio*, Moses and Pharaoh's daughter; 381. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna and Child; 385. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady. — Room X. 395. *Pietro da Cortona*, Madonna and saints; 441. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape and hermits. — Room XI. 445. *Marco d'Oggiono*, St. Michael and Lucifer; 447. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 455. *Crespi*, Presentation in the Temple; 479. *A. Borgognone*, Assumption. — Room XII. Modern pictures.

The celebrated **Biblioteca Ambrosiana* (Pl. 3), open 10-3 o'clock (fee to attendant 1 fr.; picture gallery 1 fr., on Wed. 10-2½ gratis), founded in 1525 by Federigo Borromeo, contains 140,000 vols. and 20,000 MSS.

'Codice Atlantico', i. e. the original drawings and autographs of Leon. da Vinci; Virgil with marginal notes by Petrarch; letters of Cardinal Borromeo, Tasso, Galilei, etc. — Cartoons of Raphael, Michael Angelo, etc.

The **Ospedale Maggiore** (Pl. 46), begun in 1457, is a hospital of very spacious dimensions, containing nine different courts. — The **Castello**, once the residence of the Visconti and Sforza families, is now used as barracks. On the extensive esplanade (*Piazza d'Armi*) at the back of the building, is situated the **Arena**, a kind of circus, with accommodation for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee ½ fr.).

On the N.W. side of the *Piazza d'Armi* rises the ***Arco del Sempione** or *Arco della Pace* (Pl. 1), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon-road, and completed in 1838 (107 steps to the top).

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. 41) afford a pleasant promenade, and are much frequented on Sunday afternoons.

At the entrance to the new Giardino (at the *Porta Nuova*) is a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, erected in 1865. Near it is the *Museo Civico*, containing natural history collections (open to the public on Thursdays; admission on Tues., Wed., and Sat., 11-3, ½ fr.).

The new **Cemetery** (*Cimitero Monumentale*), outside the *Porta Tenaglia*, contains many handsome monuments. *View of the Alps from the higher ground.

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showing the
ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS
OF THE HANDBOOK.

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— Railways — High-roads — Carriage & Brille ways

— Foot paths — Steamboat lines — Passes — Peaks.

The small numerals (63) refer to the respective route, the larger (194) to the respective pagina of the Handbook.



